

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
POWER
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:219

ANSWERED ON:22.02.2001

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

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Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have made any assessment regarding the demand of electricity in rural areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of villages in the country which are not-electrified so far, State-wise;
- (c) the time by which these villages are likely to be electrified;
- (d) whether the Government have any plan to electrify all the villages located in the remote and border areas of our country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA)

(a) & (b) : 5,07,451 villages have been reported to be electrified by the end of December, 2000 as against 5,87,258 inhabited villages in the country as per 1991 census. The details of the unelectrified villages in the country by the end of December, 2000 in various States and UTs are given at Annex.

(c) : The priorities for carrying out rural electrification programme in the States are determined by the State Governments/State Electricity Boards/Power Utilities concerned. The time frame for complete electrification of villages would depend upon the availability of financial resources for creating infrastructure for strengthening the distribution system, availability of power in the State and demand from the consumers.

(d) & (e) : The villages located in the remote and inaccessible areas have to be electrified using non-conventional sources. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources provides fiscal and financial incentives for implementation of various programmes to States for electrification of remote and difficult areas. Financial assistance is also made available by the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) on relatively soft terms for tapping of non-conventional energy sources. Various feasible non-conventional energy sources including mini and micro-hydel, bio-mass, solar and wind etc. would need to be considered as per the suitability for a particular remote village individually or in cluster on decentralized generation basis.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF THE UNSTARRED QUESTION NOT ANSWERED IN THE LOI SABHA ON 22.2.2001 REGARDING RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.

STATUS OF VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION IN INDIA AS ON DECEMBER 31,2000.

Sl.No. States Total inhabited vill. Villages electrified Balance vill.
as per 1991 census by the end of Dec., to be Electrified
2000 (Provisional)

1. Andhra Pradesh	26586	26565	21 (&)
2. Arunachal Prad	3649	2171	1478 (d)
3. Assam	24685	19019	5666 (b)
4. Bihar	67513	47912	19601 (\$\$) (e)
5. Goa	360	360	-(e)

6. Gujarat	18028	17940	88(&)
7 Haryana	6759	6759	-
8. Himachal Prad	16997	16881	116(+)
9. Jammu & Kashmir	6477	6315	162(\$)(a)
10. Karnataka	27066	26694	372(%) (f)
11. Kerala	1384	1384	-
12. Madhya Pradesh	71526	68357	3169
13. Maharashtra	40412	40412	-(@)
14. Manipur	2182	2001	181
15. Meghalaya	5484	2510	2974
16. Mizoram	698	691	7
17. Nagaland	1216	1196	20(e)
18. Orissa	46989	35232	11757
19. Punjab	12428	12428	-
20. Rajasthan	37889	35571	2318
21. Sikkim	447	405	42(#)
22. Tamil Nadu	15822	15822	-
23. Tripura	855	810	45
24. Uttar Pradesh	112803	89353	23450
25. West Bengal	37910	29573	8337(g)

Sub-Total 586165 506361 79366+438 (&,%)

Uts 1093 1090 3(&)

Grand Total 587258 507451 79366+441 (&,%)

(&) Fully electrified. Balance not feasible for electrification.

(#) Provisional. 42 Nos. forest villages not electrified.

(@) Provisional to be confirmed as per 1991 census.

(+) 100% electrified as per 1981 census. (%) Balance 329 villages declared non-feasible for electrification

(\$\$) Achievements as per 1981 census.

(\$) Achievement s as per 1971 census. 1991 census not held.

(a) As on 31.3.1998

(b) As on 30.11.1999

(d) As on 31.07.2000

(e) As on 30.09.2000

(f) As on 31.10.2000

(g) As on 30.11.2000

Source: CEA`s report on village electrification (December, 2000)