

Rural Electrification

746. SHRI HUSEN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) how far the programme of rural electrification has been implemented up-to-date;

(b) which are the States having a backlog in this programme; and

(c) what are the factors which hamper the progress of rural electrification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN): (a) Out of a total of 5,76,126 census inhabited villages in the country, 3,49,902 villages, constituting 60.7 per cent have been electrified till the end of June, 1984. The number of pumpsets/tubewells energised, as on the same date, was 53,62,060. A Statement indicating, state-wise, the total number of villages, villages electrified and IP sets/tubewells energised till the end of June, 1984, is at Statement-I. The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) envisages electrification of one lakh villages and energisation of 25 lakh IP Sets/tubewells on an All-India basis. The activities of the programme are, being plan-

ned in detail, on a yearly basis, taking into consideration the resources of each State, infrastructural facilities power availability, organisational capability to implement the programme etc. A Statement showing the targets and achievements in respect of electrification of villages and energisation of pumpsets/tubewells during the first four years of the Sixth Plan, viz. 1-4-80 to 31-3-84, is enclosed (—Statement-II).

(b) while the targets for electrification of villages are likely to be exceeded during the Sixth Plan, the programme for energisation of pumpsets may not be fully achieved. The States which have not been able to adhere to the targets include Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal.

(c) The factors contributing to short-falls in achievement of targets include lack of adequate power supply, lack of infrastructural facilities in certain areas, short supply of construction materials, inadequate co-ordination between the Boards and other developmental agencies of the State Governments, the difficult terrain in hilly and tribal areas, cost escalations and insufficient credit facilities.

Statement I

State-wise total number of villages, villages electrified and irrigation pumpsets/tubewells energised.

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Total No. of Villages	Villages electrified as on 30-6-1984	IP Sets/ Tubewells energised as on 30-6-84
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27,221	21,729	5,93,285
2.	Assam	21,995	9,721	2,430
3.	Bihar	67,566	32,862	1,88,547
4.	Gujarat	18,275	15,111	2,76,257
5.	Haryana	6,731	6,731	2,65,130
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16,916	13,885	2,269

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,503	5,478	1,265
8.	Karnataka	26,826	21,324(a)	4,04,043
9.	Kerala	1,268	1,268	1,18,905(b)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70,883	37,323	4,38,050
11.	Maharashtra	35,778	31,972	8,70,543
12.	Manipur	1,949	537	30
13.	Meghalaya	4,538	1,138(b)	53(b)
14.	Nagaland	960	588	..
15.	Orissa	46,992	22,559	37,583
16.	Punjab	12,188	12,126(+)	3,82,301
17.	Rajasthan	33,305	18,600	2,57,140
18.	Sikkim	405(£)	154	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	15,735	15,675	9,84,815
20.	Tripura	4,727	1,705(b)	925(b)
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,12,561	58,566	4,86,962
22.	West Bengal	38,074	18,706(b)	34,474(b)
Total States		5,71,441	3,47,838	53,35,010
Total U.T.s.		4,685	2,064	27,050
Total All-India		5,76,126	3,49,902	53,62,060

(£)— The revenue block has been reckoned as the smallest administrative unit by the census authorities.

(+)— 62 villages have been declared un-inhabited.

(a)— As on 30-4-1984.

(b)— As on 31-5-1984.

Statement-II

Targets and achievements in respect of electrification of villages and energisation of pumpsets/tubewells during the first four years of Sixth Plan from 1-4-81 to 31-3-1984

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Electrification of villages		Energisation of pumpsets/tubewells	
		Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,450	5,226	2,05,000	1,81,257
2.	Assam	5,712	5,329	7,155	677
3.	Bihar	13,550	13,349	1,41,230	35,364

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Gujarat	5,095	4,063	92,350	70,909
5.	Haryana	(*)	(*)	77,000	59,469
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3,630	4,743	1,031	585
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,885	915	300	274
8.	Karnataka	4,520	4,976	77,040	1,05,493
9.	Kerala	(*)	(*)	39,900	39,976
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13,388	14,727	1,63,270	1,50,947
11.	Maharashtra	7,410	6,372	2,00,000	2,59,844
12.	Manipur	305	210	160	17
13.	Meghalaya	750	592	367	6
14.	Nagaland	177	260	7	..
15.	Orissa	5,610	5,289	33,040	13,742
16.	Punjab	(*)	(*)	1,03,400	1,18,550
17.	Rajasthan	5,996	4,763	96,775	73,845
18.	Sikkim	88	101
19.	Tamil Nadu	124	123	1,58,000	95,379
20.	Tripura	1,110	939	860	677
21.	Uttar Pradesh	16,436	19,452	1,99,010	1,22,784
22.	West Bengal	7,060	5,831	26,590	9,622
Total States		99,296	97,260	16,23,285	13,39,417
Total U.T.s.		750	640	3,934	5,519
Total All-India		1,00,046	97,900	16,26,319	13,44,936

(*)—Cent per cent village electrification has already been achieved.

Problems of bonded Labour

747. SHRI GAYA CHAND BHUYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many bonded labourers have so far been identified in different States with details hereof;

(b) how many out of them have been rehabilitated;

(c) what is the total number of identified bonded labourers belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in different States; and

(d) whether any study has so far been made to identify the problems of bonded labour; if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b) The Incidence of bonded labour system has been reported from 11 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. As per the reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified