

- (i) Electricity Act, 2003 was enacted to, inter alia, consolidate the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to development of electricity industry, promoting competition therein, protecting interest of consumers and supply of electricity to all areas, rationalization of electricity tariff, etc. and for matters incidental thereto.
- (ii) National Electricity Policy was notified in 2005 under the Electricity Act 2003 addressing the issues of Rural Electrification, Generation, Transmission, Distribution, recovery of cost of services and targeted subsidies, technology development and Research and Development (R & D), competition aimed at consumer benefits, financing power sector programmes including private sector participation, energy conservation, environmental issues, training and human resource development, co-generation and non-conventional energy sources and protection of consumer interests and quality standards.
- (iii) Tariff Policy was notified in 2006 with the objective of ensuring availability of electricity to consumers at reasonable and competitive rates; ensuring financial viability of the sector and to attract investments; promoting transparency, consistency and predictability in regulatory approaches across jurisdictions and to minimize perceptions of regulatory risks; promoting competition, efficiency in operations and improvement in quality of supply.
- (iv) Guidelines and Standard Bidding Documents issued for determination of tariff by bidding process for procurement of power by distribution licensees and for transmission projects.
- (v) Further, the Rural Electricity Policy, National Electricity Plan, Hydro Power Policy have also been notified.
- (vi) Distribution reforms through APDRP and R-APDRP schemes were launched. Further, the National Electricity Fund (NEF) Scheme has been approved to provide reforms-linked interest subsidy to the public and private power utilities for improvement in their distribution network.
- (vii) Model Tariff Regulations has been formulated by Forum of Regulators to address the issues of commercial viability of distribution companies.

Capacity Addition in Twelfth Five Year Plan

3383. SHRI N.K. SINGH :

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of proposed addition in electricity generation capacity during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

- (b) the details of the projected demand for electricity in the aforementioned plan;
- (c) the details of shortfall in the power supplied during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to increase electricity generation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) The Working Group on Power constituted by the Planning Commission to formulate the 12th Five Year Plan for the Power sector has submitted its report to the Planning Commission. As per the report of this Working Group, capacity addition requirement during the 12th Plan is 75,785 MW on all India basis. The Sector-wise and fuel-wise break up of 12th Plan capacity addition programme as per the report of the Working Group on Power is as under :

(In MW)

| | Hydro | Thermal | Nuclear | Total |
|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| Central | 5632 | 11426 | 2800 | 19858 |
| State | 1456 | 12340 | 0 | 13796 |
| Private | 2116 | 40015 | 0 | 42131 |
| TOTAL | 9204 | 63781 | 2800 | 75785 |

(b) As per the 18th Electric Power Survey Report, Peak Demand of 1,99,540 MW and Energy Requirement of 13,54,874 BU has been estimated at the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2016-17.

(c) At the end of 11th Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2011-12 the country was facing Peak Shortage of 13815 MW (10.6%) and Energy Shortage of 79313 MU (8.5%).

(d) Several measures have been initiated by the Government to accelerate the pace of power generation capacity addition. These are as follows :

- (i) Augmentation of manufacturing capacity of BHEL from 10,000 MW in December, 2007 to 20,000 MW by 2012.
- (ii) Formation of several new joint ventures to manufacture super-critical boilers and turbine-generators for thermal power plants.
- (iii) Periodic review of issues related to supply of power equipment from BHEL by a group under the chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industry).
- (iv) Sensitization of stake holders to enlarge the vendor base to meet Balance of Plants requirements.

- (v) Rigorous monitoring of projects at different levels including by Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Power Projects Monitoring Panel and Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Minister of Power.
- (vi) Introduction of web-based monitoring system.

Rural Electrification in Maharashtra

†3384. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of villages of Maharashtra which have been electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikarna Yojana (RGGVY) by Government during the last three years, district-wise;
- (b) the details of amount spent on these works;
- (c) whether Government has provided electricity connections at subsidized rates to the poor families living below the poverty line or Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families from rural areas; and
- (d) if so, the details of the concessions being given on facilities to such families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 34 projects for intensive electrification of 40,842 Partially Electrified Villages (PEV) were sanctioned in the State of Maharashtra. The electrification works in partially electrified villages completed and funds (subsidy plus loan from REC) released during the last three years, in the State of Maharashtra, are as under :

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | Grand Total |
|---|----------|----------|---------|-------------|
| Electrification work completed in PEV | 3136 | 17283 | 8909 | 29328 |
| Funds (subsidy plus loan) released (Rs. in lakh) | 20563.55 | 16208.60 | 5505.67 | 42277.82 |

The details of electrification work completed in PEV and funds released during last three years, district-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Under RGGVY, service connections to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families are being provided free of cost. As on 31.03.2012, free electricity connections to 11.60 lakh BPL households in Maharashtra have been released under RGGVY.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.