GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
POWER
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:64
ANSWERED ON:02.03.2007
POWER GENERATION CAPACITY
Rana Shri Kashi Ram;Saradgi Shri Iqbal Ahmed

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generation capacity during the 10th Five Year Plan is much below the target fixed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;]

(c) the estimated quantum of power in M.W. that will be required in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the strategy chalked out by the Government to overcome the future power requirement of the country?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE)

(a) to (d) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 64 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.03.2007 REGARDING POWER GENERATION CAPACITY.

(a) : A capacity addition target of 41,110 MW was envisaged during 10th Plan (2002-07). At the time of mid-term appraisal based on the project preparedness, Planning Commission assessed that 31,290 MW was feasible during the 10th Plan. However, present assessment indicates that capacity addition of 23,250 MW is likely during 10th Plan.

(b) : The main reasons for shortfall in achieving the 10th Plan capacity addition targets are given below:

(i) The Plan originally envisaged introduction of super critical thermal power projects in the country. However, these projects aggregating 3960 MW could not be taken up due to delay in technology tie-up.

(ii) Hydro projects aggregating over 6200 MW slipped mainly due to delay in clearances, investment decision, award of works, geological surprises and court cases.

(iii) Private projects aggregating about 1200 MW could not materialize as there was delay in obtaining financial closure of these projects.

(iv) In case of projects aggregating over 5000 MW date of commissioning as per contractual commitment was not adhered to and these projects slipped due to delay in critical supplies by the equipment manufacturers.

(v) Due to non availability of adequate gas, commissioning of projects aggregating over 1700 MW was delayed and another 1450 MW worth projects could not be taken up.

(c) & (d) : The National Electricity Policy envisages `Power for all by 2012` and per capita availability of power to be increased to over 1,000 units by 2011-12. To achieve this, the Central Electricity Authority has projected that a total capacity addition of about 1,00,000 MW is required during 10th and 11th Plan period. Keeping the capacity of 23,250 MW which is likely to be added during 10th Plan, over 76,000 MW is required to be added during the XIth Plan. To achieve this objective, the following steps have been taken:

(i) During the 11th Plan, a capacity addition of 76,460 MW has been proposed. The selection of projects for inclusion in the 11th Plan is based on the criteria of each project being at an advance stage of preparedness in terms of identified milestones. Further, projects aggregating 44,358 MW (58% of the proposed capacity) are already under construction.

(ii) Coal will remain the mainstay in the fuel mix. During the Eleventh Plan, 57,047 MW is being proposed as thermal capacity addition. Out of this 51,355 MW is to be coal fired. Coal linkages/coal blocks in respect of 84% of the proposed coal based capacity is already available.

(iii) Out of the proposed hydro capacity addition of 16,253 MW, 12,863 MW (79%) are already under construction and further 2905

MW (18%) capacity has already been accorded concurrence by States/Central Electricity Authority.

(iv) Total proposed nuclear capacity of 3160 MW is already under construction.

(v) Gas based projects of 4242 MW capacity considered for execution in 11th Plan have gas supply tie up.
In addition to above, to ensure availability of power commensurate with the growth in the demand side, a number of short-term and long-term measures are being taken, such as:

Short-term :

(i) Rigorous monitoring of production, transportation and stocking of coal at all major coal plants of the country to ensure adequate availability of fuel to meet the improved PLF of coal stations. Import of coal to bridge constraints in production of domestic coal.

(ii) Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.

(iii) Utilization of unutilized capacity of gas based stations on liquid fuel.

(iv) Strengthening/augmentation of sub-transmission system in States under Accelerated Power Development Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major step towards reduction of Aggregate, Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses.

(v) Optimum utilization of available power by strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity.

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

(vii) Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.

(viii) `Partnership in Excellence` Programme starting with adoption of better operation and maintenance (O&M) practices to enable enhancement of Plant Load Factor (PLF) of existing thermal power stations through tie-up with well performing power utilities as a pre-cursor to renovation and modernization.

(ix) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units with interest subsidy on loans by the Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation under `Accelerated Generation and Supply Programme (AG&SP).

Long-term :

(i) Creation of a National Grid for optimum utilization of generation capacity and inter-regional transfer of power.

(ii) 50,000 MW hydro initiative has been launched for coordination development of hydro sector.

(iii) Identification of sites for thermal capacity over 1,00,000 MW.

(iv) Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation have mobilized themselves to see that good generation projects are not hampered due to lack of funds.

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

(vi) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for the 11th Five Year Plan.

(vii) Implementation of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to achieve benefit of economy of scale.