

Power Sector Reforms and Governance in India

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Growth Impediments

- **Bottlenecks in Physical Infrastructure**
 - Power
 - Ports
 - Roads
 - Railways
- **Human Resources**
 - Lack of access to Primary Education
 - Non-Existent Primary Health Care System
- **Rampant Corruption**
- **No Sanctity to Rule of Law**
- **Ballooning Fiscal Crisis**
- **Archaic Labor Laws**

Power Sector Reform

- **IPP's**

- Tariff
- Transparency
- Speed

- **T & D Losses**

- Money
- Technology
- Political Will

- **Corruption and Theft**

- Institutional Mechanisms
- Speedy Justice
- Campaign Finance Reform
- Separation of Powers

Power Sector Reform

- **Agricultural Sector**

- Metered Connections
- Efficiency of Use
- Packaging Reform
- Confidence in the System
- Decentralized Governance
- Tax & Benefit
- Tariff & Service
- Authority and Accountability

- **Work Force**

- Labor Laws
- Article 311
- Legal Hurdles

Power to Agricultural Sector

- **Focus on Tariff**

- Revenue increase marginal
- Water Wastage
- Low Efficiency
- No Savings in Power

- **Focus on Metering**

- Incentive to save Power
- Water Savings
- Higher Efficiency
- High Revenues from Saved Power

Governance Crisis

- **Total Organised work force in the country**
 - 27 million (8 % of the total Labor force)
 - 18 million in government alone
- **Fiscal Deficit (union + States)**
 - 12 % of GDP
- **Total Tax Revenues**
 - about 20 % of GDP
- **Total Government Expenditure**
 - About 32 % of GDP
- **In Andhra Pradesh**
 - Out of 800,000 Government Employees**
 - 2,75,000 clerks
 - 1,80,000 peons