

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
QUESTION NO 21.12.2009
ANSWERED ON
POWER DEFICIT .

3516

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDEY

Will the Minister of COALCOALPOWER be pleased to state :-

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country's power deficit is set to rise further by 12.61 per cent in FY 2010 as reported in the Business Standard dated 27 May, 2009;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government plans to make available requisite quantity of gas to power plants to meet the peak power deficit for 2009-10; and
- (d) if so, the manner in which Government proposes to cope with the power demands?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI)

(a) & (b) : The power deficit both in terms of energy and peak power for All India for the period April to November, 2009 was 9.6% and 12.6% respectively as compared to energy deficit of 10.8% and peak deficit of 13.8% during April to November, 2008. According to the estimation made by CEA, the energy and peak deficit in the country in 2009-10 is likely to be

9.33% and 12.61% respectively.

(c) : Since the start of gas production from RIL's KG D-6 gas blocks in the month of April, 2009, gas has been allocated to power sector on priority. Gas from KG D-6 block has been allocated by Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to existing power projects to run at 75% Plant Load Factor (PLF) for plants located in Andhra Pradesh and 70% PLF for Plants located outside Andhra Pradesh. The gas has been allocated on firm basis to those projects likely to be commissioned during 2009-10. All existing gas based power plants and those plants commissioned this year could draw gas on fallback basis also up to a maximum of 12 MMSCMD, to further increase their PLF. The gas based generation during April to November, 2009 increased to 62,036 Million Unit (provisional) as compared to 59,430 Million Unit during April to November, 2008, representing a growth of approximately 31.4%.

(d) : Following measures have been taken/are being taken by the Government to cope with the power demands :

(i) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.

(ii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.

(iii) Import of coal by the power utilities to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its supply from the domestic sources.

(iv) Allocation of gas from KG Basin (D6) has been made for gas based power stations in the country.

(v) Harnessing surplus power from captive power plants into Grid.

(vi) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.

(vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.

(viii) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network through Acceleration Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major step towards loss reduction.

(ix) Import of power from hydro power stations located in Bhutan.