

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	63.86	75.36	52.13
9.	Karnataka	56.04	67.26	44.34
10.	Kerala	89.81	93.62	86.13
11.	Madhya Pradesh	44.20	58.42	28.85
12.	Maharashtra	64.87	76.56	52.32
13.	Manipur	59.89	71.63	47.60
14.	Meghalaya	49.10	53.12	44.85
15.	Mizoram	82.27	85.61	78.60
16.	Nagaland	61.65	67.62	54.75
17.	Orissa	49.09	63.09	34.68
18.	Punjab	58.51	65.66	50.41
19.	Rajasthan	38.55	54.99	20.44
20.	Sikkim	56.94	65.74	46.69
21.	Tamil Nadu	62.66	73.75	51.33
22.	Tripura	60.44	70.58	49.65
23.	Uttar Pradesh	41.60	55.73	25.31
24.	West Bengal	57.70	67.81	46.56
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	73.02	78.99	65.46
2.	Chandigarh	77.81	82.04	72.34
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.71	53.56	26.98
4.	Daman & Diu	71.20	82.66	59.40
5.	Delhi	75.29	82.01	66.99
6.	Lakshadweep	81.78	90.18	72.89
7.	Pondicherry	74.74	83.68	65.63

Excludes Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 Census was not held.

Rural Electrification Programme

*288. SHRI G. GANGA REDDY:

DR. Y. S. RAJASEKARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural electrification carried out in the country during the last three years, Year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the target fixed for this programme for each State during the year 1998-99;

(c) whether the Government propose to privatise the rural electrification system in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the electrification programme in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The state-wise and year-wise physical progress in rural electrification carried out under the schemes of Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) during the last three years in the country is given in enclosed statement-I.

(b) State-wise targets for rural electrification under the REC programme during the year 1998-99 are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) The rural electrification systems are under the operation and control of State Governments and State Electricity Boards and it is for them to decide on the question of privatisation.

(f) Rural Electrification systems are planned, controlled and operated by the State Governments/State Electricity Boards. The targets for rural electrification, for villages and pumpsets, are approved by the Planning Commission for various States, in the beginning of each year, in consultation, among others, with Rural Electrification Corporation, Central Electricity Authority and the concerned State Electricity Boards State Governments. These targets are decided on the basis of availability of resources, proposals of the States, willingness of the State Governments/State Electricity Boards to take up rural electrification schemes, past performance and

the status of rural electrification in each State.

The efforts of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and State Governments are supplemented by financial assistance through REC. During 1998-99, under the REC Programmes it is proposed to cover electrification of 2,800 villages and energisation of 2.51 lakh pumpsets. Under the Kutir Jyoti Programme 4.45 lakh single point light connections are proposed to be provided through a grant of Rupees 40 crores for improving the quality of life of the weaker sections of society. In addition the REC Programme provides financial assistance to SEBs/State Governments for System Improvement Schemes to improve the quality of supply in rural areas. The outlay for all the REC Programmes for the year 1998-99 is of the order of Rs. 1,250 crore.

Statement—1

Progress of rural electrification under REC programmes during 1995-96

Sl. No.	States	Village		Pumpset	
		Electrification		Energisation	
		Annual Target	Achievement	Annual Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0		53000	37145
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120	121	0	0
3.	Assam	510	222	0	0
4.	Bihar	400	42	1000	610
5.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	28000	15084
8.	Haryana	0	0	6000	2501
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	150	201
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	33	43	150	1012
11.	Karnataka	0	0	55000	38601
12.	Kerala	0	0	15000	12517
13.	Madhya Pradesh	350	503	12800	41855
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	47000	92395
15.	Manipur	73	163	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	60	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	45	45	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
19.	Orissa	220	732	3500	2260

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Punjab	0	0	5000	11004
21.	Rajasthan	750	655	17530	17616
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	40000	40649
24.	Tripura	20	15	100	26
25.	Uttar Pradesh	491	1104	14239	20963
26.	West Bengal	490	83	1910	1007
Total		3562	3728	300379	335446

(0) 100% electrified states (excluding those villages which are technically not feasible for electrification.)

Progress of rural electrification under REC programmes during 1996-97

Sl. No.	States	Village		Pumpset	
		Electrification		Energisation	
		Annual Target	Achievement	Annual Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	22500	44914
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	95	95	0	0
3.	Assam	280	130	0	0
4.	Bihar	325	22	1300	1639
5.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	17450	20370
8.	Haryana	0	0	4000	1849
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	150	254
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	30	12	150	305
11.	Karnataka	0	0	35000	30516
12.	Kerala	0	0	9000	11029
13.	Madhya Pradesh	470	400	32500	44882
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	53500	62655
15.	Manipur	74	140	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	41	60	0	0
17.	Mizoram	15	9	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
19.	Orissa	250	350	1600	702

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Punjab	@	@	7500	7552
21.	Rajasthan	550	641	15650	20779
22.	Sikkim	@	@	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	@	@	32000	37113
24.	Tripura	20	16	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	480	1358	16500	15846
26.	West Bengal	370	41	1200	337
Total		3000	3274	250000	300792

(@) 100% electrified states (excluding those villages which are technically not feasible for electrification.)

Progress of rural electrification under REC programmes during 1997-98

(*Prov.*)

Sl. No.	States	Village		Pumpset	
		Electrification		Energisation	
		Annual Target	Achievement	Annual Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	@	0	26000	3341
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	100	0	0
3.	Assam	230	20	0	0
4.	Bihar	330	2	1700	809
5.	Delhi	@	0	0	0
6.	Goa	@	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	3	18000	20146
8.	Harayana	@	0	4000	943
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	150	235
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	30	14	150	503
11.	Karnataka	@	0	37400	28000
12.	Kerala	@	0	11000	10348
13.	Madhya Pradesh	500	463	25000	52699
14.	Maharashtra	@	0	49000	60758
15.	Manipur	80	59	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	50	27	0	0
17.	Mizoram	15	10	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
19.	Orissa	250	800	2200	1524

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Punjab	0	0	6500	6521
21.	Rajasthan	480	680	16000	16000
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	27100	40000
24.	Tripura	35	15	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	500	812	14100	9909
26.	West Bengal	400	5	1700	33
Total		3000	3010	240000	241819

(0) 100% electrified states (excluding those villages which are technically not feasible for electrification).

Statement-II

State-wise targets of village electrification and pumpset energisation under REC programme for the year 1998-99

Sl. No.	States	Electrification of villages	Energisation of Pumpsets
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	0	20000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	0
3.	Assam	50	0
4.	Bihar	500	2000
5.	Delhi*	0	0
6.	Goa*	0	0
7.	Gujarat*	0	23000
8.	Haryana*	0	1000
9.	Himachal Pradesh*	0	250
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	10	250
11.	Karnataka*	0	25000
12.	Kerala*	0	9000
13.	Madhya Pradesh	350	40000
14.	Maharashtra*	0	61000
15.	Manipur	40	0
16.	Meghalaya	40	0
17.	Mizoram	15	0
18.	Nagaland*	0	0
19.	Orissa	500	2500
20.	Punjab*	0	5000

1	2	3	4
21.	Rajasthan	500	16000
22.	Sikkim*	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu*	0	30000
24.	Tripura	20	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	500	15000
26.	West Bengal	175	1500
Total (States)		2800	251500

States which have declared cent percent village electrification level.

Pollution in Yamuna River

*289. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Yamuna River continues to be highly polluted despite spending crores of rupees under the Yamuna Action Plan to cleanse it;

(b) if so, the total amount spent so far and the results achieved therefrom;

(c) whether the Central Pollution Control Board had admitted that the stretch of Yamuna between Delhi (Wazirabad) and Etawah in U. P. is heavily polluted and water quality does not conform to designate standard; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated to make Yamuna water free from pollution?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government have spent an amount of Rs. 251.74 crore upto 31.3.1998 for the pollution abatement of river Yamuna from domestic sewage under the Yamuna Action Plan against the approved cost of Rs. 479.56 crore. The physical progress of work as on 31.3.98 under this Plan which extends to 12 towns in Haryana and 8 towns in U. P. besides Delhi, was about 57%. Government have also released an amount of Rs. 22.50 crore for construction of 15 common effluent treatment plants against the approved cost of Rs. 90 crore to tackle the industrial pollution in Delhi. The process of invitation of tenders has started for this project. In addition, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have spent an amount of Rs. 326.25 crore till 31.3.1998 under their own Plan for construction of 13 sewage treatment plants and allied works against the approved cost of Rs. 471.20 crore. Of these, three sewage treatment plants have been completed and the remaining 10 are in advanced stages of

completion. Out of the remaining 10 units, one unit is targetted for completion by July, 1998, another one by September, 1998, another six units by December, 1998 and the remaining two units by June, 1999 and December, 1999 respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Action is also being taken against the defaulting industries discharging their effluents into the river by the respective State Pollution Control Boards under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The quality of water of river Yamuna will improve only when all the above works are completed, defaulting industries meet the stipulated standards and the necessary minimum flow of fresh water is allowed in the river to dilute the effect of the discharge of treated sewage and other effluents into it.

Barring Candidates with Criminal Background from Contesting Elections

*290. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commissioner of India has observed in the recent past to enact a suitable legislation for barring the candidates with criminal background from contesting elections; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. M. THAMBI DURAI): (a) The Election Commission vide its letter dated 16th September, 1997 made certain proposals for restructuring and strengthening section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 which contains provisions for disqualifying a person on conviction of offences listed in that section. It was *inter alia* also suggested that whoever is convicted of an offence by a court of law and sentenced to imprisonment for six months or more should be barred from contesting elections from the date of conviction, for a period totalling the sentence imposed plus an additional six years.