

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
POWER  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4373  
ANSWERED ON:20.02.2014  
PER CAPITA POWER CONSUMPTION  
Agarwal Shri Jai Prakash

**Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:**

- (a) the per capita power consumption in the country as compared to the developed countries of the world; and
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the generation of power in the country so as to increase the per capita power consumption?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER ( SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA )

(a) : The per capita power consumption in the country for the year 2011-12 is 883.63 kWh and corresponding per capita power consumption in the developed countries of the world for the year 2011 is given below:

Sl. No.	Country	Per capita power consumption (kWh)
1.	United States of America	13227
2.	Australia	10514
3.	Japan	7847
4.	Russia	6533
5.	United Kingdom	5518

Source: International Energy Agency Website

(b) : Steps taken / being taken by the Government to increase the per capita consumption, inter alia, are:

(i) Acceleration in generation capacity addition during 12th Plan with a proposed target of 88,537 MW, excluding 30,000 MW renewable. 30,462 MW capacity has already been commissioned in the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto 31st January, 2014) against this target.

(ii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) of 4,000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale as well as build large capacity power plants. 5,320 MW capacity of UMPP has already been commissioned by 31st January, 2014.

(iii) Focussing on hydro capacity addition including fast tracking the hydro electric projects in the North-East specially in Arunachal Pradesh.

(iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.

(v) To meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources, the power utilities have been allowed to import coal.

vi) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generating units.

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

(viii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for evacuation of power. With commissioning of 765 kV Raichur – Sholapur inter-regional transmission line, the Indian power system has entered into a new era of ONE NATION – ONE GRID – ONE FREQUENCY and is now one of the largest operating synchronous grid in the world.

(ix) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.

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

(xi) Advising the states to tie up for procurement of power to meet their demand, in accordance with their anticipated demand supply scenario.