Demand and Supply of Power

689. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any gap between demand and supply of power in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to fill up the gap between demand and supply of power in this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b) : During the period April 1996 - January 1997 the state-wise power supply position in the North-Eastern States is given below :-

State	Energy (MU net)		
	Requirement	Availability	% Shortage
Arunachal Pradesh	136.4	70.1	48.6
Assam	2527.2	2302.0	8.9
Manipur	331.4	308.1	7.0
Meghalaya	336.4	336.4	0
Mizoram	151.3	130.5	13.7
Nagaland	150.1	129.1	14.0
Tripura	400.2	306.8	23.3
North-Eastern Region	4033.0	3583.0	11.2

(c) In order to reduce gap between demand and supply of power in the North-Eastern Region measures taken include maximising the generation from existing capacity, reduction in transmission and distribution losses, effective demand management and energy conservation measures and assistance from Eastern Region to North-Eastern Region etc. Sanctioned schemes with a capacity addition of about 1030 MW are presently under implementation in the North-Eastern Region. Full benefits from these schemes are likely to be available during the 9th plan period.

Shortage of Power in Rajasthan

690. SHRI PARASRAM MEGHWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rajasthan State Electricity Board has requested the Union Government to allocate additional power to Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details of allotment made by the Union Government to Rajasthan in the past;

(c) the future plans of the Government to give additional assistance to Rajasthan for meeting their power requirement;

(d) since when the units of RAPP (Unit I & II) at Kota are lying of closed and the time by which these are likely to be commissioned again;

(e) the time schedule for commissioning of Unit II and Unit IV of RAPP at Kota; and

(f) whether the Union Government considering for allocation of entire power from Unit III and Unit IV of RAPP to Rajasthan, in view of tardy progress of RAPP I and II and heavy deficit of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The share of Rajasthan from unallocated share of Central Generation was increased from 35% to 40% w.e.f. 1.10.1996. Based on the demand and power supply position among the various constituents in the region, Central Government allocates power from its unallocated share from Central Generating Stations. The allocation out of Central share to Rajasthan is given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) Both the units of RAPP are under capital maintenance as per details given below :

RAPP	Installed Capacity (MW)	Derated Capacity (MW)	Date of Outage	Expected date of Return
Unit No.I	110	100	12.2.1994	1st half of 1997
Unit No.II	210	200	1.8.1994	1997-98

(e) RAPP Unit 3 and 4 are expected to be commissioned in May, 1998 and November, 1998 respectively.

(f) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is considered as regional station. Therefore, the allocation of power to be generated from it would be made in accordance with the following formula governing the allocation of power to States from Thermal and Nuclear Power Stations of Central Sector :-

(i) 10% of the power to Home State.

(ii) 75% to be distributed amongst the States in the region (including the Home State) in accordance with Central Plan Assistance and energy consumption in the States of the region for previous five years with each factor being given equal weightage. The requirement of Union Territories through appropriate allocation is also met.

(iii) 15% of the power is kept unallocated and is at the disposal of the Central Government.

Statement

Rajasthan

w.e.f.	Share from 15% unallocated Central Sector share
1	2
Upto 10.4.93	17.5%
11.4.93 - 2.6.93	17.5%

1	2
3.6.93 - 6.6.93	10.0%
7.9.93 - 15.10.93	7.5%
16.10.93 - 31.3.94	16.0%
1.4.94 - 31.8.94	Nil
1.9.94 - 18.10.94	60.0% (NTPC only)
19.10.94 - 31.10.94	60.0% (NTPC only)
1.11.94 - 24.7.96	50.0% (NTPC only)
25.7.96 - 31.8.96	45.0%
1.9.96 - 30.9.96	35.0%
1.10.96 - 31.3.97	40.0%

(1) In addition to this, w.e.f. 29.1.97 U.P.'s share from NAPS has been decreased from 35.1% to 5% with the corresponding increase in Rajasthan's share.

(2) U.P.'s share of 135 MW of Dadri GT has been allocated to Rajasthan w.e.f. 16.3.95.

(3) 1/3rd of Anta GT's share i.e. 137.7 MW has been allocated to Rajasthan in addition to 19.8% of the share of the remaining 275.3 MW i.e. additional 54.45 MW. That is a total of about 192 MW from the allocated portion.

Liberalisation of Hydro-Carbon Sector

691. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether dwindling domestic oil production and mounting oil import bill, has caused for drastic changes in the hydro-carbon sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have liberalised the hydro-carbon sector offering medium sized fields to the private consortia;

(d) whether any private consortia have already got certain field in Krishna-Godavari fields;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the new oil exploration policy is also long overdue; and

(f) if so, the time by which the Government is likely to announce new oil exploration policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) & (b) The production of both crude oil and natural gas has increased during 1993-94 to 1995-96. However, there has been shortfall in crude oil production during 1996-97 due to the following reasons :-

— Reduction in anticipated production from the major fields of BRBC especially Bombay High and Neelam, due to unexpected reservoir behaviour, not in conformity with earlier predictions.

— Oil fields entering the natural declining phase.

— Lower production from joint venture projects

— Constraints in operating conditions on account of law and order problems and insurgency in NE region.

— Stopage of work in Nagaland

— Frequent power shutdown in Western & Eastern Region affected artificial lift operations

— Various steps being taken by the Government to increase the production of hydro carbons

— Implementation of new projects/schemes and additional development of existing fields.

— Implementation of EOR Schemes and extending some of EOR's Schemes from pilot scale to full scale field application.

— Implementation of specialised technologies such as ERD, side track, horizontal and drain hole drilling.

— Obtaining services of international experts wherever considered necessary.

— 3-D seismic survey of the oil fields.

— Rectificatory measures such as aggressive workovers, use of specialised technologies like long/short drift side track, drain hole have been planned for revival of sick wells which still have potential

— Increasing indigenous production of crude oil and natural gas by developing new schemes and additional development of existing fields.

— Encouraging the participation of private/JV in the oil sector.

— Enhancing exploration of hydro-carbons and increasing reserves through seismic surveys, deep water exploration, and exploration in frontier areas.

— Steps have also been initiated to enhance refining capacity to reduce products import.

— Marketing of petroleum products is being deregulated in phases to promote and encourage private participation and thus increasing availability of products in the country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Government of India has awarded contract for development of medium sized field Ravva to a consortium