

No. .MTA/Dev.(CCEA)/2012/RU-II

To

- 1) Dr.Rameshwar Oraon, Chairperson
- 2) Smt. K.Kamala Kumari, Member
- 3) Shri Bheru Lal Meena, Member

Subject: Draft Note for Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) regarding continuation of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the 12th Plan.

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to enclose a copy of the Letter No. 17011/²²21/2012-P&M dated 13/12/2012 received from Ministry of Tribal Affairs forwarding therewith the Memorandum for Draft Note for Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) regarding continuation of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the 12th Plan from Ministry of Power seeking comments ~~fr~~ NCST.

It is requested that views/comments on the draft note may kindly be sent for discussion in the forthcoming meeting of the Commission.

Yours faithfully,

(M.S.Chopra)
Director

Copy for information:-

- 1) PPS to Joint Secretary
- 2) Director (MSC)
- 3) Dy. Director(KDB)
- 4) Consultant (RCD)
- 5) SSA (NIC)
- 6) AD (Coord)

(M.S.Chopra)
Director

Sur

Date : 11/05/2009

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To.
The General Manager,
Central Railway
Mumbai / CSTM

Sub : Verification of caste certificate by Vigilance Dept.
Ref : Sr. DCM/SUR L.No.SUR/C/ D& A/ VVK/Sr.T.E./07/
dt.21/04/2009

Respected Sir,

With folded hands I the undersigned Shri. V.V. Kayyawale Ex. Sr.T.E. /SUR. wish to state following few lines for your kind and sympathetic consideration please sir,

Sir, I have been issued with major penalty charges sheet stating that given certificate belongs to "Thakur" community which belongs to community in reservation as S.T., issued by Tahasildar and Executive Magistrate, North Solapur dt.28/11/84 bearing No. MAG-CASTE S.R.382 A proper D & A Enquiry took place and enquiry report put up to ACM/ SUR further I have appealed to Sr.DCM/SUR. He is kind enough to give personal hearing also. But he has not considered my plea and confirmed punishment of ~~removal from service with 43rd compassionate allowance~~ compulsory retirement imposed by ACM/SUR (Disciplinary Authority)

Sir, I have to slate as under :

- 1) The Tahashildar (North) Solapur vide his letter No.MAG-CASTE SR 382 dated 18/11/1984, issued Caste Certificate based on my School Leaving Certificate. The said Caste Certificate was Cancelled by the Caste Scrutiny Committee, Pune vide letter No. TCSC/SER/ Solapur-29/2000/4040

11/05/09
V.V. KAYYAWALE
Sr. T.E. /SUR

May be see at-dale stage before circulation.

No.17011/22/2012-P&M
Government of India
Ministry of Tribal Affairs
(P&M Division)

SS ADGEC-cell
Dir (RUI & II)

Immediate circulation
to say
DD
18/12/12

Room No. F-281, Bhikaji Place.
August Kranti Bhwan, N. Delhi-110066
Dated 13.12.2012

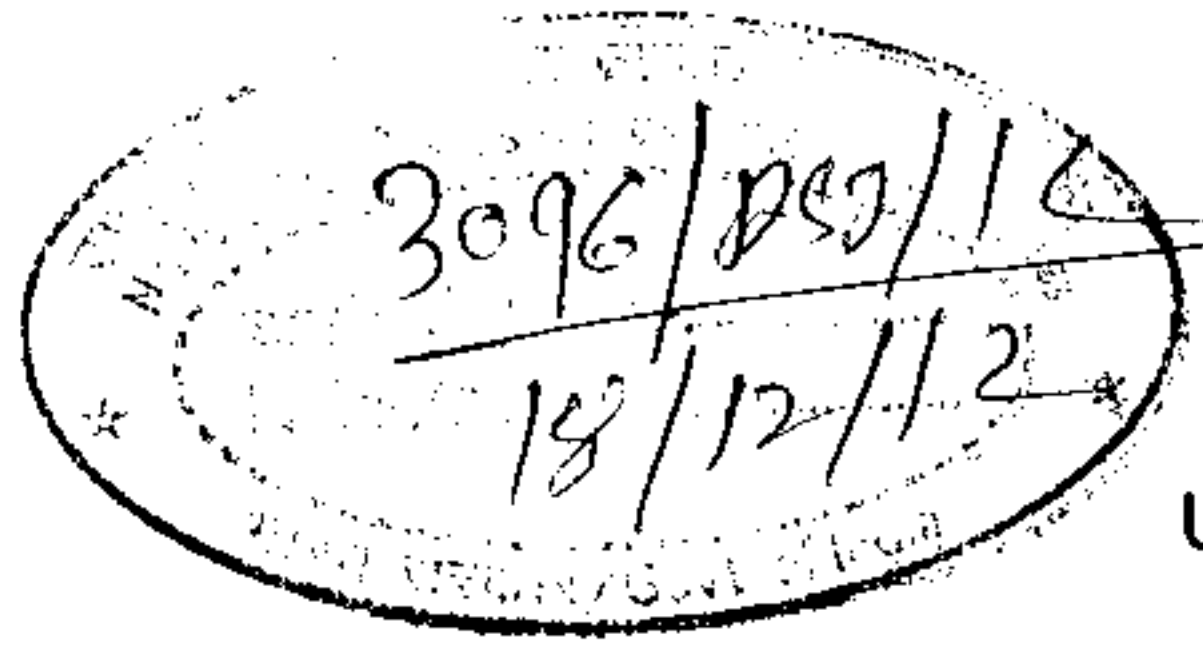
Sub: Draft Note for Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) regarding continuation of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the 12th Plan.

18.12.12
RUI

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith a copy of OM No. 44/10/2011-RE(vol-II) of the Ministry of Power along with the draft for the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on the above Subject.

2 It is requested that the comments of the NCST on the draft note may kindly be provided at an early date.

DD (RUI B/
S-Post



(Signature)
(R H Hmar)
Under Secretary to the Government of India.
Tel.26182423

To,
The Joint Secretary
National Commission for Scheduled Tribe
Room No.610,B-Wing 6th floor
Lok Nayak Bhawan, Khan Market New Delhi-03

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SECRET
MOST IMMEDIATE

No.44/10/2011-RE(Vol-II)
Government of India
Ministry of Power

...
Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi, the 5th December, 2012

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Draft Note for Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs(CCEA) regarding continuation of the Rajiv Gandhi Gramcen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the 12th Plan.

...
The undersigned is directed to enclose herewith a copy of the draft Note for Cabinet Committce on Economic Affairs(CCEA) regarding continuation of the Rajiv Gandhi Gramcen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the 12th Plan. The Note has been approved by Hon'ble Minister of Power.

2. It is requested that comments/advice of your Ministry/Department may kindly be solicited before the Note is sent to CCEA for consideration/approval.

Encl: Draft CCEA Note

Sanjeev Kumar
(Sanjeev Kumar) 5/12/2012
Director(RE)
Tel. No. 23353320

(As per Mailing list)

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11/12/12

BS D
Comments re.
with statistics & gap
from D&G: time formal bridging
must be promised
for tidal areas
8/12

Copy to DDA

K. J. ...

BS (RE)

13/12

Pen

1.	Prime Minister Office, South Block, New Delhi.	2.	Advisor(PAMD), Planning Commission, Yojana Bhawan, New Delhi.
3.	Secretary, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, North Block, New Delhi.	4.	Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.
5.	Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.	6.	Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
7.	Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.	8.	Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
9.	Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.	10.	Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
11.	Secretary, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Vigyan Bhawan Annexe, New Delhi.	12.	Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

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Copy No. 10
New Delhi the..... 5 DEC, 2012

NOTE FOR CABINET COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Subject: CONTINUATION OF THE RAJIV GANDHI GRAMEEN VIDYUTIKARAN YOJANA (RGGVY) IN THE 12th PLAN.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Section 6 of The Electricity Act 2003 stipulates that "The concerned State Government and the Central Government shall jointly endeavour to provide access to electricity to all areas including villages and hamlets through rural electricity infrastructure and electrification of households": National Electricity Policy notified in 2005 in compliance with section 3 of the Electricity Act 2003 stipulates that electricity is an essential requirement for all facets of our life. It is a critical infrastructure requirement for the socio-economic development of the country. Recognizing that electricity is one of the key drivers for rapid economic growth and poverty alleviation, the nation has set itself the target of providing access to all households with minimum lifeline consumption of 1 unit/household/day as a merit good. Electricity Policy further States that "Government recognizes the need for providing necessary capital subsidy and soft long-term debt finances for investment in rural electrification as this would reduce the cost of supply in rural areas. Adequate funds would need to be made available for the same through the Plan process. The above stipulations have also been reiterated in Rural Electrification Policy notified in 2006 in compliance with Sections 4 & 5 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the policy also aims at providing access to electricity to all households for which the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was launched in April 2005 with REC as the nodal agency for the implementation of the scheme. The Prime Minister of India, in his speech to the nation on Independence Day 2012, has announced

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that "Our next target is to provide electricity to each and every household in our country in the next 5 years."

1.2 The present proposal is for continuation of "Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana" (RGGVY) in the 12th Plan (i) to complete spillover works of projects sanctioned in 10th and 11th Plan and also (ii) to continue the scheme for covering all remaining villages and habitations irrespective of population and (iii) providing free electricity connections to remaining Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, to achieve the objective of providing access to all rural households. The estimated requirement of budget support for 12th Plan is Rs. 49,730 Crore.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 RGGVY was launched in April 2005 with an objective to provide access to electricity to all rural households through creation of rural electricity infrastructure comprising of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB), Village Electricity Infrastructure (VEI) and Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) and Supply System. Households belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) are provided connections free of cost. Ninety per cent capital subsidy is provided by Government of India for projects under the scheme. The scheme was initially approved with capital subsidy of Rs. 5,000 Crore for the last two years of the 10th Plan period ending March 2007. Copy of Office Memorandum is enclosed at **Annexure-I (page no. 22-29)**. In 10th Plan 235 projects covering 64,455 un-electrified census villages; 1,10,284 partially electrified census villages; 1,25,469 habitations with population above 100; 74,157 habitations with population 100 or below 100 and free electricity connection to 77.41 Lakh BPL households were sanctioned and revised project cost of these projects is at Rs.13,263.68 Crore. 108 projects sanctioned earlier under the scheme "Accelerated Electrification of One Lakh Villages and One Crore Households" were subsumed in RGGVY and formed part of 235 projects. These 108 projects

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covered only un-electrified census villages and provided free connections to 10% BPL households, thereby leaving most of the habitations and large number of BPL households in the selected villages. These 108 projects were from the States of Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Since intensive electrification in partially electrified villages was not in the scope of these 108 projects, partially electrified villages and BPL households in these villages could also not be covered. Subsequently, supplementary projects for the States of Rajasthan and West Bengal were sanctioned covering remaining scope of partially electrified villages and BPL households in these projects.

2.2 RGGVY continued in 11th Plan with capital subsidy of Rs. 28,000 Crore. Copy of Office Order in this regard is enclosed at **Annexure-II (page no. 30-37)**. Keeping in view the availability of resources, it was decided to priorities the projects and implement the scheme in two phases. During first phase, priority was given to achieve Bharat Nirman targets of electrification of 1 Lakh un-electrified villages and connections to 1.75 Crore BPL households by first taking up projects predominantly covering un-electrified villages and conforming to the cost norms approved by the CCEA. Details of cost norms are kept at **Annexure-III (Page no.38)**. Projects from Border areas and Special Category States were sanctioned on priority. During 11th Plan, 341 projects covering 46,431 un-electrified census villages; 2,38,575 partially electrified census villages; 3,03,332 habitations and free connections to 152.69 Lakh BPL households were sanctioned and revised cost of these projects is Rs. 20,832.44 Crore.

2.3 In 2011-12, with the approval of Planning Commission for additional capital subsidy of Rs. 6,000 Crore, 72 additional projects costing Rs. 7,964.32 Crore have been sanctioned under Phase-II of 11th Plan. Out of these, 33 projects pertain to the districts not covered earlier because of cost being higher than benchmark costs and 33 supplementary projects for the districts in U.P. and Bihar to cover remaining villages, habitations and BPL households as these districts were covered in 108 projects mentioned in para 2.1. There are still

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many district project out of these 108 left in U.P. and Bihar for which supplementary projects to cover remaining BPL in covered villages & uncovered habitations require to be sanctioned in 12th plan. Details of these 72 projects are at **Annexure-IV (Page no. 39-40)**. While considering approval of Phase-II projects, the Monitoring Committee revised the cost norms primarily because the existing benchmark cost were generally found to be on the lower side than the actual cost of the electrification and there were no benchmark cost for electrification of un-electrified / partially electrified habitations. The details of Revised Benchmark Costs are placed at **Annexure-V (page no.41)**.

2.4 Thus, during 10th and 11th Plan, 648 projects in 579 districts covering 1,12,795 un-electrified census villages; 4,02,364 partially electrified census villages; 4,86,347 habitations with population above 100; 74,157 habitations with population 100 or below 100 and 276 Lakh BPL households with total project cost of Rs. 42,060 Crore (Revised Cost) have been sanctioned. State-wise details are enclosed at **Annexure-VI (Page 42)**. The sanctioned projects cost of large number of projects was revised after award of contracts as the DPRs were not prepared on the basis of field survey which was taken up after award of projects. The revision in cost estimates varied maximum up to 269% of the sanctioned project cost in case of project of North district of Sikkim State. For 12th Plan, it is proposed that the DPRs should be prepared and submitted for approval based on actual field survey and updated schedule of rates to avoid any revision in cost estimates and the respective State Governments will be required to fund all cost overruns in 12th Plan projects. Under Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) component of the scheme, 283 projects covering 233 un-electrified census villages, 446 un-electrified habitations and 46,772 BPL households at a cost of Rs. 280.56 Crore have been also sanctioned. State-wise details are enclosed at **Annexure-VII (Page 43)**. Thus, projects approved under RGGVY cover 5,15,392 villages; 4,86,793 habitations of population above 100; 74,157 habitations of population 100 or below 100 and 276.46 Lakh BPL households.

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2.5 As on 31.03.2012, works in 1,04,496 un-electrified villages; 2,48,553 already electrified villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 194.25 Lakh BPL households have been provided and capital subsidy of Rs.26,151 Crore has been released. State-wise details are enclosed at **Annexure-VIII (page no. 44)**. Bharat Nirman targets for electrification of 1 lakh villages and 1.75 crore BPL households was achieved in December 2011. The spillover works of these projects would require capital subsidy of Rs. 12849 Crore in 12th plan. Details are also enclosed at **Annexure-IX (Page 45)**.

2.6 The Ministry of Power through REC commissioned independent evaluation of the implementation of scheme. The Energy and Research Institute (TERI), Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe), M/s Sambodhi and M/s Tetrãtech conducted studies in 20 States covering 1000 villages on random sample basis in 150 districts. A brief on reports with other details is enclosed at **Annexure-X (page No. 46-47)**. These studies reported that every block has been provided with minimum one sub-station, the 11 KV system established under the scheme is adequate to cater to the sanctioned domestic load and quality of works has been satisfactory. It is also reported that though distribution transformer capacity is adequate to cater to the envisaged load of BPL households with single point light connection of 40 Watt / 60 Watt, but it falls short of actual load as most BPL families use electricity for many other purposes like fan, heater, TV, refrigerator, etc. It has also been reported that some of the households are using electricity through unauthorized connections resulting into overloading and burning of transformers. Reports suggested to create transformation capacity @ 250 Watt per BPL and 500 Watt per APL household. Access to electricity has been provided to almost all public places i.e. Schools,

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Panchayat, Health Centres etc.. Improvement in Children education, ease in households chores, women empowerment, sense of security and comfort has also been reported. All States except Bihar, Jharkhand and parts of UP supply minimum 6-8 hours of power supply.

2.7 While implementing the scheme, it has been observed that availability of land for sub-stations, timely upgradation / augmentation of upstream network, lack of dedicated project management team in States, availability of authentic BPL lists, resolution of issues relating to right of way, statutory clearances like forest, railway, availability of adequate manpower for O&M are some of the bottlenecks in timely completion of works and subsequent energisation. During 12th Plan, we propose to address these issues.

2.8 Sustainability of RGGVY Assets

2.8.1 Sustainability of the assets already created and to be created under RGGVY is an important aspect keeping in view the poor financial health of the Discoms, primarily due to non-revision of tariffs, non-payment of subsidies by States, high cost of power purchase and high distribution losses. The gap between the cost of supply and average tariff has increased to 145 paisa per kwh in 2009-10. Since the projects under RGGVY primarily includes extension of network to cover more villages/habitations and households, it might lead to increase in AT&C losses of Distribution Utilities. Nevertheless, this itself should not be a constraint in extending the facility of electricity to remaining households in rural areas as the electricity has been recognized as a basic human need and remaining households cannot be deprived of electricity any more. Under 10th and 11th Plan, deployment of franchisees for the management of rural distribution was envisaged to ensure revenue sustainability. However, this has not fructified as the States have not been to deploy franchisees in spite of considerable efforts by them and support provided by Ministry of Power and

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REC. This has been mainly because rural distribution is characterized by low load density, domestic consumers with subsidized tariff and limited availability of power supply leading to low revenue base in absolute terms. The total revenue to be collected is even lower; particularly in villages covered under RGGVY; as majority of load consists of BPL households for whom electricity tariffs are highly subsidized or entirely free in most States. The absolute amount of revenue to be collected is not adequate to meet the bare minimum expenditure of a franchisee making them financially unviable. Moreover, distribution business in States like Orissa is already privatized.

2.8.2 When the overall financial and operational condition of utilities improves, the sustainability of extended network will not be an issue, as additional consumers because of RGGVY projects are likely to consume energy which is only about 6.5% of annual consumption of energy by all consumers. Therefore, it is important to address the overall financial health of Distribution Utilities, instead of prescribing any mechanism only for RGGVY villages and habitations. A scheme for financial restructuring of State Owned Discoms has been recently approved by the Government to enable the turnaround of the State Discoms and ensure their long term viability. The scheme contains measures to be taken by State Discoms and State Governments for achieving the financial turnaround by restructuring their debt with support through a Transitional Finance Mechanism by Central Government. The restructuring / reschedulement of loan is to be accompanied by concrete and measurable action by the Discoms/States to improve the operational performance of the distribution utilities. States Government / Discoms have to commit themselves and carryout certain mandatory and recommendatory conditions which also includes that the State Government would ensure elimination of gap between ACS (Average Cost of Supply) and ARR (Average Revenue Realization) and prepare a Road Map for involvement of private sector in state distribution sector through franchisee

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arrangements or any other mode of private participation amongst other conditionalities of Financial Restructuring Plan, Tariff Setting & Revenue Realization, Subsidy, Metering, Audit & Accounts and Monitoring. Transitional Finance Mechanism (TFM) by the Central government in support of the restructuring effort is available, subject to fulfilment of mandatory conditions of the scheme. In view of the above, it is proposed not to make condition of appointment of franchisee mandatory in the scheme for 12th Plan.

2.8.3 In case of RGGVY projects sanctioned under 10th and 11th Plan, the newly created assets are degenerating and in some cases leading to stripping also as the turnkey contractors are not handing over the newly created assets in the project to the state power utilities for regular Operations and Maintenance of distribution system for want of release of final installment of payment to contractors. Final installment is yet to be released by Ministry of Power to implementing agencies because of non-fulfilment of condition of deployment of franchisees by the concerned States and Utilities. Withholding of last installment of 10% is also adversely affecting progress of these projects and also creating contractual and legal issues between the implementing agencies and contractors as appointment of franchisees is the responsibility of State Utilities and not of contractor or implementing agency in case of CPSUs. Non-payment last 10% in spite of physical completion of the work has affected the cash flow of contractors and since contractors are engaged in more than one project, it is affecting progress of work in other projects also. This has also created uncertainty in the mind of other contractors regarding release of last installment and they are reluctant to execute balance works wherever they have finished substantial works further slowing down project completion. This is also leading to demobilization of resources by contractors in project areas. Status quo in the matter may lead to legal disputes between contractors and implementing agencies. Therefore, it is also proposed to relax the condition of deploying franchisees for the management of rural distribution in villages covered under RGGVY projects sanctioned during 10th and 11th Plan.

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2.9 The 65th Round of survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) for 2008-09 shows improvement in access to electricity to rural households for domestic use as compared to the 61st Round of Survey conducted for the year 2004-05. Access to electricity has increased significantly over this period from 55% of rural households to 66%. Since 2008, 1.40 crore BPL households have been provided electricity connection under RGGVY. If we add this number of BPL households provided electricity connections to the NSSO data, the estimated household electrification level as on 31.03.2012 would be of the order of 75 %. Actual level of rural electrification would be higher because in the last 3 years, States have given connections to APL families also. Census, 2011 data shows primary energy sources for domestic lighting in rural households at 55.3% (7.5 Crore of 16.78 Crore) as against 43.5% in 2001. The difference in NSSO and Census data is due to difference in the Question asked to surveyed population. In Census, response to the question "whether electricity is being used as main source of lighting for greater part of last 12 months or not?" is enumerated whereas incase of NSSO, response to the question "whether household had electricity facility for domestic use?" is recorded. NSSO data being more useful to describe the actual electrification, it can be estimated that at most, about 25% of rural households i.e. about 4.20 Crore households are yet to be provided access to electricity, of which 82 Lakh BPL households are covered in spillover works of 10th and 11th Plan projects leaving a balance of 3.38 Crore households.

3. PROPOSAL:

It is proposed to continue "Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana" (RGGVY) in the 12th Plan :

- (i) To complete spillover works of 10th and 11th Plan projects
- (ii) To continue the scheme for covering all remaining villages and habitations irrespective of population
- (iii) To provide free electricity connections to BPL households

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3.1 To complete spillover works of projects sanctioned in 10th and 11th Plan

As explained in para 2.4 and 2.5 above, State-wise details of spill over works are provided at **Annexure-XI (Page 48)**. These works are to be completed in 12th plan and will require capital subsidy of Rs.12849 Crore. Details of calculations are at **Annexure-IX (page 45)**.

3.2 To continue the scheme for covering remaining Census Villages and habitations

3.2.1 All remaining Census villages and habitations with population above 100 :

It is submitted that there is no accepted definition of "habitation" in Government for identification of habitations to extend services like electricity, water, road etc. and census also does not enumerate the habitations. Because of this, there is no accurate source of list and number of habitation. Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MoDWS) had carried out a survey of habitations for providing them with drinking water facility. It is proposed to use the same data for electrification also. The data of MoDWS consider main Census village also as a habitation. Estimation of coverage and cost for 12th Plan is summarized below:

Habitations / Villages with population above 100				
1	Total No. of habitations (including Census Villages) as per MoDWS		12.69	Lakh
2	No. of habitations / villages already covered under sanctioned projects of RGGVY (Including Phase-II) till 31.03.2012		10.01	Lakh
3	No. of habitations / villages covered by MNRE and DDG under RGGVY		0.15	Lakh
4	No. of habitations / villages to be covered in 12th Plan	(1-2-3)	2.53	Lakh
5	Out of Sr. 4 above, Census villages (These are expected to be partially electrified villages. Details are provided at Annexure-XII)		0.88	Lakh
6	No. of habitations (other than census villages) to be covered in 12th Plan	(4-5)	1.65	Lakh
7	Cost of electrification of 1.76 Lakh villages/habitations (0.88 Lakh partially electrified villages and 0.88 Lakh habitations) @ Rs. 9 Lakh for one village and one habitations i.e. 2 village/habitation	0.88 Lakh x 9 Lakh	7920	Crore
8	Habitations left out of total 2.53 Lakh habitations	(2.53-1.76)	0.77	Lakh
9	Cost of electrification of 0.77 Lakh habitations @ Rs. 9 Lakh	0.77 Lakh x 9 Lakh	6930	Crore
10	Total Cost of Electrification of habitations/villages	(7+9)	14850	Crore

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State-wise details of habitations/villages and cost estimate are provided at **Annexure-XIII (Page 50) and Annexure-XIV** respectively. This should be taken as the outer limit of expected coverage as many States must have already electrified these habitations from their own resources.

As explained in para 2.4 and 2.5 above, projects already approved under RGGVY cover 5.15 lakh census villages out of total estimated 5,96,011 inhabited villages as per Census 2011. The outermost limit of expected coverage of villages in 12th plan is 88,273; say 88,000. All of these villages are expected to be partially electrified. Details of these estimations along with assumptions are kept at **Annexure-XII (page 49)**. This is the outer limit of expected coverage of villages in 12th Plan as many States must have already achieved 100% village electrification though our estimates show some pending villages as our estimation does take into account the work done under RGGVY only.

3.2.2 Habitations with population 100 or below 100 :

Estimation of coverage of habitations with population 100 or below 100 and cost for 12th Plan is summarized below:

Habitations with population 100 or below 100				
1	Total No. of habitations as per MoDWS		3.95	Lakh
2	No. of habitations covered under sanctioned projects of RGGVY (Including Phase-II)		0.74	Lakh
3	No. of habitations to be covered in 12th Plan	(1-2)	3.21	Lakh
4	Cost of electrification of 3.21 lakh habitations (As per discounted benchmark norms)	3.21 lakh @5 Lakh	16050	Crore

State-wise details of habitations and cost estimate are provided at **Annexure-XV (Page 52)**. This should be taken as the outer limit of expected coverage as many States must have already electrified some of these habitations from their own resources.

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3.3 To provide free electricity connections to BPL households

Estimation of coverage of BPL households and cost for 12th Plan is summarized below:

BPL Households				
1	Total No. of BPL households as per MoRD		595	Lakh
2	No. of additional BPL households reportedly covered by States under RGGVY & LJ (over & above MoRD figures)		16	Lakh
3	Total No. of BPL households	(1+2)	611	Lakh
4	No. of BPL households covered under sanctioned projects of RGGVY (Including Phase-II)		275	Lakh
5	No. of BPL households provided connections under Kutir Jyoti Scheme		63	Lakh
6	Remaining no. of BPL households to be covered under 12th Plan	(3-4-5)	273	Lakh
7	Cost of providing electricity to connection remaining BPL households	273 Lakh @Rs.3000	8190	Crore

State-wise details of BPL households and cost estimate are provided at **Annexure-XVI (Page 53)**. While estimating, it has been assumed that connections to BPL households have been provided only under Central Government schemes (Kutir Jyoti/RGGVY) although it is a fact that the States have provided connections to BPL households under their own schemes. But, in the absence of availability of data regarding release of such connection, the outer limit of scope of BPL households has been estimated as above by not considering any release of BPL connection from state funds. This being not correct, exact coverage of BPL will be decided at the time of preparation of DPRs and is expected to be less than this number. Some of the total estimated remaining BPL households would exist in villages and habitations already covered in sanctioned projects of 10th and 11th Plan. It is proposed to provide free connections to such BPL households also from available infrastructure (either available before or provided under RGGVY) and cost of providing connections is proposed to be reimbursed to the concerned implementing agency. It is submitted that no funds will be made available to augment or strengthen infrastructure in such already covered villages on account of such

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BPL connection same as provided for in para 3.6.3 of the note. Any required expenditure for upgrading or strengthening infrastructure will have to be borne by respective State Govt. or utility. It is also proposed to provide LED lamp to the BPL households along with free electricity connection. The cost of providing electricity connection to BPL household along with LED lamp is estimated to be Rs. 3000 per connection. Details are provided at **Annexure – XVII (Page 54)**. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) will be involved to finalise the specifications/standards of LED lamp to be provided to BPL households and also to disseminate the necessary information for use of such lamps to the beneficiaries, if required.

3.4 Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) as part of RGGVY has been implemented in 11th plan to provide access to energy in remote areas where grid cannot reach or it is not economically feasible to extend the grid. During the implementation it was felt that Decentralised Generation will be helpful even in the grid connected areas, where availability of electricity is less than six (6) hours. Empowered Committee formed for monitoring the progress of Left Wing Extremism affected areas had modified the DDG guidelines in 11th plan for covering grid connected areas in Naxalite Affected villages. Amended guidelines are kept at **Annexure - XVIII (Page 55-57)**. On the same lines, it is proposed that DDG may be extended to other grid connected areas also to supplement the availability of power in these areas. Rs.900 crores as subsidy is proposed to be earmarked for DDG Projects.

3.5 The total requirement of capital subsidy for 12th Plan including subsidy required for spillover works would be Rs. 49,730 Crore. Details are provided at **Annexure-XIX (Page 58)**.

3.6 Based on the experience of 10th and 11th Plan and findings of evaluation studies undertaken by the independent agencies as indicated in para 2.6

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above, it is proposed to amend the implementation structure and procedure as below:

3.6.1 Each State Government shall setup a State Level Standing Committee, headed by the Chief Secretary and consisting of Secretaries of Energy, Rural Development, Finance, Panchayat Raj, Forest, Revenue and a representative of REC etc.. The Committee shall vet the district-wise list of villages, habitations, BPL households to be covered under the scheme and recommend the project proposals formulated by the implementing agency in accordance with the benchmark cost norms approved by the Monitoring Committee in Government of India. Monitoring Committee would periodically review the benchmark cost norms. In case, the project cost is more than the cost as per benchmark cost norms, the additional cost over & above the benchmark cost will be borne by the concerned State from its own resources. However, in exceptional cases, Monitoring Committee could consider projects with cost more than the benchmark cost. The State Committee, while considering project proposals for its recommendations, shall ensure adequacy of upstream network commensurating with the proposed distribution network and availability of adequate power supply to cater to the load demand of project area. The Committee shall also monitor progress, quality control and resolve issues relating to implementation of sanctioned projects viz. allocation of land for sub-stations, right of way, forest clearance, railway clearance, safety clearance etc..

3.6.2 State Government shall identify implementing agencies (State power utility/DISCOM/CPSUs) for implementation of scheme in various districts of the State.

3.6.3 The Implementing Agencies shall first identify the list of eligible villages and habitations to be covered in 12th Plan. The villages and habitations which have not been covered under RGGVY in 10th and 11th Plan projects would be eligible for consideration in 12th Plan. Besides these, the villages and habitations covered in 10th Plan projects with only 10% of BPL households would also be eligible for coverage in 12th Plan to cover remaining BPL households. The list of such identified villages and habitations shall be verified

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by REC on the basis of its records of 10th and 11th Plan projects. REC, while verifying such list of eligible villages and habitations, shall also ensure that all habitations are identified with unique code. Implementing agency shall prepare district-wise Detailed Project Report (DPR) for electrification works in such selected and verified villages and habitation as per the detailed technical guidelines and specifications and submit the project proposal for recommendation by the State Committee to Govt. of India. DPRs shall be prepared and submitted for consideration based on actual field survey and updated schedule of rates to avoid any revision in cost estimates and the respective State Governments will be required to fund all such cost overruns.

3.6.4 The projects recommended by the State Committee shall be submitted to Monitoring Committee through REC for consideration of administrative and financial sanction.

3.6.5 REC will prepare a detailed Technical Manual for formulation of projects including technical specifications of material / equipment, construction standards, codification scheme for identifying habitations with unique code etc. and get it approved by Monitoring Committee.

3.6.6 REC will formulate an appropriate Quality Control Mechanism for concurrent evaluation of quality of material /equipment & construction and a suitable Quality Control Manual and get it approved by the Monitoring Committee.

3.6.7 It would be necessary for all the implementing agencies to create a dedicated team for implementation of projects at district and State level including necessary manpower to enhance level of awareness and to redress grievance of public and public representatives of the project areas. Payment of agency charges would be contingent on deployment of such dedicated teams by implementing agencies for management of projects.

3.6.8 Implementing agencies may also be allowed to execute projects departmentally in exceptional cases instead of mandatory condition of execution of projects on turnkey basis. REC will prepare suitable guidelines for departmental execution of projects in such cases to ensure proper utilization of

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material / equipment in the project areas only and proper accounting of project expenditure and get it approved by Monitoring Committee.

3.6.9 Deployment of franchisees for management of rural distribution shall not be mandatory, though States would be required to explore the possibility of appointing franchisees for management of distribution of power in rural areas.

3.6.10 Ninety per cent capital subsidy would be provided towards overall cost of the projects under the scheme, excluding the amount of state or local taxes, which will be borne by the concerned State/State Utility.

3.6.11 REC will formulate a suitable tripartite (Quadripartite – in case CPSU is the implementing agency) agreement to be executed amongst REC on behalf of Ministry of Power, State Government and Implementing Agency to ensure implementation of scheme in accordance with the guidelines to be prescribed under the scheme and get it approved by Monitoring Committee.

3.7 It is also submitted that, it may not be economically viable or technically feasible to extend grid to electrify certain habitation on account of either of their size or location. Such habitation may be required to be electrified by using MNRE suitable scheme. State level committee and monitoring committee will examine this aspect while covering all habitations under the project.

4. JUSTIFICATION

It is the stated policy of Government of India to provide power for all and RGGVY was launched to achieve this objective. The Prime Minister of India, in his speech to the nation on Independence Day 2012, has announced that "Our next target is to provide electricity to each and every household in our country in the next 5 years." As explained in para 2.9, 3.2 and 3.3 above, there are still large number of villages, habitations and households left without access to electricity. Therefore, present proposal is justified as per stated policy.

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The total estimated grant requirement for the proposal is Rs 49730 Crore.

6. INTER MINISTERIAL CONSULTATIONS:

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7. APPROVAL SOUGHT:

The approval of the Cabinet is sought for the following:

7.1 To continue "Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana" (RGGVY) in the 12th Plan and sanction capital subsidy of Rs. 49,730 crore as proposed in Para 3.1 to 3.7 for :

- (i) Completing spillover works of projects sanctioned in 10th and 11th Plan
- (ii) Continuing the scheme for covering all remaining census villages and habitations irrespective of population
- (iii) Providing free electricity connections to BPL households at the rate of Rs. 3000 per connection.
- (iv) Extending DDG to grid connected areas to supplement the availability of power for these areas, in selected States/Districts where power supply to rural areas is less than the stipulated minimum 6-8 hours of supply.

7.2 Payment of 8% and 9% of the project cost respectively to State Utilities and Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) as agency charges (inclusive of all taxes like service tax etc.) for implementing the scheme, which can be curtailed in case of failure to achieve milestones for implementation or inadequate deployment of project manpower for supervision.

7.3 Payment of 1% of the project cost including cost of spill over works of 10th and 11th Plan to Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) towards fees (inclusive of all taxes like service tax etc.) for monitoring, evaluation and quality control.

7.4 A provision of 1% of the total outlay for the Ministry of Power for supporting and enabling activities and for quality monitoring

7.5 To amend implementation structure as proposed at Para 3.6 above.

7.6 To relax the condition of deploying franchisees for the management of rural distribution in villages covered under RGGVY projects sanctioned during

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10th and 11th Plan and deployment of franchisees for management of rural distribution shall not be mandatory in 12th Plan.

7.7 Setting up of the Monitoring Committee by the Ministry of Power under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power) / Additional Secretary (Power), Government of India consisting of representatives from Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. This Committee will consider projects recommended by the respective State Level Standing Committee for sanction under the scheme. In exceptional cases, Monitoring Committee would also consider sanction of project cost more than the cost as per benchmark norms. The Committee will also monitor implementation of the scheme in addition to issuing / amending guidelines from time to time. The Committee will also be empowered to review and revise the benchmark cost norms.

8. Statement of implementation schedule has been given in the Appendix-I (Page 19-20) to the note.

9. A statement on the criteria of Equity, Innovation and Public Accountability is attached to Appendix-II (Page 21) to the note.

10. The note has been seen and approved by Minister of Power.

(B.N. Sharma)
Joint Secretary (Distribution)
Tel. No. 2371-0199

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APPENDIX-I
(Para no. 8
Page no-17)

Statement of Implementation Schedule

Subject: Continuation of RGGVY in 12th Plan

Gist of decisions	Results Expected	Time schedule for Implementation
1. The scheme is extended to the 12 th Plan for completion of ongoing projects for electrification of habitations, domestic lighting, etc.	1. To cover villages/habitations approved in the projects and provide connection to BPL families. This is expected to result into socio economic benefits to the society.	1. During 12 th Plan.
2. Taking up of new projects under 12 th Plan, besides ongoing projects of Phase-I of RGGVY to provide access to electricity to all habitations upto 100 population on the pattern of 90% capital subsidy and 10% loan. The estimated subsidy requirement is Rs. 49730 Crore.	2. Sanctioning additional projects will enable Ministry of Power to achieve its target of electrifying all un-electrified villages, habitations upto population 100 and providing connection free of charge to BPL families in un-electrified villages (UE villages) and already electrified villages (PE village) and to provide access to electricity to all rural households in the country living in villages/habitations with population more than 100.	2. During 12 th Plan period.

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<p>3. To modify existing RGGVY guidelines permitting Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) and supply from both conventional and non - conventional sources even for grid connected villages. The funding will be on the pattern of 90% capital subsidy and 10% loan. The estimated subsidy for DDG is Rs. 900 crore.</p>	<p>3. Establishment of Decentralized Distributed Generation will enable electrification of such villages where electrification under conventional methods is not feasible or not cost effective and will allow use of renewable resources. DDG in grid connected villages will result into supplementing the availability of electricity in these villages.</p>	<p>3. During 12th Plan.</p>
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(B. N. Sharma)
Joint Secretary (Distribution)
Tel. No. 2371-0199

F.No. 44/10/2011-RE
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APPENDIX-II
(Para no. 9
Page no-18)

Statement on Equity, Public Accountability and Innovation

Subject:- Continuation of RGGVY scheme in 12th Plan

Sl.No.	The required goal	How does the proposal advance this goal
1	To provide access to electricity to all rural households in all villages and habitations so that domestic lighting needs can be met.	Proposal is for extending RGGVY to cover all remaining villages and habitations and free connections to remaining BPL families. Therefore, the goal of electrification of all households in rural areas can be achieved.

(B. N. Sharma)
Joint Secretary (Distribution)
Tel. No:2371-0199

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Annexure-I
Para No.2.1
Page No.2

(Ministry of Power Office Memorandum No. 44/19/2004-D(RE) dated 18th March 2005)

Sub: Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna- Scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification

Approval of the President is conveyed for the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna - Scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification for the attainment of the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) goal of providing access to electricity to all households in five years.

2. The Scheme would be implemented through the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC).
3. Ninety per cent capital subsidy would be provided for overall cost of the projects under the scheme.
4. The present approval is for implementation of Phase I of the scheme for capital subsidy of Rs.5000 crores during the 10th Plan period.
5. States must make adequate arrangements for supply of electricity and there should be no discrimination in the hours of supply between rural and urban households.
6. For projects to be eligible for capital subsidy under the scheme, prior commitment of the States would also be obtained before sanction of projects under the scheme for :
 - i. Deployment of franchisees for the management of rural distribution in projects financed under the scheme, and
 - ii. The provision of requisite revenue subsidies to the State Utilities as required under the Electricity Act, 2003.

7. SCOPE OF THE SCHEME

Under the scheme, projects could be financed with capital subsidy for provision of -

7.1 Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB)

- Provision of 33/11 KV (or 66/11 KV) sub-stations of adequate capacity and lines in blocks where these do not exist.

7.2 Creation of Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI)

- Electrification of un-electrified villages.
- Electrification of un-electrified habitations.

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- Provision of distribution transformers of appropriate capacity in electrified villages / habitation(s)

7.3 Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) and Supply

- Decentralised generation-cum-distribution from conventional sources for villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective provided it is not covered under the programme of Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources for providing electricity from non-conventional energy sources under their remote village electrification programme of 25000 villages.

7.4 REDB, VEI and DDG would also cater to the requirement of agriculture and other activities including

- irrigation pump sets
- 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.

7.5 Rural Household Electrification of Below Poverty Line Households:

Electrification of un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households would be financed with 100% capital subsidy as per norms of Kutir Jyoti Programme in all rural habitations. Households above poverty line would be paying for their connections at prescribed connection charges and no subsidy would be available for this purpose.

The over-all subsidy of components from paras 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5 taken together should be kept within 90% of the over-all project cost. The over-all cost estimate of different components for all villages and household are at the **Annexure-I**.

7.6 The project covers the entire country. The details of the un-electrified villages and households access to electricity as per census 2001 is in the Annexure-II and Annexure-III.**8. Franchisees:**

In the management of rural distribution through franchisees who could be Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Users Association, Cooperatives or individual entrepreneurs, the Panchayat institutions

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would be associated. The franchisees arrangement could be for system beyond and including feeders from substation or from and including Distribution Transformer(s).

9. **Revenue Sustainability**

Based on the consumer mix and the prevailing consumer tariff and likely load, the Bulk Supply Tariff (BST) for the franchisee would be determined after ensuring commercial viability of the franchisee. Wherever feasible, bidding may be attempted for determining the BST. This Bulk Supply Tariff would be fully factored into the submissions of the State Utilities to the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) for their revenue requirements and tariff determination. The State Government under the Electricity Act is required to provide the requisite revenue subsidies to the State Utilities if it would like tariff for any category of consumers to be lower than the tariff determined by the SERC. While administering the scheme, prior commitments may be taken from the State Government regarding

- a) Determination of bulk supply tariff for franchisees in a manner that ensures their commercial viability.
- b) Provision of requisite revenue subsidy by the State Government to the State Utilities as required under the Electricity Act.

10. The capital subsidy for eligible projects under the scheme would be given through REC. These eligible projects shall be implemented fulfilling the conditionality indicated above. In the event the projects are not implemented satisfactorily in accordance with the conditionality indicated above, the capital subsidy could be converted into interest bearing loans.

11. The services of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) have been offered to the States for assisting them in the execution of Rural Electrification Projects as per their willingness and requirement. With a view to augment the implementation capacities for the programme, REC has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with NTPC, POWERGRID, NHPC AND DVC to make available CPSU's project management expertise and capabilities to States wishing to use their services. This is being operationalised through a suitable Tripartite Agreement.

12. Up to 1 per cent of the total subsidy under the scheme would be used for associated works / efforts of the programme linked to research, technology development, capacity building, information system development, awareness and other administrative and

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associated expenses and undertaking of pilot studies and projects complimentary to this rural electrification scheme.

13. This scheme merges the existing Accelerated Electrification of one lakh Villages and one crore Households and the Minimum Needs Programme for rural electrification.
14. The scheme will be subject to evaluation and a view on modification required for implementation during 11th Plan will be taken after a comprehensive review towards the end of 10th Plan.
15. The expenditure involved on above scheme would be debited to the following Head under Grant No. 73 Ministry of Power for the year 2004-05 and corresponding head of account for the subsequent years.

2801	Power (Major Head)
06.796	Rural Electrification
3	Rural Electrification
03.00.33	Subsidies

16. These issues with the concurrence of Finance Wing vide their diary No. 3766/2055-JS&FA dated the 18th March, 2005.

- sd -

(Ajay Shankar)

Additional Secretary to the Government of India
Tel:23715378

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To,

1. The Chief Secretaries of all States
2. The Secretary, Power/Energy of all States
3. Chairman of all States (Utilities)
4. Chairman & Managing Director, REC Scope Complex, New Delhi.

Copy to:

1. Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi.
2. Cabinet Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure (Plan Finance), New Delhi.
4. Chairman, Central Electricity Authority, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.
5. Secretary, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
6. Secretary, Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources, New Delhi.
7. Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. Secretary, Department of Panchayati Raj, New Delhi.
9. Secretary, Ministry of Programme Implementation, New Delhi.
10. Department of Development of North Eastern Region, New Delhi.
11. CMDs of NHPC, NTPC, POWERGRID, DVC.
12. PPS to Secretary (P)/PS to SS (P)/ AS(GC)
13. All JSs / All Directors / DS in the Ministry of Power.

- sd -

(Ajay Shankar)

Additional Secretary to the Government of India

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Annexure-I

SCHEME ON RURAL ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION

COST ESTIMATES OF THE SCHEME

Rs. In Crore

1.	Electrification of 125,000 un-electrified villages which includes interalia development of backbone network comprising Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) and Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI) and last mile service connectivity to 10% Households in the village @ Rs. 6.50 lakh/village	8,125
2	Rural Households Electrification (RHE) of population under BPL i.e. 30% of 7.8 crore. Un-electrified Households/ i.e. 2.34 crore households @ Rs.1500/H/H as per Kutir Jyoti dispensation	3,510
3	Augmentation of backbone network in already electrified villages having un-electrified inhabitations @ Rs./1 lakh/ village for 4.62 lakh villages	4,620
	Total (1 + 2 + 3)	16,255
	Outlay for the scheme	16,000
	Subsidy component @ 90% for items 1 & 3 and 100% for item 2	14,750
	Component of subsidy to be set aside for enabling activities including technology development @ 1% of outlay	160

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Annexure -II

Status of Village Electrification as on 31.3.2004

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of inhabited villages as per 1991 census	Total No. of villages electrified	Balance un-electrified villages	% age of electrified villages
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26586	26565		100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3649	2335	1314	64
3.	Assam	24685	19081	5604	77.30
4.	Bihar	38475	19251	19224	50
5.	Jharkhand	29336	7641	21695	26
6.	Goa	360	360	-	100
7.	Gujarat	18028	17940	\$	100
8.	Haryana	6759	6759	-	100
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16997	16891	106	99.38
10.	J&K	6477	6301	176	97.28
11.	Karnataka	27066	26771	295	98.91
12.	Kerala	1384	1384	-	100
13.	Madhya Pradesh	51806	50474	1332	97.43
14.	Chattisgarh	19720	18532	1188	94
15.	Maharashtra	40412	40351	-	100
16.	Manipur	2182	2043	139	93.63
17.	Meghalaya	5484	3016	2468	55
18.	Mizoram	698	691	7	99
19.	Nagaland	1216	1216	-	100
20.	Orissa	46989	37663	9326	80.15
21.	Punjab	12428	12428	-	100
22.	Rajasthan	37889	37276	613	98.38
23.	Sikkim	447	405	42	90.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	15822	15822	-	100
25.	Tripura	855	818	37	95.67
26.	Uttar Pradesh	97122	57042	40080	58.73
27.	Uttaranchal	15681	13131	2550	83.73
28.	West Bengal	37910	31705	6205	83.63
	Total (States)	586463	47382	11241	80.80
	Total UTs	1093	1090	\$	100%
	All India	587556	474982	112401	80.80%

\$ Balance villages are not feasible for electrification.

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

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Annexure-III

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS ELECTRIFICATION - 2001 CENSUS

S.No.	STATE	TOTAL NO. OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS HAVING ELECTRICITY	% electrified House-holds	% un-electrified Households
1	Andhra Pradesh	12,676,218	7,561,733	59.65	40.35
2	Arunachal Pradesh	164,501	73,250	44.53	55.47
3	Assam	4,220,173	697,842	16.54	83.46
4	Bihar	12,660,007	649,503	5.13	94.87
5	Chhattisgarh	3,359,078	1,548,926	46.11	53.89
6	Delhi	169,528	144,948	85.50	14.50
7	Goa	140,755	130,105	92.43	7.57
8	Gujarat	5,885,961	4,244,758	72.12	27.88
9	Haryana	2,454,463	1,926,814	78.50	21.50
10	Himachal Pradesh	1,097,520	1,036,969	94.48	5.52
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1,161,357	868,341	74.77	25.23
12	Jharkhand	3,802,412	379,987	9.99	90.01
13	Karnataka	6,675,173	4,816,913	72.16	27.84
14	Kerala	4,942,550	3,238,899	65.53	34.47
15	Madhya Pradesh	8,124,795	5,063,424	62.32	37.68
16	Maharashtra	10,993,623	7,164,057	65.17	34.83
17	Manipur	296,354	155,679	52.53	47.47
18	Meghalaya	329,678	99,762	30.26	69.74
19	Mizoram	79,362	35,028	44.14	55.86
20	Nagaland	265,334	150,929	56.88	43.12
21	Orissa	6,782,879	1,312,744	19.35	80.65
22	Punjab	2,775,462	2,482,925	89.46	10.54
23	Rajasthan	7,156,703	3,150,556	44.02	55.98
24	Sikkim	91,723	68,808	75.02	24.98
25	Tamil Nadu	8,274,790	5,890,371	71.18	28.82
26	Tripura	539,680	171,357	31.75	68.25
27	Uttar Pradesh	20,590,074	4,084,288	19.84	80.16
28	Uttaranchal	1,196,157	602,255	50.35	49.65
29	West Bengal	11,161,870	2,262,517	20.27	79.73
Union Territories					
1	A. & Nicobar Islands	49,653	33,807	68.09	31.91
2	Chandigarh	21,302	20,750	97.41	2.59
3	D. & Nagar Haveli	32,783	27,088	82.63	17.37
4	Daman & Diu	22,091	21,529	97.46	2.54
5	Lakshadweep	5,351	5,337	99.74	0.26
6	Pondicery	72,199	58,486	81.01	18.99
	ALL INDIA	138,271,559	60,180,685	43.52	56.48

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**Annexure-II
Para No.2.2
Page No.3**

**File No.44/37/07-D(RE)
Govt. of India
Ministry of Power**

**Shram Shakti Bhawan,
Rafi Marg,
New Delhi-110001**

**Dated: 6th February,
2008**

Order

Subject : Continuation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in the XI Plan-Scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification.

1. Sanction of the President is conveyed for continuation of "Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana Scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification", Scheme in the XI-Plan for attaining the goal of providing access to electricity to all households, electrification of about 1.15 lakh un-electrified villages and electricity connections to 2.34 crore BPL households by 2009. The approval has been accorded for capital subsidy of Rs.28000 crore during the Eleventh Plan period, at this stage. This is in continuation of Office Memorandum No. 44/19/2004-D(RE) dated 18th March 2005.
2. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) would be the nodal agency for the scheme.
3. Ninety per cent capital subsidy would be provided towards overall cost of the projects under the scheme, excluding the amount of state or local taxes, which will be borne by the concerned State/State Utility. 10% of the project cost would be contributed by states through own resources/loan from financial institutions.
4. The States will finalize their Rural Electrification Plans in consultation with Ministry of Power and notify the same within six months. Rural Electrification Plan will be a roadmap for generation, transmission, sub-transmission and distribution of electricity in the State which will ensure the achievement of objectives of the scheme.
5. For projects to be eligible for capital subsidy under the scheme, prior commitment of the States would also be obtained before sanction of projects under the scheme for:
 - i. Guarantee by State Government for a minimum daily supply of 6-8 hours of electricity in the RGGVY network with the assurance of meeting any

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deficit in this context by supplying electricity at subsidized tariff as required under the Electricity Act, 2003.

- ii. deployment of franchisees for the management of rural distribution in projects financed under the scheme and to undertake steps necessary to operationalize the scheme.

6. SCOPE OF THE SCHEME

Under the scheme, projects could be financed with capital subsidy for provision of:

6.1 Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB)

Provision of 33/11 KV (or 66/11 KV) sub-stations of adequate capacity and lines in blocks where these do not exist.

6.2 Creation of Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI)

- i) Electrification of un-electrified villages.
- ii) Electrification of un-electrified habitations with a population of above 100.
- iii) Provision of distribution transformers of appropriate capacity in electrified villages / habitation(s).

6.3 Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) and Supply

Decentralized distribution-cum-generation from conventional or renewable or non-conventional sources such as biomass, bio fuel, bio gas, mini hydro, geo thermal and solar etc. for villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. The funding will be on the pattern of 90% subsidy from Government of India and 10% loan from REC or from own funds of the state/loan from financial institutions. The Monitoring Committee on RGGVY, while sanctioning DDG projects under RGGVY, shall coordinate with MNRE to avoid any overlap. The provision for subsidy requirement for DDG is Rs.540 crore.

6.4 REDB, VEI and DDG would indirectly facilitate power requirement of agriculture and other activities including irrigation pump sets, small and medium industries, khadi and village industries, cold chains, healthcare, education and IT etc. This would facilitate overall rural development, employment generation and poverty alleviation.

6.5 Rural Household Electrification of Below Poverty Line Households:

- i) BPL households will be provided free electricity connections. The rate of reimbursement for providing free connections to BPL households would be Rs.2200 per household.
- ii) Households above poverty line would be paying for their connections at prescribed connection charges and no subsidy would be available for this purpose.

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iii) Wherever SC/ST population exists amongst BPL households and subject to being eligible otherwise, they will be provided connection free of cost and a separate record will be kept for such connection.

6.6 The over-all subsidy of components from Paras 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.5 taken together should be kept within 90% of the over-all project cost.

7. Implementation of a three-tier quality monitoring mechanism

The projects under the scheme will be subject to Quality Monitoring Mechanism. The details of the Three Tier Quality Control Mechanism at Annexe-I.

8. Service Charges/Fees

- a. The State Utilities and Central Public Sector Undertakings will be provided 8% and 9% respectively of the project cost as charges for implementing the scheme and also for meeting additional expenditure on compulsory third party monitoring at the first tier of the Quality Control Mechanism.
- b. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) will be given 1% of the project cost as the fee for establishing frameworks for implementation, meeting the scheme related expenditure, appraisal and evaluation both at pre-award and post award stage, monitoring and complete supervision of the programme from concept to completion of the scheme and for quality control of projects at second tier (REC Quality Monitors) of the Quality Control Mechanism.
- c. For supporting activities and Quality Monitoring at Third Tier (National Quality Monitors) to be undertaken by Ministry of Power, a provision of 1% of the outlay would be kept. The supporting activities would be in the nature of capacity building, awareness and other administrative and associated expenses, franchisee development and undertaking of pilot studies and projects complementary to the rural electrification scheme.

9. Monitoring Committee

The Monitoring Committee constituted by the Ministry of Power under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power), Government of India will sanction the projects, including revised cost estimates, monitor and review the implementation of the scheme in addition to issuing necessary guidelines from time to time for effective implementation of the scheme.

10. Cost Norms

The cost norms for village electrification are as in Annexe-II. 90% grant will not be applicable to the amount of state or local taxes, which will have to be borne by the concerned State / State Utility. They would be released by the Monitoring Committee in exceptional cases to be analyzed for border area, remote districts etc.

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11. Franchisees

The management of rural distribution would be through franchisees who could be Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Users Association, Panchayat Institutions, Cooperatives or individual entrepreneurs. The franchisee arrangement could be for system beyond and including feeders from sub-station or from and including Distribution Transformer(s). The franchisee should be preferably input based to reduce AT&C losses so as to make the system revenue sustainable.

12. Revenue Sustainability

Based on the consumer mix and the prevailing consumer tariff and likely load, the Bulk Supply Tariff (BST) for the franchisee would be determined after ensuring commercial viability of the franchisee. Wherever feasible, bidding may be attempted for determining the BST. This Bulk Supply Tariff would be fully factored into the submissions of the State Utilities to the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) for their revenue requirements and tariff determination. The State Government under the Electricity Act is required to provide the requisite revenue subsidies to the State Utilities if it would like tariff for any category of consumers to be lower than the tariff determined by the SERC. While administering the scheme, prior commitments may be taken from the State Government regarding

a. Determination to bulk supply tariff for franchisees in a manner that ensures their commercial viability.

13. Provision of requisite revenue subsidy by the State Government to the State Utilities as required under the Electricity Act. 13. The capital subsidy for eligible projects under the scheme would be given through REC. These eligible projects shall be implemented fulfilling the conditionalities indicated above at Paras No. 4,5,7,11 & 12. In the event the projects are not implemented satisfactorily in accordance with the conditionalities indicated above, the capital subsidy would be converted into interest bearing loans.

14. The services of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) have been offered to the states for assisting them in the execution of Rural Electrification Projects as per their willingness and requirement. With a view to augment the implementation capacities for the programme, REC has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with NTPC, POWERGRID, NHPC and DVC to make available CPSUs' project

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management expertise and capabilities to states wishing to use their services. This is being operationalised through a suitable Tripartite / Quadripartite Agreement.

15. The expenditure involved on above scheme would be debitable to the following Head under Grant No. 72 Ministry of Power for the year 2007-08 and corresponding head of account for the subsequent years:

2801 Power (Major Head)
06 - Rural Electrification (Sub-Major Head)
06.800 - Other Expenditure (Minor Head)
03 - Rural Electrification Corporation - for Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
03.00.33 - Subsidies

16. This issues with the concurrence of Finance Wing vide their diary No. 499/Fin/08 dated the 24th January 2008.

Sd/-

(Devender Singh)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

To

1. Chief Secretaries of all States
2. Secretary (Power/Energy) of all States
3. Chairman of all State Utilities
4. Chairman & Managing Director, REC, SCOPE Complex, New Delhi.

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Ministry of Power

Annexure-I of Order dated 06.02.2008

ANNEX-I

A THREE TIER QUALITY CONTROL MECHANISM UNDER RGGVY**A . (a) First Tier**

Project implementing agency (PIA) would be responsible for the first tier of the Quality Control Structure. Further PIA will engage third party inspection agency, whose responsibility will be to ensure that all the materials to be utilized and the workmanship confirm to the prescribed specifications. It will be synchronized with phased release of funds under RGGVY and inspection and proof of corrective action will be mandatory requirement for release of funds. This inspection will cover approx. 50% villages on random sample basis for each project.

a. Second Tier

Rural Electrification Corporation, will get the inspection done of the works/materials from its non-field staff and by outsourcing it. REC may outsource it to retired employees of State Electricity Boards/State Utilities/ CPSUs. All such reports should be organized and analyzed by REC through the project implementation. These individuals would be designated as REC Quality Monitors (RQM).

The inspection will cover quality checks at pre-shipment stage at the vendors' outlet of major materials and 10% villages on random sample basis.

b. Third Tier

Independent Evaluators (Individuals /Agency) will be engaged by the Ministry of Power for evaluation, at random, of supply and erection under the programme. These persons would be designated as National Quality Monitors (NQM). It will be the responsibility of the state to facilitate the inspection of works by the NQM, who shall be given free access to all administrative, technical and financial records. Evaluation will cover 1% villages. They shall also report on the general functioning of the Quality Control mechanism in the District.

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2. The Monitors shall submit their report to the Ministry. The reports of the NQMs will be sent by REC to the RQM for appropriate action within a period to be specified. In case quality check by RQM or NQM reveals 'unsatisfactory' work, the implementing agency shall ensure that the contractor replace the material or rectifies the workmanship (as the case may be) within the time period stipulated. In respect of NQM Reports, the REC Quality Coordinator shall, each month, report on the action taken on each of the pending Reports. All works rated 'unsatisfactory' shall be re-inspected by RQM or NQM after a rectification report has been received from the REC Quality Coordinator. REC will designate an Executive Director as in- charge of the Monitoring system.
3. Recurrent adverse reports about quality of works in a given District / State might entail suspension of the Programme in that area till the underlying causes of defective work have been addressed.
4. The REC Quality Coordinator / Third party inspection unit shall be the authority to receive and inquire into complaints / representations in respect of quality of works and they would be responsible for sending a reply after proper investigation to the complainant within 30 days. The REC for this purpose, shall ensure the following:-
 - i. The name, address and other details of the REC Quality Coordinator / third party inspection unit will be given adequate publicity in the State (including tender notices, websites, etc.) as the authority empowered to receive complaints.
 - ii. All complaints shall be acknowledged on receipt (giving registration no.) and likely date of reply shall be indicated. On receipt of the report, the complainant shall be informed of the outcome and the action taken / proposed.
 - iii. Complaints received through the Ministry of Power, REC will normally be sent to the REC Quality Coordinator for enquiry and necessary action. In case report from an RQM is desired, this shall be furnished within the time specified. In case an adequate response is not received within the stated time schedule, the REC may depute an NQM and further processing will be done only on the basis of NQM report.
 - iv. The RQC shall make a monthly report to the REC (in a prescribed format) and the status of action on complaints shall be discussed in the District Committees.
 - v. REC could develop a web site for complaints, inspection and rectification.
5. The Quality Control Mechanism would be governed by the Quality Control Manual being prepared by REC for the scheme.

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Annexure-II of Order dated 06.02.2008

ANNEX-II

COST NORMS FOR VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION

1.	Electrification of un-electrified village	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
a	In normal terrain	13
b	In hilly, tribal, desert areas	18
2.	Intensive electrification of already electrified village	
a	In normal terrain	4
	In hilly, tribal, desert areas	6
3.	Cost of electricity connection to BPL household	0.022

COST NORMS FOR VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION (11th Plan)

1.	Electrification of un-electrified village	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
a	In normal terrain	13
b	In hilly, tribal, desert areas	18
2.	Intensive electrification of already electrified village	
a	In normal terrain	4
	In hilly, tribal, desert areas	6
3.	Cost of electricity connection to BPL household	0.022

New and Supplementary Projects under Phase-II of RGGVY Approved by Monitoring Committee

S.No	Name of the district	Name of IA	Coverage of Villages			BPL HHs	Project cost (Rs. in Lakhs)
			UE/DE Villages	PE Villages	Total Villages		
1	2	3	6	7	8	13	14
NEW PROJECTS							
Chhattisgarh							
1	Koriya	CSPDCL	82	441	523	23571	8132.31
2	Jashpur-Nagar	CSPDCL	44	635	680	60763	9370.86
Total Chhattisgarh			126	1077	1203	84334	17503.17
Haryana							
3	Gurgaon	DHBVNL	0	202	202	8325	424.04
4	Faridabad	DHBVNL	0	145	145	3944	443.95
5	Ptwal	DHBVNL	0	278	278	9163	833.54
Total Haryana			0	625	625	21432	1701.53
Karnataka							
6	Dakshin Kannada	MESCOM	0	356	356	22121	5947.19
7	Udipi	MESCOM	0	231	231	5661	2157.06
Total Karnataka			0	587	587	27782	8104.25
Kerala							
8	Alappuzha	KSEB	0	77	77	5486	1366.81
9	Eranakulam	KSEB	0	90	90	3828	2471.24
10	Kollam	KSEB	0	92	92	718	328.05
11	Kottayam	KSEB	0	84	84	1118	796.51
12	Pathanamthitta	KSEB	0	65	65	1977	575.65
13	Thiruvananthapuram	KSEB	0	91	91	3034	2182.13
14	Thrissur	KSEB	0	144	144	2678	1262.70
Total Kerala			0	643	643	18839	8983.08
Madhya Pradesh							
15	Bhind	MPMKVVCL	5	884	889	35509	4496.04
16	Bhopal	MPMKVVCL	0	499	499	15989	2515.39
17	Gwalior	MPMKVVCL	0	583	583	20067	2950.75
18	Hoshangabad	MPMKVVCL	0	896	896	28649	4456.88
19	Raisen	MPMKVVCL	3	1376	1379	29389	6318.82
20	Rajgarh	MPMKVVCL	6	1671	1677	51418	8142.60
21	Sehore	MPMKVVCL	2	1011	1013	16600	4553.71
22	Vidisha	MPMKVVCL	19	1501	1520	33972	7163.31
23	Barwani	MPPsKVCL	0	647	647	21975	4162.16
24	Burhanpur	MPPsKVCL	0	260	260	26213	1911.62
25	Dewas	MPPsKVCL	0	1055	1055	27156	5038.19
26	Khandwa	MPPsKVCL	0	510	510	21568	3349.44
27	Khargone	MPPsKVCL	6	1169	1175	44471	7097.91
28	Mandsaur	MPPsKVCL	0	906	906	20580	4076.23
29	Neemuch	MPPsKVCL	0	451	451	8558	2031.72
30	Shajapur	MPPsKVCL	0	1068	1068	37935	5231.10
Total Madhya Pradesh			41	14487	14528	440049	73495.87
Tamilnadu							
31	Dharmapuri	TANGEDCO	0	251	251	6002	1072.48
32	Tirunelveli	TANGEDCO	0	425	425	9477	1891.02
33	Nilgiris	TANGEDCO	0	53	53	8890	763.87
Total Tamilnadu			0	729	729	24369	3727.37
GRAND TOTAL (33 New DPRs.)			167	18148	18315	616805	113515.3

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New and Supplementary Projects under Phase-II of RGGVY Approved by Monitoring Committee

S.No	Name of the district	Name of IA	Coverage of Villages			BPL HHs	Project cost (Rs. in Lakhs)
			UE/DE Villages	PE Villages	Total Villages		
1	2	3	6	7	8	13	14
Supplementary Projects							
Bihar							
1	Araria	BSEB	109	590	699	267352	23409.76
2	Danka	BSEB	91	1567	1658	160300	19912.31
3	Bhojpur	BSEB	115	884	999	236433	16909.34
4	Gaya	BSEB	402	2283	2685	275296	49841.20
5	Nawada	BSES	22	917	969	161658	24093.49
6	Purnea	BSEB	190	906	1096	365941	30753.80
7	Rohtas	BSEB	70	1640	1710	247396	21839.70
8	Siwan	BSEB	17	1421	1438	279374	32007.69
9	Kishanganj	BSEB	184	438	622	221900	17362.60
10	Nalanda	BSEB	42	956	998	304109	34811.30
11	Patna	BSEB	96	1158	1254	578569	42062.88
Total Bihar			1338	12790	14128	2898328	313004.07
Madhya Pradesh							
12	Balaghat	MPPoKVVCL	115	0	115	3648	2309.24
13	Sidhi	MPPoKVVCL	5	296	301	13776	2254.63
14	Chhatarpur	MPPoKVVCL	16	526	542	30547	3761.72
15	Satna	MPPoKVVCL	6	326	332	8694	2414.48
Total Madhya Pradesh			142	1148	1290	56663	10740.07
Maharashtra							
16	Solapur	MSEDCL	0	1139	1139	19279	3499.58
Total Maharashtra			0	1139	1139	19279	3499.58
Uttar Pradesh							
17	Etah	DVVNL	0	269	269	17764	4341.84
18	Kannauj	DVVNL	54	321	375	20110	7722.53
19	Mainpuri	DVVNL	31	244	275	20743	6072.23
20	Allahabad	PuVVNL	0	737	737	48780	12402.67
21	Jaunpur	PuVVNL	0	930	930	159358	28613.47
22	Gorakhpur	PuVVNL	0	1450	1450	58519	21299.94
23	Pratapgarh	PuVVNL	0	639	639	20526	11512.41
24	Ballia	PuVVNL	0	603	603	72491	9918.02
25	Siddarth Nagar	PuVVNL	0	283	283	18568	5516.73
26	Deoria	PuVVNL	0	302	302	26253	7042.36
27	Bijnour	PsVVNL	87	1655	1742	17681	13545.29
28	Bulandshahr	PsVVNL	73	1134	1207	46722	12399.12
29	Muzaffar Nagar	PsVVNL	0	820	820	33384	9777.18
30	Ambedkar Nagar	MVVNL	0	1231	1231	44660	22000.26
31	Barabanki	MVVNL	0	1583	1583	55400	30991.03
32	Behraich	MVVNL	0	627	627	26360	13050.13
33	Faizabad	MVVNL	0	840	840	26980	14288.04
34	Gonda	MVVNL	0	796	796	36225	17992.45
35	Hardoi	MVVNL	0	761	761	32251	15551.93
36	Lakhimpur	MVVNL	0	1505	1505	54486	30268.19
37	Shahjahanpur	MVVNL	0	1709	1709	39880	20703.27
38	Unnao	MVVNL	0	1552	1552	66500	30725.77
Total UP 22 Projects			245	19991	20236	943641	345334.86
West Bengal							
39	Darjeeling	WBSEDCL	17	289	306	24423	10338.41
Total West Bengal			17	289	306	24423	10338.41
GRAND TOTAL			1742	35357	37099	3942336	682916.99
GRAND TOTAL			1909	53505	55414	4559141	796432.26

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REVISED BENCHMARK COST NORMS APPROVED BY MONITORING COMMITTEE

S.no	Head	Cost (Rs. In Lacs)
1	Electrification of un-electrified villages	
a	In Normal Terrain	19.00
b	In hilly, tribal, desert areas	22.50
2	Electrification of electrified villages	
a	In Normal Terrain	8.00
b	In hilly, tribal, desert areas	10.50
3	Electrification of un-electrified habitations	
a	In Normal Terrain	8.00
b	In hilly, tribal, desert areas	10.50
4	Electrification of electrified habitations	
a	In Normal Terrain	5.00
b	In hilly, tribal, desert areas	6.00

PROJECTS SANCTIONED IN 10TH PLAN AND 11TH PLAN

Sr. No.	State	No. of Projects	No. of Districts	Coverage							Sanctioned Project Cost (Revised) (Rs.Cr)
				Un-electrified villages (UEV) (Nos)	Partially electrified villages (EV) (Nos)	Total Villages (Nos)	Habitations with population above 100 including Census villages (Nos)	Habitations with population above 100 excluding Census villages (Nos)	Habitations with population 100 or below	BPL Households (BPL H/H) (Nos)	
1	Andhra Pr.	26	22	0	27477	27477	60508	33031	6942	2484665	896.52
2	Arunachal Pr.	16	16	2129	1780	3909	2251	-1658	211	40810	942.09
3	Assam	23	23	8326	12984	21310	53520	32210	491	1150597	2762.76
4	Bihar	54	38	23847	19244	43091	68103	25012	0	5659338	7623.26
5	Chhattisgarh	18	16	1594	17375	18969	38795	17826	0	979834	1346.21
6	Gujarat	25	25	0	17667	17667	30835	13168	362	729955	352.02
7	Haryana	21	21	0	6610	6610	6813	203	7	273987	227.95
8	Himachal Pr.	12	12	95	10650	10745	14426	3681	6578	13196	342.03
9	J & K	14	14	239	4442	4681	10946	6265	330	81217	926.88
10	Jharkhand	22	22	19281	7223	26504	59282	32778	17153	1830722	3455.04
11	Karnataka	27	27	61	28504	28565	44646	16081	2887	982455	971.17
12	Kerala	14	14	0	1273	1273	4079	2806	3	73453	237.58
13	Madhya Pradesh	52	48	862	49897	50759	86492	35733	5740	1825176	2697.20
14	Maharashtra	35	34	0	41981	41981	77575	35594	1328	1221854	843.57
15	Manipur	9	9	882	1378	2260	2045	-215	0	107369	381.83
16	Meghalaya	7	7	1866	3239	5105	4470	-635	0	109696	441.99
17	Mizoram	8	8	137	570	707	615	-92	39	27417	268.58
18	Nagaland	11	11	105	1140	1245	1376	131	9	69899	264.35
19	Orissa	32	30	14747	29320	44067	69374	25307	4281	3056580	3782.51
20	Punjab	17	17	0	11840	11840	12728	888	0	148860	186.91
21	Rajasthan	40	33	4350	34845	39195	61592	22397	0	1289942	1333.92
22	Sikkim	4	4	25	418	443	1651	1208	22	11458	196.54
23	Tamilnadu	29	29	0	10738	10738	76739	66001	0	527234	484.68
24	Tripura	4	4	148	658	806	5229	4423	176	107506	198.41
25	Uttar Pradesh	86	65	28136	22980	51116	112539	61423	0	1914309	7286.15
26	Uttanchal	13	13	1511	13820	15331	13155	-2176	25598	223067	766.43
27	West Bengal	29	17	4454	24311	28765	83722	54957	0	2628810	2841.86
Total		648	579	112795	402364	515159	1001506	486347	74157	27569406	42060.44

DETAILS OF DDG PROJECTS SANCTIONED UNDER RGGVY

Sr.No	State	No. of projects	Coverage			Sanctioned Project Cost (Rs.Crore)
			Un-electrified villages (Nos)	Un-electrified Habitations (Nos)	BPL Households (Nos)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	96	39	96	3500	26.55
2	Bihar	48	48	127	10143	37.85
3	Chhatisgarh	19	19	31	1440	10.53
4	Madhya Pradesh	48	48	122	3367	28.83
5	Uttar Pradesh	62	38	65	4821	64.09
6	Uttarakhand	1	2	5	225	2.74
7	West Bengal	9	39	0	23276	109.97
Total		283	233	446	46772	280.56

**ACHIEVEMENT OF 10TH & 11TH PLAN PROJECT UNDER RGGVY
(AS ON 31-03-2012)**

Sr. No.	State	Electrification of un-electrified villages (Nos.)	Intensive electrification of partially electrified villages (Nos.)	Electrification of total Villages (Nos.)	Free electricity connections to BPL Households (Nos.)
1	Andhra Pr.	0	25562	25562	2702273
2	Arunachal Pr.	1313	825	2138	21646
3	Assam	7829	11672	19501	807290
4	Bihar	22029	4267	26296	2149834
5	Chhattisgarh	857	10512	11369	915407
6	Gujarat	0	14457	14457	802818
7	Haryana	0	2744	2744	194442
8	Himachal Pr.	78	1059	1137	10078
9	J & K	148	2380	2528	44014
10	Jharkhand	17905	5505	23410	1272755
11	Karnataka	61	24575	24636	834196
12	Kerala	0	37	37	17238
13	Madhya Pradesh	504	17942	18446	717394
14	Maharashtra	0	32528	32528	1160732
15	Manipur	616	401	1017	28814
16	Meghalaya	1172	1537	2709	62768
17	Mizoram	89	338	427	14743
18	Nagaland	79	725	804	28514
19	Orissa	14226	21207	35433	2748137
20	Punjab	0	0	0	53925
21	Rajasthan	3999	29083	33082	1043522
22	Sikkim	25	375	400	9366
23	Tamilnadu	0	9992	9992	502956
24	Tripura	127	463	590	80986
25	Uttar Pradesh	27759	2982	30741	1044494
26	Uttanchal	1511	9028	10539	230558
27	West Bengal	4169	18357	22526	1926383
Total		104496	248553	353049	19425283

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Capital Subsidy Requirement for spillover works of 10th plan , 11th plan and DDG projects

1. Total sanctioned project cost	42341 Rs. Crore
(I) Sanctioned project cost of X Plan projects	13263.68 Rs. Crore
(II) Sanctioned project cost of XI Plan-Phase I projects	20832.44 Rs. Crore
(III) Sanctioned project cost of XI Plan-Phase II projects	7964.32 Rs. Crore
(IV) Sanctioned project cost of DDG projects	280.56 Rs. Crore
2. Expected further increase in project cost @ 1 % of total sanctioned project cost	423.41 Rs. Crore
3. Total expected revised project cost	42764.41 Rs. Crore
4. Capital subsidy involved @ 90% of total expected revised project cost	38487.969 Rs. Crore
5. REC Fees	366.09 Rs. Crore
(I) REC Fees for X Plan projects	72.41 Rs. Crore
(II) REC Fees for XI Plan projects @ 1 % of expected revised project cost of XI Plan projects	290.85 Rs. Crore
(III) REC Fees for DDG projects @ 1 % of expected revised project cost of DDG projects	2.83 Rs. Crore
6. Provision for MoP for enabling activities (Out of provision of 1% of total project cost)	90 Rs. Crore
7. Total capital subsidy required	38944.06 Rs. Crore
	Say 39000.00 Rs. Crore
8. Capital subsidy utilised up to 31/03/2012	26151.00 Rs. Crore
9. Capital subsidy required for spillover works of 10th plan , 11th plan and DDG projects	12849.00 Rs. Crore

Evaluation of RGGVY Programme

States where Study was conducted:

1. Assam
2. Bihar
3. Chhattisgarh
4. Jharkhand
5. Gujarat
6. Haryana
7. MP
8. Orissa
9. Tamil Nadu
10. UP
11. AP
12. Ar. Pradesh
13. HP
14. J&K
15. Karnataka
16. Maharashtra
17. Nagaland
18. Rajasthan
19. Tripura
20. West Bengal

Agencies/distribution of States:

Name of agency	M/s TERI	M/s IRADe	M/s Sambodhi	M/s Tetrattech
States	5	5	10	10
Nos. of Districts	25	25	50	50
Nos. of Villages	125	125	500	250

Key Findings

1. Every block provided with minimum one Substation.
2. 11KV system is sufficient for all domestic loads.
3. DT capacity is adequate for all sanctioned numbers of BPL consumers (with an approved single point connected load of 40/60 W) and, a few of APL consumers.
4. Free connection to all sanctioned numbers of BPL H/H provided.
5. Access of electricity provided to almost all (96%) Public Places i.e. School, Panchayat, Community Health Centres, etc.
6. All States supply minimum 6-8 hours of electricity except Bihar, Jharkhand and some places of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
7. Supply of electricity during peak hours is generally good in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Tripura and Tamil Nadu.
8. Quality of RGGVY works has been found satisfactory.
9. High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) has considerably improved quality of supply.

- 10. Socio-economic Impact: Children Education, ease in household chores, Woman empowerment, sense of Security & Comfort has improved.
- 11. Commercial activities observed in West Bengal, Tripura & Orissa. (*Tripura: Bamboo mat, Juice making shops, private tuitions; Rajasthan: weaving, tailoring, running kirana shops; Orissa: Shops*).

Implementation challenges

- 1. Hours of Supply: RGGVY envisages 6-8 hrs of supply but for gainful use of assets created, un-interrupted supply including peak hours is necessitated.
- 2. Energization Delays: Energization were delayed due to delay in availability of land, railway and forest clearance, RoW and inadequate upstream network.
- 3. Inadequacy of Transformer capacity: Transformers have been sized taking BPL loads at 40/60 W. It needs to be sized according to the actual loads of BPLs.

Suggestions made for XIIth Plan

- 1. Power Supply: States to explore creation of extra generation capacity/PPAs with generators before the projects are sanctioned.
- 2. BPL connections: Wherever BPL connections desired by States are more than those provided by RD Ministry, GoI, the differential cost is to be borne by States.
- 3. Project Management Team: Deployment of dedicated project management team shall be a pre-requisite condition before RGGVY projects are sanctioned.
- 4. Administrative delays: It is suggested that parameters like land availability, forest clearances and RoW be made disbursal pre-condition to assure expeditious implementation of RGGVY.
- 5. Upstream Network: States to submit definite action plan for up-gradation and augmentation of upstream network commensurate with the proposed extension of distribution network under the scheme.
- 6. Realistic DPRs: DPRs to be prepared based on actual field survey.
- 7. Sizing of DT capacity: The DT capacity shall be sized taking BPL and APL load as 250 W and 500 W respectively.

SPILLOVER WORKS OF 10TH AND 11TH PLAN PROJECTS

Sr. No.	State	Un-electrified villages (UEV) (Nos)	Partially electrified villages (EV) (Nos)	Total Villages	BPL Households (BPL H/H) (Nos)
1	Andhra Pr.	0	1915	1915	-217608
2	Arunachal Pr.	816	955	1771	19164
3	Assam	497	1312	1809	343307
4	Bihar	1818	14977	16795	3509504
5	Chhattisgarh	737	6863	7600	64427
6	Gujarat	0	3210	3210	-72863
7	Haryana	0	3866	3866	79545
8	Himachal Pr.	17	9591	9608	3118
9	J & K	91	2062	2153	37203
10	Jharkhand	1376	1718	3094	557967
11	Karnataka	0	3929	3929	148259
12	Kerala	0	1236	1236	56215
13	Madhya Pradesh	358	31955	32313	1107782
14	Maharashtra	0	9453	9453	61122
15	Manipur	266	977	1243	78555
16	Meghalaya	694	1702	2396	46928
17	Mizoram	48	232	280	12674
18	Nagaland	26	415	441	41385
19	Orissa	521	8113	8634	308443
20	Punjab	0	11840	11840	94935
21	Rajasthan	351	5762	6113	246420
22	Sikkim	0	43	43	2092
23	Tamilnadu	0	746	746	24278
24	Tripura	21	195	216	26520
25	Uttar Pradesh	377	19998	20375	869815
26	Uttranchal	0	4792	4792	-7491
27	West Bengal	285	5954	6239	702427
Total		8299	153811	162110	8144123

Annexure-XII (Para No 3.2.1, Page No 11)								
ESTIMATED COVERAGE OF VILLAGES UNDER RGGVY IN 12TH PLAN								
Sr.No.	Name of State & District(s)	Total no. of Inhabited villages as per Census 2001	Total no. of inhabited villages as per Census 2011*	Total villages covered under RGGVY	Balance Villages to be covered in 12th Plan w.r.t. 2001 Census	Balance Villages to be covered in 12th Plan w.r.t. 2011 Census	Rationalised Balance Villages to be covered in 12th Plan w.r.t. 2011 Census	
					(3-5)	(4-5)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Andhra Pradesh	26613	26290	27477	-864	-1187	0	\$
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3863	5387	3909	-46	1478	1478	
3	Assam	25124	25207	21310	3814	3897	3897	
4	Bihar	39015	38791	43091	-4076	-4300	9390	#
5	Chhattisgarh	10744	10562	18069	775	593	593	
6	Gujarat	18066	17752	17667	399	85	85	
7	Haryana	6764	6650	6610	154	40	40	
8	Himachal Pradesh	17405	18067	10715	6750	7322	7322	
9	Jammu & Kashmir	6417	6316	4681	1736	1635	1635	
10	Jharkhand	29354	29133	26504	2850	2629	2629	
11	Karnataka	27481	27415	28565	-1084	-1150	0	\$
12	Kerala	1364	1018	1273	91	-255	0	@
13	Madhya Pradesh	52117	51627	50759	1358	868	868	
14	Maharashtra	41095	41047	41981	-886	-934	205	%
15	Manipur	2315	2512	2260	55	252	252	
16	Meghalaya	5782	6595	5105	677	1490	1490	
17	Mizoram	707	720	707	0	13	13	
18	Nagaland	1278	1389	1245	33	144	144	
19	Orissa	47529	47493	44067	3462	3426	3426	
20	Punjab	12278	12186	11840	438	346	346	
21	Rajasthan	39753	43072	39195	558	3877	3877	
22	Sikkim	450	450	443	7	7	7	
23	Tamil Nadu	15400	15062	10738	4662	4324	4324	
24	Tripura	858	863	806	52	57	57	
25	Uttar Pradesh	97942	97194	51116	46826	46078	46078	
26	Uttanchal	15761	15728	15331	430	397	397	
27	West Bengal	37945	37366	28765	9180	8601	8601	
TOTAL		592510	594892	515159	77351	79733	97154	
28	Goa	347	322	0	347	322	322	
29	Delhi	158	105	0	158	105	105	
30	UTS	717	692	0	717	692	692	
TOTAL		1222	1119	0	1222	1119	1119	
GRAND TOTAL		593732	596011	515159	78573	80852	98273	
Villages covered by MNRE							10000	
Remaining villages to be covered in 12th Plan							88273	
Assumptions:							Say	88000
* Number of inhabited villages as per census 2011 have been worked out by subtracting un-inhabited villages as per census 2001 from total number of villages as per census 2011 (Number of un-inhabited villages as per census 2011 not available)								
\$ In Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, some habitations have been covered as census villages.								
# In Bihar, 9390 villages are yet to be covered for which supplementary DPRs have been submitted by the State (9 Districts). Negative balance occurred because 8999 villages covered in Phase-II were also covered in Phase-I but all BPL households could not be electrified with sanctioned infrastructure								
@ In Kerala, number of villages reduced in census 2011 by 346.								
% 1139 villages have been covered again in Phase-II.								

DETAILS OF COVERAGE OF HABITATIONS AND BALANCE HABITATIONS

Sr.No.	Name of State & District(s)	Total Habitation as per DDWS	Habitation with population below 100	Total Habitations above 100 population	Coverage of Habitations under RGGVY	Balance Habitations to be covered in 12th Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	72407	11077	61330	60508	822
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	3223	2389	2251	138
3	Assam	86976	14846	72130	53520	18610
4	Bihar	107642	8895	98747	68103	30644
5	Chhattisgarh	72329	26374	45955	36795	9160
6	Gujarat	34415	1757	32658	30835	1823
7	Haryana	7385	192	7193	6813	380
8	Himachal Pradesh	53201	35423	17778	14426	3352
9	Jammu & Kashmir	12826	1186	11640	10946	695
10	Jharkhand	120154	52275	67879	59282	8597
11	Karnataka	59532	14576	44956	44646	310
12	Kerala	11883	5	11878	4079	7799
13	Madhya Pradesh	127197	28827	98370	86492	11878
14	Maharashtra	98842	17755	81087	77575	3512
15	Manipur	2870	126	2744	2045	699
16	Meghalaya	9326	3087	6239	4470	1769
17	Mizoram	777	96	681	615	66
18	Nagaland	1432	24	1408	1376	32
19	Orissa	141928	54199	87729	69374	18355
20	Punjab	15338	1323	14015	12728	1287
21	Rajasthan	121133	40586	80547	61592	18955
22	Sikkim	2498	4	2494	1651	843
23	Tamil Nadu	94500	11098	83402	76739	6663
24	Tripura	8132	1339	6793	5229	1564
25	Uttar Pradesh	260110	35916	224194	112539	111655
26	Uttranchal	39142	23972	15170	13155	2015
27	West Bengal	95395	7010	88385	83723	4663
TOTAL		1662982	395191	1267791	1001506	266285
28	GOA	347	15	332	0	332
29	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
30	UTs	857	205	652	0	652
TOTAL		1204	220	984	0	984
GRAND TOTAL		1664186	395411	1268775	1001506	267269
		Habitations/Villages covered by MNRE				12000
		Habitations/Villages covered under DDG				2500
		Remaining Habitations / villages to be covered in 12th Plan				252769
		Say				2.53 Lakh
		Census Villages				0.88 Lakh
		Habitations				1.65 Lakh

ESTIMATED COST OF ELECTRIFYING 2.53 LAKHS VILLAGES/HABITATIONS**(1) Cost of intensive electrification of remaining villages**

(i) Estimated number of partially electrified villages alongwith one habitation	:	88000 Nos
attached with each of village to be covered under 12th Plan		(with addl. 88,000 habitations)

(Thus total no. of villages/ habitations covered would be 1.76 Lakh)

(ii) Estimated Cost @Rs. 9 Lakh per village including one associated habitation *	:	7920 Rs. Crore
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(2) Cost of electrification of habitations

(i) Total number of habitations above 100 population (As per DDWS data for the year 2011)	:	12.69 Lakh
(ii) Habitations already covered under sanctioned projects	:	10.01 Lakh
(iii) Habitations covered by MNRE and DDG projects of RGGVY	:	0.15 Lakh
(iv) Balance habitations to be covered	:	2.53 Lakh
(v) Habitations covered as main villages at Sr. (1) above	:	1.76 Lakh
(vi) Remaining habitations to be covered #	:	0.77 Lakh
(vii) Cost of electrification of remaining habitations @Rs. 9 Lakh per habitation \$:	6930 Rs. Crore

(3) Total estimated cost of electrifying 2.53 Lakhs villages/habitations (1) + (2)		14850 Rs. Crore
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Assumptions:-

* As per revised benchmark costs approved by monitoring committee, the cost per village for *partially electrified village alongwith one habitation* is Rs.8 Lakh and Rs.10.5 Lakh for normal terrain and hilly/scattered areas. An average of these values i.e. Rs. 9 Lakh per village has been taken for estimation purpose.

\$ As per revised benchmark costs approved by monitoring committee, the cost of electrification of un-electrified habitations is Rs. 8 lakh and Rs.10.5 Lakh for normal terrain and hilly/scattered areas. An average of these values i.e. Rs. 9 Lakh per village has been taken for estimation purpose.

Habitations as indicated in Sr. No. 2 (vii) are expected to be un-electrified habitations.

DETAILS OF COVERAGE OF HABITATIONS AND BALANCE HABITATIONS (WITH POPULATION 100 or BELOW) AND COST ESTIMATE FOR ELECTRIFICATION OF THESE HABITATIONS

Sr.No.	Name of State & District(s)	Total Habitation with population below 100 (As per DDWS)	Coverage of Habitations under RGGVY (100 or below population)	Balance Habitations to be covered in 12th Plan (100 or below population)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	11077	8942	2135
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3223	211	3012
3	Assam	14846	491	14355
4	Bihar	8895	0	8895
5	Chhattisgarh	26374	0	26374
6	Gujarat	1757	362	1395
7	Haryana	192	7	185
8	Himachal Pradesh	35423	6578	28845
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1186	330	856
10	Jharkhand	52275	17153	35122
11	Karnataka	14576	2887	11689
12	Kerala	5	3	2
13	Madhya Pradesh	28827	5740	23087
14	Maharashtra	17755	1328	16427
15	Manipur	126	0	126
16	Meghalaya	3087	0	3087
17	Mizoram	96	39	57
18	Nagaland	24	9	15
19	Orissa	54199	4281	49918
20	Punjab	1323	0	1323
21	Rajasthan	40586	0	40586
22	Sikkim	4	22	-18 *
23	Tamil Nadu	11098	0	11098
24	Tripura	1339	176	1163
25	Uttar Pradesh	35916	0	35916
26	Uttanchal	23972	25598	-1626 *
27	West Bengal	7010	0	7010
TOTAL		395191	74157	321034
28	GOA	15	0	15
29	Delhi	0	0	0
30	UTs	205	0	205
TOTAL		220	0	220
GRAND TOTAL		395411	74157	321254 \$

COST ESTIMATE FOR 3.21 LAKHS HABITATIONS WITH POPULATION 100 OR BELOW

Cost per habitation (Discounted rate of Benchmark Cost per habitation)	5 Rs. Lakh #
No. of habitations	3.21 Lakh
Total Cost	16050 Rs. Crore
Assumptions	

\$ This is the outer limit of expected coverage as many states must have already electrified these habitations from their own resources

* Some habitations with population above 100 may have been covered in the category of 100 or below population

As per revised benchmark costs approved by monitoring committee, the cost of electrification of un-electrified habitations is Rs. 8 lakh and Rs.10.5 Lakh for normal terrain and hilly/scattered areas. As these habitations have population 100 or below, a discounted rate of Rs. 5 Lakh per habitation has been taken for estimation purpose.

STATEWISE DETAILS OF BPL COVERAGE UNDER RGGVY AND BALANCE BPL HH TO BE COVERED

Sl No.	State	Total Households as per Census 2011 (In Lakh)	* BPL Households as per Ministry of Rural Development (In Lakh)	Additional BPL households reportedly covered by States under RGGVY & KJ (Over & above Col.4)	Total BPL Households (in Lakh)	BPL Coverage under RGGVY INCLUDING Phase-II & DDG Projects (In Lakh)	Connections released to BPL Households under Kutir Jyoti Programme (In Lakh)	Balance BPL HH (In Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6 = (4+5)	7	8	9 = (6-7-8)
1	Andhra Pr.	142.46	29.89	5.33	35.23	24.88	10.34	0.00
2	Arunachal Pr.	1.96	0.83		0.83	0.41	0.41	0.01
3	Assam	53.75	18.73		18.73	11.51	0.53	6.69
4	Bihar	169.27	113.41		113.41	56.69	5.18	51.54
5	Chattisgarh	43.84	17.89		17.89	9.89	0.95	7.04
6	Gujarat	67.65	14.51		14.51	7.30	0.79	6.42
7	Haryana	29.66	8.58		8.58	2.58	0.39	5.62
8	Himachal Pr.	13.11	2.82		2.82	0.13	0.28	2.41
9	J&K	14.98	6.18		6.18	0.81	0.01	5.35
10	Jharkhand	46.86	25.48		25.48	18.03	0.39	7.06
11	Karnataka	78.64	19.19	5.40	24.59	9.82	14.77	0.00
12	Kerala	40.96	#	2.49	2.49	0.75	1.74	0.00
13	Madhya Pr.	111.22	40.84		40.84	18.20	7.79	14.85
14	Maharashtra	130.17	45.03		45.03	12.21	2.96	29.86
15	Manipur	3.36	1.69		1.69	1.07	0.16	0.46
16	Meghalaya	4.22	2.05		2.05	1.10	0.35	0.60
17	Mizoram	1.05	0.37	0.37	0.75	0.27	0.47	0.00
18	Nagaland	2.85	1.56		1.56	0.70	0.45	0.41
19	Orissa	81.44	45.02 %		45.02	30.46	1.02	13.54
20	Punjab	33.16	3.45		3.45	1.49	0.45	1.51
21	Rajasthan	94.90	17.36		17.36	12.20	1.70	3.46
22	Sikkim	0.92	#	0.33	0.33	0.11	0.21	0.00
23	Tripura	6.08	#	1.70	1.70	1.08	0.62	0.00
24	Tamilnadu	95.64	34.85		34.85	5.27	5.76	23.81
25	Uttar Pr.	254.75	100.27		100.27	19.12	2.84	78.31
26	Uttarakhand	14.05	6.24		6.24	2.23	0.40	3.60
27	West Bengal	137.17	39.25		39.25	27.03	1.92	10.30
28	Goa	1.25	0.07		0.07	0.00	0.01	0.06
	Total	1675.36	595.57	15.62	611.19	275.37	62.93	272.89
29	Uts	2.91	0.27 \$		0.27	0.00	0.02	0.25
	Grand Total	1678.27	595.84	15.62	611.46	275.37	62.94	273.15

Say 2.73 Crore

* Source-Ministry of Rural Development (Rural BPL families as per BPL Census,2002)

(Answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2437 dated 08.12.2011 submitted by Ministry of Rural Development)

Data not available

\$ Data available for Andaman,D&N Haveli,Daman & Diu.

% Source- BPL Census 2002 Household Survey and uploaded inGovt. of Orissa website.

Cost Estimate for Providing free connections to 2.73 Crore BPL Households

Cost per connection	3000 Rs.
No. of connections	2.73 Crore
Total Cost	8190 Rs. Crore

AVERAGE COST FOR PROVIDING BPL CONNECTION

Sl No	Item	Quantity	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	PVC Cable for service connection	30 Mtr	25	750
2	Energy Meter	1 No	600	600
3	Connector for ABC Cable	2 No	75	150
4	GI bend pipe,GI Wire,Meter board,MCB,Switch etc.	LS		500
5	Spike earthing with GI wire	1 No		400
6	LED Lamp with accessories	1 No	600	600
Grand Total				3000

The above cost includes the cost of supply of material,erection and overheads/service charges of implementing agency.



No.42/02/2011 -RE
Government of India
Ministry of Power
Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi – 110001
Telephone No. 23715507; FAX No. 23717519

New Delhi the 18th March, 2011

ORDER

Subject: Guidelines for Village Electrification through Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in the XI Plan – Scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification.

Guidelines for Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in the XI Plan were issued vide Order No. 44/1/2007-RE dated the 12.01.2009. Guidelines were modified vide order dated 05.01.201 and 17.03.2011 .

2. The Empowered Group of Officers constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs in pursuance of the decision of the Cabinet Committee on Security inter alia, have the mandate to over-ride or modify existing norms/guidelines relating to various development programmes and Flagship Schemes in respect of 60 IAP districts. The Empowered Group reviewed the status of electrification under RGGVY and the steps required for speedier development of these Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts and also noted that work are in progress under RGGVY scheme to connect villages to the Grid but difficulties are being experienced in energisation and providing electricity for the assured duration of 6-8 hours.

3. Empowered Group felt that for some category of villages DDG guidelines need modification to facilitate further development of 60 LWE districts. Ministry of Power in accordance of the decision of the Empowered Group of Officers constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, has decided to amend Para 3.0 of the Guidelines for Village Electrification through Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts as notified by Ministry of Home Affairs .

4. Para 3.0 of DDG guidelines would be as below:-

Decentralized Distributed Generation can be from conventional or renewable sources such as Biomass, Biofuels, Biogas, Mini Hydro, Solar

etc. for villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective

If Project Developer decides to set up a DDG Plant for capacity more than required for that village then excess available capacity may be fed into the nearby grid. However, the amount of subsidy available shall be limited to the project capacity required for feeding electricity to that villages, The cost of excess capacity and the cost of transmission system for feeding to the grid shall be borne by the project developer.

Provided that in case of Left Wing Extremism affected districts as notified by Ministry of Home Affairs, DDG can also be implemented in following category of villages:-

(a) where the infrastructure for electrification was developed but could not be energized due to issues relating to the backward connectivity of the grid such as non-availability of land for sub-stations, inadequate transformation capacity in the sub-stations and where the capacity can not be enhanced in near future.

(b) where the energisation is not likely to take place due to pending statutory clearance like those from Ministry of Environment & Forests, etc.

(c) where the work have been sanctioned under RGGVY but not taken up so far or works have stopped due to various local/ long standing problems of a serious nature.

(d) where infrastructure has been created for the grid connectivity but where availability of power is far less than the stipulated 6 to 8 hours as mandated under RGGVY.

In case the existing distribution infrastructure is available, only the generation component under DDG Scheme would be taken up thereby avoiding duplication of expenditure for distribution infrastructure”

5. It is requested that it may be brought to the notice of all concerned.

(Devender Singh)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Tel.No.23710199

1. Chief Secretaries of all States.
2. Secretary(Power/Energy) of all States.
3. Chairman of all State Utilities.
4. Chairman & Managing Director, REC, SCOPE Complex, New Delhi.

Copy to: -

- 1. Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi.
- 2. Cabinet Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.
- 3. Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure (Plan Finance), New Delhi,
- 4. Chairman, Central Electricity Authority, R.K.Puram, New Delhi.
- 5. Secretary, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
- 6. Secretary, Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, New Delhi.
- 7. Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
- 8. Secretary, Department of Panchayati Raj, New Delhi.
- 9. Secretary, Ministry of Programme Implementation, New Delhi.
- 10. Department of Development of North Eastern Region, New Delhi.
- 11. CMDs of NHPC, NTPC, POWERGRID, DVC.
- 12. PPS to Secretary (P)/ PPS to SS (GBP) / PSO to AS (AL).
- ✓ 13. All JSs/All Directors/DS in the Ministry of Power.

JS (P)
Sec
JS

(Devender Singh)
 Joint Secretary to the Government of India
 Tel.No.23710199

Secy
JS

VS (10)

TOTAL REQUIREMENT OF CAPITAL SUBSIDY FOR 12TH PLAN INCLUDING SUBSIDY REQUIRED FOR SPILLOVER WORKS

(A) Requirement of subsidy for 12th plan projects:

(1) Estimated cost of electrifying 2.53 Lakhs villages/habitations above 100 population	:	14850 Rs. Crore
(2) Estimated cost of electrifying 3.21 Lakhs habitations with population 100 or below	:	16050 Rs. Crore
(3) Estimated Cost of providing free connections to BPL households	:	8190 Rs. Crore
(4) Cost of DDG Projects in 12th plan	:	1000 Rs. Crore
(5) Total project cost		40090 Rs. Crore
(6) Capital subsidy @90%	:	36081 Rs. Crore
(7) REC fee @1% of total project cost	:	400 Rs. Crore
(8) Provision for MoP for enabling activities @1% of total project cost	:	400 Rs. Crore
(9) Total requirement of subsidy including REC fee and provision for MoP for 12th plan projects	:	36881 Rs. Crore
(B) Capital subsidy required for spillover works of 10th plan , 11th plan and DDG projects	:	12849 Rs. Crore
(C.) Total requirement of capital subsidy for 12th plan	:	49730 Rs. Crore