

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	8,954	11,587	10316.64	14,311	2765	3839
Jharkhand	2,349	5,867	1824.15	6,280	726	1684
Odisha	6,770	21,136	6900.64	23,036	1992	6486
West Bengal	5,906	33,750	5509.04	38,679	1624	11302
Sikkim	838	388	861.92	390	226	99
Arunachal Pradesh	406	399	462.78	600	124	143
Assam	2,388	5,122	3557.92	6,034	1012	1535
Manipur	474	524	578.45	544	122	110
Meghalaya	614	1,550	808.23	1,927	200	433
Mizoram	263	352	301.32	397	80	92
Nagaland	303	530	359.40	560	92	124
Tripura	428	855	199.63	949	92	254

**Capacity of transformers under RGGVY**

2427. DR. DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the distribution transformers provided under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) are having low capacity resulting in frequent failure and similarly no distribution transformer has been considered in partially electrified (PE) villages in the Detailed Project Report (DPR) resulting in difficulties in providing electricity connections to even BPL households in the area; and

(b) if so, the details of remedial actions taken by the Ministry to overcome such deficiencies so that the real benefit of the scheme could reach the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

(RGGVY), distribution transformers in the villages are installed to cater to the domestic lighting load and providing free single connection to BPL households. The number and size of the transformers depend on the consumers to be served from the transformers. High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) has been envisaged under the scheme to reduce AT&C losses. Under HVDS, instead of one large capacity transformer, a number of smaller capacity transformers catering to required transmission capacity have been installed to reduce the chances of power theft and overall AT&C losses. State Power Utility can augment the Transmission/Distribution System including Distribution Transformers keeping in view the additional load requirement. Similarly, distribution transformers wherever proposed by the Utility/state comments and found necessary are being provided in partially electrified villages.

Incidents of burning of transformers have been reported mainly from the States of Bihar and Jharkhand. The main reasons for burning of transformers are un-balanced load, over loading due to un-authorized connections/illegal hooking, bypassing of LT as well as HT protection system of distribution transformers. The projects of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were mostly sanctioned under "Accelerated Electrification of One lakh villages and one crore households" which were subsumed in RGGVY. Under these projects only 10% BPL were covered. Additional 11 Supplementary DPR for 11 district in Bihar at the cost of Rs. 3130.04 crores and 22 supplementary DPR for 22 districts of Uttar Pradesh at the cost of Rs. 3453.34 Crores were sanctioned in year 2011-12 to cover the electrification of balance Households/BPLs and left out habitation. Ministry has proposed to Planning Commission to continue RGGVY to cover all remaining villages/habitations in 12th Plan.

In a meeting of REC with BSEB and the manufactures of DTs, it has been agreed by the manufactures to repair the burnt transformers and to train the technicians of BSEB along with provision of Tools and Plants (T&P) required to augment the repair facilities in BSEB transformer repairs workshop to repair the transformers being deployed under RGGVY.

#### **Uniform electricity tariffs**

2428. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) has increased the rate of electricity in Delhi recently;