

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

16/2-08  
20/2

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.**

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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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 institution.
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 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 of 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:

- (a) 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.



(18)

(ii) Households above poverty line would be paying for their connections at prescribed connection charges and no subsidy would be available for this purpose.

(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;



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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.

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 substation or from and including Distribution Transformer(s). The franchisees 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 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.

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~~



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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 management expertise and capabilities to states wishing to use their services. This is being operationalised through a suitable Tripartite/ Quadrapartite 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 24<sup>th</sup> January, 2008.

(Devender Singh)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

To

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



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ANNEXE -I

A THREE TIER QUALITY CONTROL MECHANISM UNDER RGGVY

1. (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 conform 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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

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



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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. This is to be completed and circulated by 29<sup>th</sup> February, 2008.

Dr

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ANNEXE -II

COST NORMS FOR VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION.

		Cost (Rs. In lakhs)
1.	Electrification of unelectrified village	
a	In normal terrain	13
b	In hilly,tribal,desert areas	18
2	Intensive electrification of already electrified village	
a	In normal terrain	4
b	In hilly,tribal,desert areas	6
3	Cost of electricity connection to BPL household	0.22 0.022

Dr



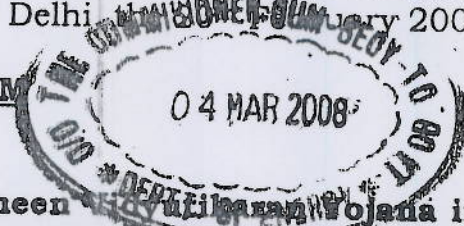


Secy Energy

44/37/2007-D(RE)  
Government of India  
Ministry of Power  
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Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,  
New Delhi

**CORRIGENDUM**



Sub: Continuation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Sashaktikaran Yojana in the XI Plan - Scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household electrification.

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The undersigned is directed to refer to Order of even no. dated 06.02.2008 on the subject cited above and to say that the following changes may be carried out in para 3 of Annex -II of the Order:-

Rs. in Lakh			
		For	Read
3	Cost of electricity connection to BPL household	0.22	0.022

(Vandana Jain)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India  
Tele: 2371 9637

To

1. Chief Secretaries of all States Orissa
2. Secretary (Power/Energy) of all States
3. Chairman of all State Utilities
4. CMD, REC/NTPC/NHPC/PGCIL/DVC
5. Secretary, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, North Block, New Delhi.
6. Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, North Block, New Delhi.
7. Finance Commission Division, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, North Block, New Delhi.
8. Shri K.L.Sharma, Director(Cabinet), Cabinet Secretariat, w.r.t. the correspondence no. 2/CM/2008(i) dated 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2008.
9. Director General (Commercial), Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002.
10. Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Power, Sewa Bhawan, R.K.Puram, New Delhi.
11. Chairperson, Central Electricity Authority, Sewa Bhawan, R.K.Puram, New Delhi.



2005-2004/0811  
24.3.05

No.44/19/2004-D(RE)  
Government of India  
Ministry of Power

Energy

Shram Shakti Bhwan, Rafi Marg  
New Delhi 110001

Dated 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2005

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY  
24 MAR 2005  
Deptt. of Power

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY  
23 MAR 2005  
ORISSA

8/16  
23/3/05  
New Scheme

Shri. Shakti Bhawan  
Rafai Marg  
New Delhi  
24/3  
Chief Secretary  
Orissa

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject : 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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.

R.E

B  
DKS  
28/3/05

20  
24/3/05



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
- 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 pumpsets
- 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.



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 house-hold are at the Annexure-I.

7.6 The project covers the entire country. The details of the unelectrified 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 would be associated. The franchisees arrangement could be for system beyond and including feeders from substation or from and including Distribution Transformers(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 conditionalities indicated above. In the event the projects are not implemented satisfactorily in accordance with the conditionalities 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 CPSUs' project management expertise and capabilities to states wishing to use their services. This is being operationalised through a suitable Tripartite Agreement.

12. Upto 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 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.



4. The scheme will be subject to evaluation and a view on modification required for implementation during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan will be taken after a comprehensive review towards the end of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

15. The expenditure involved on above scheme would be debitab<sup>le</sup> to the following Head under Grant No. 73- Ministry of Power for the year 2004-05 and the corresponding head of account for the subsequent years.

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

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

*Ajay Shankar*  
(Ajay Shankar)

Additional Secretary to the Government of India  
Tel.: 23715378

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 Sectt., Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.
- 3) Ministry of Finance, Deptt. 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, N. 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.

*Ajay Shankar*  
(Ajay Shankar)

Additional Secretary to the Government of India  
Tel.: 23715378



**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 cr. 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 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



## HOUSEHOLDS (RURAL) HAVING ELECTRICITY - 2001 CENSUS

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



## Annexure-II

## Status of Village Electrification as on 31.3.2004

S.No.	State	Total No. of inhabited villages as per 1991 census	Total No. of villages electrified	Balance unelectrified 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	Chhattisgarh	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	473892	112401	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 (effect from 2004-05) total number of unelectrified villages is estimated to be around 1,25,000



400 LM

[For implementation by the state government itself with CPSU(s)]

Annexure - A

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPORATION LIMITED.  
(A Government of India Enterprise)

General Terms and Conditions applicable for availing financial assistance under P:RHhE category  
Annexure (A) to letter No. REC/BH/RGGVY/Sanc/Orissa/.....dated 12.12.06, addressed to  
Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Deptt. of Energy, Govt. of Orissa.

The terms and conditions of financial assistance as set out hereunder shall be binding for the recipient state government in accordance with the quadripartite agreement executed on 5-10-2005 amongst REC, government of Orissa, PGCIL and NESCO. :-

1. Unless REC otherwise agrees in writing, the financial assistance for the project shall be disbursed over a period of two years from the date of release of first installment.
2. The state government shall be the owner of the assets created on implementation of the projects as posed by the state government and sanctioned by REC. The Government of Orissa shall also authorize NESCO to operate and maintain these assets to effect power supply in the projects area and derive consequential benefits out of the assets created under the projects.
3. The project shall be completed within a period of two years from the date of release of first installment.
4. REC shall be free and fully empowered not to disburse any further financial assistance or shall have the option to recall the entire financial assistance released by REC, if it is found to its satisfaction that the financial assistance already disbursed has not been properly utilized or any default is committed in meeting its obligation and commitments to REC in terms of the provisions of the agreement.
5. It will be open to REC to depute its officers and staff for the inspection of matters relating to the project and to have access to such books and records of the state government/Power Utility, as may be deemed necessary by the inspecting staff. The state government/Power Utility shall also furnish to the REC such reports, as required, in relation to the project financed by REC from time to time.
6. The state government shall have to ensure that it will not, for meeting any part of the capital outlay for the works included in the project, raise borrowings from other sources.
7. The state government shall get the project implemented in accordance with the detailed project report (DPR) as submitted for sanction of the financial assistance and shall also adhere to and comply with all such amendments thereto as are approved by REC.
8. The state government agrees that notwithstanding any other remedy available to the REC, these presents create a security interest in the REC and REC shall have the right to acquire the assets created out of the financial assistance released to them for the project.
9. In the event of a default on the part of the state government or any breach of the terms and conditions of these presents the state government shall be liable to pay to REC all costs, charges and expenses incurred by REC in connection with the negotiations for the Agreement and in respect of the Agreement.
10. Rate of interest and other standard terms and conditions as applicable for availing financial assistance from REC under this category shall be as below:
  - (a) The applicable rate of interest will be 5% p.a. with quarterly rests, without any further rebate, with a provision to reset interest rate after every three years from the date of disbursement depending on the market conditions.
  - (b) The other terms and conditions including penal interest etc. for this category of loan will be as notified from time to time. The total repayment period for the loan shall be 15 years inclusive of 5 years moratorium period.