

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
POWER
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2959

ANSWERED ON:30.03.2012

PER CAPITA POWER CONSUMPTION

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Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the average per capita power consumption in the country and its position in terms of global average;
- (b) whether the Government has set any target to supply one thousand units of electricity per person in the country by the year 2017;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has identified the source of power to meet the said target; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the other steps being taken to increase per capita power availability in the country?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL)

(a): The per capita consumption of electricity in the country during the year 2009-10 was 778.63 kWh per annum as against the global average of 2730 kWh for the year 2009.

(b) & (c): As per the National Electricity Policy 2005, per capita availability of electricity is to be increased to over 1000 units by 2012. However, it is estimated that per capita consumption in the country would reach 1257 units by the end of the 12th Plan (2016-17).

(d) : As per the report of Working Group on Power for the 12th Plan, capacity addition requirement during 12th Plan is 75,785 MW on all India basis, based on the Mid-Term Appraisal capacity addition target of 62,374 MW during 11th Plan. The capacity of 75,785 MW comprises 9,204 MW hydro, 63,781 MW thermal and 2,800 MW nuclear capacity. In addition, a grid interactive renewable capacity addition of about 18,500 MW during 12th Plan has been considered for the generation planning studies.

(e): Several steps have been taken to improve the power situation including per capita power availability in the country. These include delicensing of thermal generation, introduction of Ultra-Mega Power Projects (UMPP), investor friendly New Hydro Policy 2008, initiatives for augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power plant equipment, adoption of super-critical technologies, liberalization of mega power policy, enhancing availability of skilled and trained manpower and acceleration in generation capacity addition.