

for every 250 acres of agricultural land. On account of low water table, one more tubewell for the exclusive purpose of drinking water is being installed. Boring of tubewell is in progress and is scheduled to be functional by March, 2001.

#### Per Capita consumption of Power

†\*258. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of be POWER pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per capita consumption of power in the country is less than that of developed countries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that consumption of power in Northern States is less than that of other States;

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to increase per capita consumption of power in the country;

(d) whether Government have formulated any concrete plan to extend supply of electricity to the areas where it is not available so far; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) The per capita consumption of electrical power in the country is less than that of the developed countries. The per capita consumption of electricity in India along with some of the developed countries, during the year 1996, is given below:

NAME OF THE COUNTRY	PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY 1996 (IN KWH.)
U.S.A.	11796
France	6091
Germany	5596
U.K.	5198
Japan	7083
Italy	4196
Russia	4165
Sweden	14239
Switzerland	6919
India	347

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No, Sir. Various States of the Northern Region in India have a per capita consumption of electricity more than many of the States of the Eastern and North Eastern Region. The State-wise and year-wise details for the years 1995-96 to 1998-99 are furnished in the Statement (See below).

(c) Apart from increasing the capacity of existing plants through Renovation & Modernisation, addition to new capacity during Ninth Plan would increase the per capita consumption in the country. The likely capacity addition during Ninth plan is 21564 MW. It is estimated that to meet the demand during 10th and 11th Plans, an incremental capacity addition of around 1,00,000 MW would be required.

(d) and (e) The development of transmission and distribution system in the State for meeting the load demand, providing power supply to the areas where electricity is not available comes under the purview of the State Government/ State's Electricity Public Utilities concerned. It is estimated that out of the remaining unelectrified villages in the country, about 18000 villages are located in remote and inaccessible areas, electrification of which would be expensive by extension of the grid. The Working Group on Options on Electrification of villages in remote and difficult areas under the Chairmanship of Principal Advisor (Energy), Planning Commission has, therefore, recommendation that these 18000 villages be electrified by Non-Conventional Sources of Energy.

The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is supporting the programmes for the installation of solar photovoltaic lighting systems, pumps, village power plants, biomass gasifier based power plants and small hydro power units all over the country, including in several unelectrified areas. So far a total of 3,14,517 solar lanterns, 1,32,552 solar home lighting systems, 40620 street lighting systems, 3469 solar pumps and about 2 MW aggregate capacity of small photovoltaic power plants have been deployed. These systems are bringing the benefits of initial electrification to over 1000 villages. Subject to availability of resources, these programmes will be expanded in future.

The Government has set up a Group of Ministers (GOM) to review the existing schemes relating to electrification of tribal villages, dalit bastis and benefiting other weaker sections and suggest modifications for accelerating the pace of electrification so that they enjoy the benefit of electrification to the same extent as other areas/sections of the population.

**Statement**

*Annual per capita consumption of Electricity (KWH)  
(Utilities non utilities)*

Region	Name of State/UTs	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Northern Region	Haryana	502.55	503.78	488.02	503.06
	H.P.	288.35	305.84	322.62	333.52
	J&K	201.13	217.59	270.23	291.59
	Punjab	759.50	792.39	798.22	860.81
	Rajasthan	296.86	301.23	314.34	329.35
	U.P.	206.67	196.56	199.53	195.58
	Chandigarh	717.39	795.07	807.76	843.55
	Delhi	607.71	577.00	612.68	689.23
Western Region	Gujarat	671.24	694.35	704.61	723.53
	M.P.	366.79	366.95	377.51	397.93
	Maharashtra	545.42	556.03	577.37	593.97
	Goa	706.93	724.39	739.45	740.04
	Daman and Diu	2015.91	2335.17	2720.69	3559.08
	D. and N. Haveli	1811.44	2379.17	3226.83	3566.17
Southern Region	A.P.	368.23	345.70	391.00	404.27
	Karnataka	361.85	340.14	387.09	349.24
	Kerala	248.52	240.74	261.80	305.09
	T.N.	459.30	467.98	484.11	497.59
	Pondicherry	957.83	866.68	931.85	1010.10
	Lakshadweep	209.00	234.17	217.86	231.14
Eastern Region	Bihar	138.17	137.69	141.79	152.33
	Orissa	370.41	308.90	308.18	312.52
	West Bengal	185.95	194.35	202.41	210.57
	A and N Islands	201.85	210.12	206.84	217.69
	Sikkim	172.89	170.84	177.83	184.91
N.E. Region	Assam	97.22	103.55	99.81	122.51
	Manipur	117.65	127.85	138.87	74.66
	Meghalaya	142.71	134.51	143.47	150.29
	Nagaland	79.32	87.91	86.57	81.35

Region	Name of State/UTs	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	Tripura	73.09	80.36	90.15	109.93
	Arunachal Pradesh	77.91	80.80	101.20	87.39
	Mizoram	127.54	127.77	95.14	113.59
	ALL INDIA:	336.41	334.26	348.50	359.57

### Irregularities at Santushti Commercial Complex

\*259. SHRI K. KALAVENKATA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special audit team has pointed out several irregularities at Santushti Commercial Complex, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c) A special audit team was constituted to conduct special audit of the Accounts of the organisation, running the Santushti Complex, including the transfer of income from Santushti to the regimental funds, the Accounts of the regimental funds and transfer of amount from regimental funds to the Air Force Wives Welfare Association-Central (AFWWA-C).

The Special Audit Team has submitted its report, in which the Audit has brought out that involvement of AFWWA-C in establishment of the Santushti Complex and utilisation of funds generated out of it does not seem to be proper. It has also been brought out that the manner in which the Santushti Complex has been developed, does not conform to the policies of the Government and that laid-down rules/regulations have also not been followed in its running and financial management.

As remedial measure, the Santushti Complex was taken over by the Directorate General of Defence Estates on 28 February, 1998. An Enquiry Committee was also constituted to go into the unauthorised establishment and maintenance of the Complex independently. The Enquiry Officer has since submitted his report, which is under consideration. A Public Interest Litigation has also been filed in the Delhi High Court in the matter and the case is sub-judice.