

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4312
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.08.2016**

ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES

4312. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

**Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:**

- (a) the electrical infrastructure on the basis of which the Government deems a village electrified;**
- (b) the process deployed in ascertaining whether a village is electrified;**
- (c) whether the assessing experts deem the mere presence of electrical infrastructure as a criteria per electrification of a village, and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (d) the percentage of households that have access to electricity in the electrified villages, State/UT-wise?**

A N S W E R

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND MINES**

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) to (c) : According to Rural Electrification Policy 2006, a village is reported as electrified, if

(i) basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution Lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the locality inhabited by weaker sections of the society/hamlet where it exists,

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

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

A village is reported to be electrified by the States, if it fulfills the above mentioned norms. However, the level of infrastructure may vary in different habitations of the same village.

The data regarding rural electrification including electrification of villages is reported by the concerned State Governments and State Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), being the Nodal Agency for operationalization of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), has deployed Gram Vidyut Abhiyantas (GVAs), who visit villages and report the situation of the day of visit. If any discrepancy is found, States/DISCOMs are advised by REC to rectify the status.

(d) : As per census 2011, there were 16,78,26,730 rural households in the country. Out of which 9,28,08,038 households were having electricity and remaining 7,50,18,692 households were un-electrified. State-wise details of rural and urban area households are given at Annexure. Since 2012-13, free electricity connections to 53,26,016 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been released as on 30.06.2016.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4312
TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 11.08.2016.

State/UT wise No. of Household using electricity as main source for lighting in the Country as per Census 2011							
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rural Households			Urban Households		
		Total No. of HHs	No. of Households using electricity	% of Households using Electricity	Total No. of HHs	No. of Households using electricity	% of Households using Electricity
States							
1	Andhra Pradesh	14,246,309	12,782,453	89.72%	6,778,225	6,594,769	97.29%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	195,723	108,550	55.46%	65,891	63,271	96.02%
3	Assam	5,374,553	1,524,221	28.36%	992,742	834,679	84.08%
4	Bihar	16,926,958	1,754,673	10.37%	2,013,671	1,343,762	66.73%
5	Chhattisgarh	4,384,112	3,070,879	70.05%	1,238,738	1,161,062	93.73%
6	Goa	124,674	119,208	95.62%	198,139	193,553	97.69%
7	Gujarat	6,765,403	5,749,271	84.98%	5,416,315	5,263,943	97.19%
8	Haryana	2,966,053	2,585,338	87.16%	1,751,901	1,684,959	96.18%
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,310,538	1,265,897	96.59%	166,043	162,886	98.10%
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,497,920	1,208,527	80.68%	517,168	507,030	98.04%
11	Jharkhand	4,685,965	1,514,050	32.31%	1,495,642	1,315,817	87.98%
12	Karnataka	7,864,196	6,819,812	86.72%	5,315,715	5,125,655	96.42%
13	Kerala	4,095,674	3,772,137	92.10%	3,620,696	3,512,569	97.01%
14	Madhya Pradesh	11,122,365	6,479,144	58.25%	3,845,232	3,565,500	92.73%
15	Maharashtra	13,016,652	9,605,299	73.79%	10,813,928	10,398,865	96.16%
16	Manipur	335,752	205,444	61.19%	171,400	141,191	82.38%
17	Meghalaya	422,197	217,739	51.57%	116,102	110,219	94.93%
18	Mizoram	104,874	72,138	68.79%	116,203	114,017	98.12%
19	Nagaland	284,911	214,319	75.22%	115,054	112,086	97.42%
20	Odisha	8,144,012	2,895,252	35.55%	1,517,073	1,260,634	83.10%
21	Punjab	3,315,632	3,166,394	95.50%	2,094,067	2,059,399	98.34%
22	Rajasthan	9,490,363	5,528,360	58.25%	3,090,940	2,901,680	93.88%
23	Sikkim	92,370	83,277	90.16%	35,761	35,301	98.71%
24	Tamil Nadu	9,563,899	8,683,426	90.79%	8,929,104	8,581,633	96.11%
25	Tripura	607,779	361,573	59.49%	235,002	215,214	91.58%
26	Uttar Pradesh	25,475,071	6,054,978	23.77%	7,449,195	6,065,253	81.42%
27	Uttarakhand	1,404,845	1,166,756	83.05%	592,223	571,419	96.49%
28	West Bengal	13,717,186	5,529,496	40.31%	6,350,113	5,405,627	85.13%
	Total (States)	167,535,986	92,538,611	55.24%	75,042,283	69,301,993	92.35%
UTs							
1	Chandigarh	6,785	6,603	97.32%	228,276	224,601	98.39%
2	NCT of Delhi	79,115	77,366	97.79%	3,261,423	3,233,443	99.14%
3	Daman & Diu	12,750	12,532	98.29%	47,631	47,292	99.29%
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	35,408	32,452	91.65%	37,655	37,106	98.54%
5	Lakshadweep	2,523	2,517	99.76%	8,180	8,152	99.66%
6	Puducherry	95,133	91,105	95.77%	206,143	203,100	98.52%
7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	59,030	46,852	79.37%	34,346	33,569	97.74%
	Total (UTs)	290,744	269,427	92.67%	3,823,654	3,787,263	99.05%
	Grand Total (States + UTs)	167,826,730	92,808,038	55.30%	78,865,937	73,089,256	92.68%
