(घ) इसके क्या कारण हैं:

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- (ङ) क्या सरकार का वर्ष 1993-94 में हरियाणा को बिजली की आपति में विद्ध करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;
- (च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं। और हरियाणा की बिजली की कमी को परा करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

विद्यत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बी० रंगैया नायड्): (क) से (घ) मेगावाट में आहरित की गई बिजली की मात्रा क्षण-प्रतिक्षण भिन्न-भिन्न होती है और यह उपभोगकी गई ऊर्जाको मिलियन यनिट के संदर्भ में, एक समय में समेकित की जाती है। 1988-89 से 1992-93, (फरवरी. 1993 तक) हरियाणा का हिस्सा तथा उसके द्वारा वास्तावक रूप से आहरित की गई बिजली का ब्यौरा अन्पन्न में दिया गया है। (देखिए परिशिष्ट 166, अनुपत संख्या 34)।

(ङ) तथा (च) उत्तरी क्षेत्र के केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में 1993-94 के दौरान 848 मेगावाट की प्रत्याशित क्षमता अभिवृद्धि में से हरियाणा अपना देय हिस्सा प्राप्त करेगा। हरियाणा में बिजली की उपलब्धता अभिवृद्धि के लिए किए जा रहे विभिन्न उपायों के विद्यमान विद्युत उत्पादन केन्द्रों से ईष्टतम विद्युत उत्पादन करना, नवी-आधानिकीकरण कार्यक्रम नीकरण तथा कार्यान्वित करना, पारेषण तथा वितरण हानियों की माला कम करना, भार प्रबन्धन तथा ऊर्जा संवर्धन, पडोसी राज्यों/प्रणालियों से सहायता प्रदान करना आदि ।

Compensation to Tehri-Dam Oustees

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD 1717. MATHUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state the details regarding compensation paid by the Tehri Hydro

Development Corporation to the tune of over Rs. 3 lakhs to the probable oustees of the proposed Tehri Dam falling under various categories such as Landless Labour, Non-agriculturists-Grade-I, Agriculturists, Non-agriculturists Grade-II and the Scheduled Caste?

Questions

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): The compensation to the oustee families is being paid by Tehri Hydro Development Corporation as per the rehabilitation policy framed for urban and rural oustees. As per this policy 94 urban families are entitled to a compensation of more than Rs. 3 lakhs urban rehabilitation programme. the rural rehabilitation programme, rural families are entitled for cash compensation of more than Rs. 3 lakhs 106 tural families are eligible for compensation of Rs. 1 lakh along agricultural land whose cost is more than Rs. 2 lakhs. The compensation to the rural families is paid depending upon their entitlement, cost of land and other holdings

Electrification of Villages in the Country

1718. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the number of villages electrified in the country during the year 1992. upto the 31st December, 1992, State-wise;
- (b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to electrify more villages during the current financial
- (c) if so, the number of such villages, stating their details, State-wise;
- (d) whether financial assistance was provided to each State for this purpose during the above period:
- (e) whether Government have formulated any timebound scheme for the electrification of all the villages in the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c) Statewise number of villages electrified during the year 1992-93 upto 31st December, 1992 and the number of villages programmed to be electrified in the remaining period of the current financial year are given in the Statement attached. [See below]

- (d) Financial allocations have been provided to each State for this purpose and the funds are released to them subject to fulfilment of necessary norms.
- (e) and (f) As per 1981 Census out of 5.79,132 inhabited villages in the country, 4.87,170 villages were electrified as on 31-3-1992. The remaining villages will be electrified during the 8th and subsequent Five Year Plans based on the availability of funds and other resources.

Statement

State-wise number of villages electrified during 1992-93 (upto Dec1992) and programmed to be electrified in the remaining period of current financial year:

S. S No.	tate							Villages elect- rified from April '92 to Dec.' 92	Villages pro- grammed for electrification from Jan.'93 to March' 93
I, Andhra Pi	radesh* .							*	
2. Arunachal	Pradesh					Ċ	·	53	132
3. Assam.				·		·	-	6	.9
4. Bihar				·	•	•	-	127	238
5. Goa* .				·	•	•	•	*	
6. Gujarat*			•	•	•	•	•	*	
7. Haryana*			·	•	•	•	•	*	
8. Himachal i	Pradesh*	·	·	•	•	•	•	*	
9. Jammu &		Ī	•	•		•		5	_
10. Karnataka	*	•	•	•	•	•	•	*	_
11. Kerala*		•	•	•	•	•	•	*	
12. Madhya Pi		•	•	•	•	•	•	222	428
13. Maharashti	ra*		•	•	•	•	•	±222	420
14. Manipur		·	•	-	•	•	-	27	153
15. Meghalaya		•	-	•	•	•	•	30	20
16. Mizoram		•	•	•	•	•	•	10	40
17. Nagaland*		-	•	•	•	•	•	*	-10
18. Orissa		•	•	•	-	•	•	77	783
19. Punjab*		•	•	-	•	•	-	*	1 183
20. Rajasthan	•	•	•	•		•	•		_
21. Sikkim*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	394 *	
22. Tamil Nadu	*	•	•	•	•	•	•	*	- ·
23. Tripura	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		. –
24. Uttar Prades	· ·	•	•	•	•	•	.*	84	
25. West Bengal			•	•	•	•	•	298	682
v svigu	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	180	250
			G	RAND	Тот	AL:	•	1513	2735

Note 1:—Asteriks represent the states which have achieved 100% electrification, excluding those villages which are technically not feasible for electrification).