

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
POWER
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:494

ANSWERED ON:29.04.2005

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Paswan Shri Ramchandra;Reddy Shri Karunakara G.

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to launch a new scheme 'Rural Electricity Infrastructure and House Electrification' with 90% Capital subsidy;
- (b) if so, the States identified and the number of villages proposed to be covered under this scheme;
- (c) the target set and funds allocated for the purpose to each State;
- (d) the time frame by which all the villages in the country are proposed to be electrified;
- (e) whether the villages in North-Eastern States are lagging behind in rural electrification programme; and
- (f) if so, the efforts made by the Government to release adequate funds for North-Eastern region?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED)

(a) to (f) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 494 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.04.2005 REGARDING RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.

(a) to (f) : The 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana Scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification' has been launched for the attainment of the National Common Minimum Programme of providing access to electricity to all Rural Household in five years. The schemes would be implemented through Rural Electrification Corporation (REC).

Under this scheme 90% Capital Subsidy would be provided for projects for:

- (i) Creation of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) with one 33/11 kV (or 66/11 kV) substation in every block appropriately linked to the State Transmission System.
- (ii) Creation of Village Electricity Infrastructure (VEI) for electrification of all un-electrified villages/habitations and provision of distribution transformer(s) of appropriate capacity in every village/habitation.
- (iii) Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) and Supply System from conventional sources for Villages/Habitations where grid supply is not cost effective and where Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources would not be providing electricity through their programme(s).

The scheme inter alia provides for financing of electrification of all un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in the country with 100% capital subsidy as per norms of Kutir Jyoti Programme in all rural habitations.

For projects to be eligible for capital subsidy under this scheme prior commitment of the States would be taken before sanction of the projects for:

- (i) deployment of franchisees for the management of rural distribution in projects financed under this scheme.
- (ii) provision of requisite revenue subsidy to the State utilities as required under the Electricity Act, 2003.

The States would also be required to make adequate arrangements for supply of electricity and there should be no discrimination in the hours of supply between rural and urban households.

The scheme would also cater to the requirement of agriculture and other activities including

- Irrigation pumpsets
- small and medium industries
- khadi and village industries
- cold chains
- healthcare
- education and IT

This would facilitate overall rural development, employment generation and poverty alleviation.

The scheme covers the entire country and the funds would be released on the basis of sanction of the projects submitted.

State-wise status of un-electrified villages as on 31.03.2004 is enclosed as Annexure-I. The scheme has the objective of completing electrification of all un-electrified villages and un-electrified habitations in next five years.

It is estimated that Rs.16,000 crore would be required for the entire scheme. For Phase-I of the scheme approved for implementation during the 10th Five Year Plan Period, Rs.5,000 crore has been provided by the Central Government as Capital Subsidy.

The status of village electrification in North-Eastern States is enclosed at Annexure-II.

REC has been asked to give special attention to the North Eastern States in the implementation of the scheme.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (f) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 494 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.04.2005 REGARDING RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.

Status of Village Electrification as on 31.3.2004

Sl. No.	State	Balance unelectrified villages
1	Andhra Pradesh	\$
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1314
3.	Assam	5604
4.	Bihar	19224
5.	Jharkhand	21695
6.	Goa	-
7	Gujarat	\$
8.	Haryana	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	106
10	J&K	176
11.	Karnataka	295
12.	Kerala	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1332
14.	Chhattisgarh	1188
15.	Maharashtra	\$
16.	Manipur	139
17.	Meghalaya	2468
18.	Mizoram	7
19.	Nagaland	-

20.	Orissa	9326
21.	Punjab	-
22.	Rajasthan	613
23.	Sikkim	42
24.	Tamil Nadu	-
25.	Tripura	37
26.	Uttar Pradesh	40080
27.	Uttaranchal	2550
28.	West Bengal	6205
Total (States)		112401
Total UTs		\$
All India		112401 #

\$ Balance villages are not feasible for electrification.

As per the new definition of village electrification (effect from 2004-05) indicated below, total number of un-electrified villages is estimated to be around 1,25,000.

Rural Electrification

I. Definition of village electrification

The old definition of village electrification as adopted by the Government in October 1997 provides that

‘A village will be deemed to be electrified if the electricity is used in the inhabited locality, within the revenue boundary of the village, for any purpose whatsoever’

II. Rural Electrification - The new definition (effective from 2004-05)

‘A village would be declared as electrified if

(i) Basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the Dalit Basti/hamlet where it exists. (For electrification through Non-Conventional Energy Sources a Distribution Transformer may not be necessary).

(ii) Electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community centers etc. and

(iii) The number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

Mandatory certification from Gram Panchayat regarding completion of Village Electrification is to be obtained.

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (f) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 494 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.04.2005 REGARDING RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.

Status of Village Electrification in North Eastern States as on 31.3.2004

Sl. No.	North Eastern States per 1991 census	Total No. of inhabited villages as electrified	Total No. of un-electrified villages	Balance un-electrified villages	% age of electrified
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3649	2335	1314	64
2.	Assam	24685	19081	5604	77.30
3.	Manipur	2182	2043	139	93.63
4.	Meghalaya	5484	3016	2468	55

5.	Mizoram	698	691	7	99
6.	Nagaland	1216	1216	-	100
7	Tripura	855	818	37	95.67
8.	Sikkim	447	405	42	90.60
	Total (NE States)	39216	29605	9611	75.49
	All India	587556	474982	112401#	80.80%

As per the new definition of village electrification (effect from 2004-05) total number of unelectrified villages is estimated to be around 1,25,000.