

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
POWER
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2574

ANSWERED ON:09.12.2005

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Azmi Shri Ilyas;Danve Shri Raosaheb Patil;Dhanaraju Dr. K.;Gangwar Shri Santosh Kumar;Jha Shri Raghunath;Mahtab Shri Bhartruhari;Mehta Shri Alok Kumar;Nikhil Kumar Shri ;Shukla Smt. Karuna;Sippiparai Shri A. Ravichandran

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Rural Electrification Programme has not been progressing as envisaged in the National Common Minimum Programme of the Government;

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

(c) whether several villages in various districts of the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh have not been electrified so far under various schemes of Rural Electrification Programme viz. Minimum Need Programme (MNP), Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY), Accelerated Rural Electrification Programme (AREP), Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), etc.;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken and the directives issued to the State Governments to complete the electrification work within the stipulated time;

(f) whether the Government has set up any monitoring agency to watch the working of rural electrification programme in each State; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI)

(a) & (b) : Government of India has introduced Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana(RGGVY) in April 2005 - scheme for rural electricity infrastructure and household electrification for attainment of National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) goal of providing access to electricity to all households by 2009.

This scheme is covering un-electrified villages as well as electrified villages having un-electrified households. It is being implemented in all the states except Goa which has refused to participate. The scheme aims at creating revenue sustainable rural electricity infrastructure which will see to it that each block has one sub-station, each village a distribution transformer and set up Decentralize Distribution Generation (DDG) and supply where grid connectivity is either not feasible or cost effective. 90% of the project cost will be given as capital subsidy and balance 10% as soft loan. Free connections will be given to Below Poverty Line households.

The Rural Electrification programme has gained momentum with the introduction of RGGVY in the country. A total number of 178 projects covering 182 districts/51037 un-electrified villages/6472006 rural households at the cost of Rs.5860.92 crore have been approved till date. The Government of India has fixed target for electrification of 10,000 villages during the current financial year against which 1419 villages have already been reported electrified under RGGVY upto November, 2005 of which 898 villages belong to Uttar Pradesh. The state-wise and district-wise details of such villages reported electrified are given at Annexure-I.

(c) & (d) : Government of India has implemented a number of schemes for rural electrification programme which are as under:

(i) Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)

(ii) Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

(iii) Kutir Jyoti

(iv) Accelerated Rural Electrification Programme(AREP)

(v) Accelerated Electrification of One lakh villages and One crore households

The progress of village electrification during the last three years state-wise is at Annexure-II.

The states were finding it difficult to implement the schemes which were having either 100% loan component or were providing only one component of electricity distribution. They were in fact reluctant to take up rural electrification work as they were not recovering the cost of power under the schemes. Difficulties were faced under PMGY on account of no clear cut earmarking of percentage of funds for rural electrification. The States had discretion of utilizing the funds for different components as per their own priorities. It was felt that comprehensive rural electrification programme was required to take care of:-

- (i) Development of rural electrification infrastructure in rural areas.
- (ii) Increase the viability of rural electricity infrastructure by covering all BPL families.
- (iii) To set up a uniform village infrastructure at block level to cater to non domestic demand of power.
- (iv) Definition of village electrification also changed.

Consequently the Government of India has introduced RGGVY in April 2005 which takes care of all the above issues as given in reply to parts (a) & (b) above.

(e) : Government of India targets to electrify all villages by 2009 under RGGVY. The scheme provides for 90% of project cost as capital subsidy. Moreover the scheme is revenue sustainable. Nodal agency for implementation of the scheme is Rural Electrification Corporation (REC). Services of the Central Public Sector Undertakings are being provided not only for assisting in formulation of the projects, but also in the execution and implementation of the projects. Under RGGVY's, franchisees system, bulk supply tariff has been incorporated and the states are being mandated to implement in parallel to ensure revenue neutrality for the state utilities.

Request has been made to all the states to notify rural areas so as to get maximum advantage of the scheme. Five states have notified their rural areas.

The nodal agency has circulated draft franchisee documents besides the above mentioned documents to states for formulating their franchisee system. States and implementing agencies State Electricity Boards, DISCOMS, CPSUs, have been asked to nominate their nodal officer who will be solely responsible for implementation of the scheme in their area.

(f) & (g) : States have been asked to set up monitoring system for the scheme at State level, District level (District Committees) and village level.

States have been advised to constitute District Committees as per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. States have also been advised to associate elected representatives including the Members of Parliament in the District Committees.

Monitoring Committee has been set up in the Ministry of Power constituting Planning Commission, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and Ministry of Finance. Besides the above, Ministry is holding meetings on regular basis with Central Public Sector Undertakings and State Electricity Boards / DISCOMS (Distribution Companies) and REC.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2574 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 09.12.2005.

Abstracts of list of villages electrified under RGGVY up to November, 2005 in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

S.No.	State	Implementing Agency	Name of districts	Number of villages covered	Cumulative total
1	2	3	4	5	6

1	Uttar Pradesh	POWERGRID	Rae Bareli	125	
		POWERGRID	Deoria	16	
		POWERGRID	Mau	6	
		POWERGRID	Ballia	18	
		POWERGRID	Kushinagar	3	
		POWERGRID	Azamgarh	31	
		POWERGRID	Sultanpur	243	
		Total	442	442	
2	Uttar Pradesh	Pachinanchal VVNL	Bijnor	14	
		Meerut			
		Pachinanchal VVNL	Moradabad	40	
		Meerut			
		Pachinanchal VVNL	Rampur	21	
		Meerut			
		Pachinanchal VVNL	Jyotiba	19	
		Meerut	Phule		
		Nagar			
		Pachinanchal VVNL	Ghaziabad	8	

	Meerut			
	Pachinanchal VVNL	Bhulandshahar	17	
	Meerut			
	Total		119	561
3	Uttar Pradesh	Dakshinanchal VVNL	Aligarh	5
		Agra		
		Dakshinanchal VVNL	Hathras	5
		Agra		
		Dakshinanchal VVNL	Mathura	4
		Agra		
		Dakshinanchal VVNL	Agra	3
		Agra		
		Dakshinanchal VVNL	Firizabad	23
		Agra		
		Dakshinanchal VVNL	Etah	7
		Agra		
		Dakshinanchal VVNL	Mainpuri	5
		Agra		
		Dakshinanchal VVNL	Farrukhabad	4
		Agra		
		Dakshinanchal VVNL	Kannauj	5
		Agra		
		Dakshinanchal VVNL	Etawah	6
		Agra		
		Dakshinanchal VVNL	Auraiya	6
		Agra		
		Dakshinanchal VVNL	Kanpur	3
		Agra Dehat		
		Dakshinanchal VVNL	Kanpur	4
		Agra Nagar		
		Dakshinanchal VVNL	Jalaun	8
		Agra		
		Dakshinanchal VVNL	Jhansi	9
		Agra		
		Dakshinanchal VVNL	Lalitpur	0
		Agra		
		Dakshinanchal VVNL	Mahoba	0
		Agra		
		Dakshinanchal VVNL	Banda	10
		Agra		
	Total		107	668
4	Uttar Pradesh	Madhayanchal VVNL	Budaun	21
		Lucknow		
		Madhayanchal VVNL	Bahraich/	11
		Lucknow	Shrawasti	
		Madhayanchal VVNL	Gonda	6
		Lucknow		
		Madhayanchal VVNL	AmbedkarNa	8
		Lucknow	gar/	
			Faizabad	
		Madhayanchal VVNL	Balrampur	2
		Lucknow		
		Madhayanchal VVNL	Barabanki	5
		Lucknow		
		Madhayanchal VVNL	Bareilly	4
		Lucknow		
		Madhayanchal VVNL	Pilibhit	8
		Lucknow		
		Madhayanchal VVNL	Shahjahanpur	8
		Lucknow		
		Madhayanchal VVNL	Kheri	5
		Lucknow		
		Madhayanchal VVNL	Hardoi	5
		Lucknow		
		Madhayanchal VVNL	Unnao	5
		Lucknow		
		Madhayanchal VVNL	Lucknow	5
		Lucknow		
	Total		93	761
5	Uttar Pradesh	Poorvanchal VVNL	Fatehpur	16
		Varanasi		
		Poorvanchal VVNL	Pratapgarh	7
		Varanasi		
		Poorvanchal VVNL	Kaushambi	8
		Varanasi		
		Poorvanchal VVNL	Allahabad	14
		Varanasi		
		Poorvanchal VVNL	Sidharthnagar	7
		Varanasi		
		Poorvanchal VVNL	Basti	7
		Varanasi		
		Poorvanchal VVNL	Sant	6
		Varanasi	Kabirnagar	
		Poorvanchal VVNL	Maharajganj	7
		Varanasi		

Poorvanchal VVNL Gorakhpur	18		
Varanasi			
Poorvanchal VVNL Jaunpur	8		
Varanasi			
Poorvanchal VVNL Ghazipur	15		
Varanasi			
Poorvanchal VVNL Chandauli	7		
Varanasi			
Poorvanchal VVNL Sant	5		
Varanasi Ravidasnagar			
Poorvanchal VVNL Mirzapur	8		
Varanasi			
Poorvanchal VVNL Sonbhadra	4		
Varanasi			
Total	137	898	
Total (UP)		898	
6 Bihar	POWERGRID	Vaishali	248
7 Bihar	POWERGRID	Muzaffarpur	273
Total	521	1419	
(Bihar)			
GRAND	1419		
TOTAL			

These villages were covered under erstwhile GOI scheme, 'MNP', which has since been merged with RGGVY. The revised schemes, as per norms of RGGVY, are awaited from Powergrid Corporation of India (PGCIL), the implementing agency in Vaishali & Muzaffar District of Bihar.

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2574 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 09.12.2005.

YEARWISE AND STATEWISE PROGRESS OF VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION DURING XTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sl. No	States/Uts	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006 (Upto September, plan 05)	2006 during the	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	@	@	@	@	@	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	189	88	NA		277
3	Assam	9	42	269	NA		320
4	Bihar	94	118	134	32		378
5	Jharkhand						
6	Goa	@	@	@	@	@	
7	Gujarat	@	@	7	@		7
8	Haryana	@	@	@	@	@	
9	Himachal Pradesh	NIL	1	6	NIL		7
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5	3	1	NA		9
11	Karnataka	3	5	NIL	NIL		8
12	Kerala	@	@	@	@	@	
13	Madhya Pradesh	94	74	NIL	NIL		168
14	Chhattisgarh	120	219	62	31		432
15	Maharashtra	@	@	@	@	@	
16	Manipur	6	9	4	3		22
17	Meghalaya	177	544	474	NA		1195
18	Mizoram	NIL	4	NIL	NA		4
19	Nagaland	@	@	@	@	@	
20	Orissa	271	195	NA	NA		466
21	Punjab	@	@	@	@	@	
22	Rajasthan	482	352	204	10		1048
23	Sikkim	@	@	@	@	@	
24	Tamil Nadu	@	@	@	@	@	
25	Tripura	2	3	1	NA		6
26	Uttar Pradesh	279	231	1516	NA		2026
27	Uttaranchal	218	454	466	NA		1138
28	West Bengal	866		338	652	93	1949
	Total (States)	2626		2781	3884	169	9460
	Total (UTs)	@	@	@	@	@	@
	Total (All India)	2626		2781	3884	169	9460

NOTE: Target not finalized.

@ Cent percent villages electrified

N.A-Not available

(#) Newly constituted states in 2000-01 Source : Central Electricity Authority (CEA)