

Commission. As against this, a capacity of 51,302 MW has already been commissioned as on 09.03.2012 comprising 5,402 MW Hydro, 45,020 MW Thermal and 880 MW Nuclear.

#### Shortage of power

566. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of power particularly in backward and tribal areas?

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) the total requirement and shortage of power in the country during 2010-11 and 2011-12; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to meet the shortage of power particularly in backward and tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) There is an overall shortage of power in the country, primarily due to growth in demand for power outstripping the growth in availability of power. The shortage varies from State to State on month to month and day to day basis depending upon the demand and availability of power. Further, shortage of electricity in rural, backward and tribal dominated areas is generally attributable to inadequacy of sub-transmission and distribution network or their healthiness. Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for supply of electricity to different categories of consumers and areas including backward and tribal dominated areas lies with the concerned State Government/Power Utilities in the State. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in the Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings.

The details of power supply position in the country during 2010-11 and the current year (April, 2011-February, 2012) are given below:

Year/Period	Energy				Peak			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Shortage (MU)	(%)	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	Shortage (MW)	(%)
2010-11	861,951	788,355	73,236	8.5	122,287	110,256	12,031	9.8
April, 2011- Feb, 2012*	853,324	782,324	71,200	8.3	128,680	114,233	14,447	11.2

\*Provisional MU = Million Unit MW = Mega Watt

(c) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to mitigate of power supply in the country include the following:

(i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition.

- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment.
- (v) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (vi) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from domestic sources.
- (vii) Renovation, Modernization and Life Extension of old and inefficient generating units.
- (viii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- (ix) Strengthening sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (x) Thrust to rural electrification through Rajiv Gandhi Vidhyutikaran Yojana.
- (xi) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

#### **Electricity for all**

567. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether UPA-II's ambitious target of 'Electricity for All' by 2012 has been achieved;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) launched in 2005 is running at very slow pace;
- (d) if so, whether any steps are being taken to stimulate this scheme to force the States like Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand which are far behind, to provide electricity in every village and each people and also all over the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana- Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification, in April 2005 envisaging providing access to electricity to rural households. So far, 576 projects covering electrification of 1.10 lakh un/electrified villages, intensive electrification of 3.49 lakh partially electrified villages and providing free electricity service connections to 2.31 crore BPL households have been sanctioned under RGGVY. Cumulatively, as on 29.02.2012, the electrification