

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
POWER  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4339  
ANSWERED ON:18.12.2014  
INSTALLATION OF TRANSFORMERS UNDER RGGVY  
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**Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:**

- (a) the capacity-wise details of transformers installed under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) so far in each State/UT of the country including every district of Bihar;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any decision for replacing the low capacity transformers with high capacity transformers under RGGVY and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that a large number of transformers installed under RGGVY are lying in burnt condition in the country particularly in Bihar;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State/ location-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken/to be taken to address the issue?

**Answer**

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

(a) & (b) : Under erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) was envisaged to reduce the chances of power theft and overall AT&C losses. Under HVDS, HT lines are taken near to the load centres i.e. clusters of households and then normally a small transformer of 16/ 25 KVA is provided there for providing electricity connections to the households. The strategy is to provide more number of smaller capacity transformers rather than one big transformer at village level without sacrificing the transformation capacity. The number and size of the transformers depend on the number of consumers & connected load, to be served from the transformers.

Further, based on the experience of implementation of erstwhile RGGVY under X & XI Plan, and to address the problem of overloading which results in burning of transformer, installation of 63 KVA transformers and 100 KVA transformers have been allowed for all projects in every State (subject to proper justification by the State) including Bihar under XII Plan.

(c) to (e) : Government of India constituted a high level committee comprising of a team of officers from CEA, REC & Implementing Agencies which visited State of Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh in August 2012 to enquire the issues of failure of distribution transformers (DTs) installed under erstwhile RGGVY. As per report of the Committee, common causes of failure of distributions transformers are as under:

- i. Insufficient Oil level.
- ii. Seepage of water in oil.
- iii. Prolonged Over loading.
- iv. Bye-passing of protection system of Distribution Transformers.
- v. Faulty Termination ( loose contacts etc)
- vi. Loose contacts at earthing points of Distribution Transformers in long run.
- vii. Breaking of earthing contacts of Lighting Arrestor in long run.
- viii. Power Theft.
- ix. Prolonged Short Circuit.
- x. Lack of maintenance checks etc. (by maintenance staff of State Utility) .

Once the village is energized and handed over to the State Utility, the responsibility of operation, maintenance and proper upkeep including repair/replacement of Distribution Transformers vest with the respective DISCOM. Rural Electrification Corporation, the nodal agency for implementation of RGGVY scheme, does not maintain data regarding burning of transformer after the infrastructure created under erstwhile RGGVY are handed over to the Power Utility.