

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
POWER  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:796

ANSWERED ON:27.11.2014

ROUND THE CLOCK SUPPLY OF POWER

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

- (a) whether the Union Government aims to supply power round the clock to all in near future;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with targeted date in this regard;
- (c) whether there is any proposal/plan to set up micro grids for supply of power to off grid and inaccessible areas of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Union Government has consulted the State Governments in regard to preparation of a detailed report about round the clock power supply;
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with response of the State Governments in this regard; and (g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to increase the power generation capacity and to ensure round the clock power supply in the whole country?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY ( SHRI PYUSH GOYAL )

(a), (b), (e) & (f) : Government of India has taken a joint initiative with respective State Governments to provide 24 x 7 power to the non-agricultural consumers while ensuring sufficient supply to agricultural consumers. This initiative aims at ensuring uninterrupted power supply to the existing consumers and providing access to electricity to all un-connected consumers in the next five years. To begin with, state specific documents for Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have been prepared in consultation with respective State Governments.

(c) & (d) : Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is for villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. In XII Plan, DDG has also been extended to the grid connected area where supply of electricity is less than 6 hours a day. DDG can be from conventional or renewable sources such as biomass, biofuels, biogas, mini hydro, solar etc. DDG scheme provides a subsidy towards 90% of the project cost. The balance 10% can be arranged by the Implementing Agency on their own or they may arrange it from any financial institution/REC. So far, 775 DDG projects have been sanctioned in various States. More than 90% of the sanctioned DDG projects are based on Solar PV technology. An outlay of Rs.900 crore as subsidy has been earmarked for DDG projects. Further, Government of India has also launched a new scheme viz. Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) which provides funding for micro grid and off-grid distribution networks among others .

(g) : The following steps have been taken by the Union Government to increase the power generation capacity and to ensure round the clock power supply in the whole country:

(i) Government of India has now launched two new schemes viz. Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) & Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS). The first, aims to provide reliable and adequate power supply to farmers by separation of agriculture and non- agriculture feeders and strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure in rural areas, among others. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana for rural electrification will get subsumed in DDUGJY. The second scheme, Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), aims to reduce AT & C losses and also to provide quality power by strengthening sub-transmission and distribution network in urban areas. RAPDRP will get subsumed in IPDS.

(ii) A capacity addition target of 88,537 MW has been fixed for the 12th Plan period, comprising 72,340 MW from Thermal, 10,897 MW from Hydro and 5,300 MW for Nuclear. The achievement against this target, as on 31.10.2014, is 48,026.3 MW, comprising 46199.9 MW from thermal and 1,826.4 MW from Hydro.

(iii) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is monitoring the progress of construction of power projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers and equipment suppliers. In addition, CEA holds review meetings periodically with the developers and other stakeholders to identify issues critical to commissioning of projects and helps in resolving them.

(iv) A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power for independent monitoring of Thermal and Hydro Generation projects targeted for commissioning during the 12th Plan and beyond along with the associated transmission systems.