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STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

(2013-14)

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF POWER

**Implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen
Vidyutikaran Yojana**

FORTY FIRST REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

December, 2013/Agrahayana, 1935 (Saka)



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Vidyutikaran Yojana**

Presented to Lok Sabha on 13.12.2013

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 13.12.2013



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

December, 2013/Agrahayana, 1935 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY (2013-14)

LOK SABHA

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- | | | |
|----|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Shri Brahm Dutt | Joint Secretary |
| 2 | Shri N.K.Pandey | Director |
| 3. | Shri Manish Kumar | Executive Assistant |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Energy having been authorized by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Forty First Report on Implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana pertaining to the Ministry of Power.

2. The Committee took evidence of the representatives the Ministry of Power on 7th October, 2013. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Power for appearing before the Committee for evidence and furnishing the information, desired by the Committee in connection with the issues relating to the subject.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 11th December, 2013.

4. The Committee place on record their appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

5. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in Part-II of the Report.

NEW DELHI

12th December, 2013

Agrahayana 21, 1935 (Saka)

MULAYAM SINGH YADAV

Chairman,

Standing Committee on Energy

REPORT

PART – I

NARRATION ANALYSIS

I. INTRODUCTORY

Electricity has become one of the basic human needs and every household must have access to electricity. A positive co-relation exists between use of electricity and improvement in human development. However, our Country, still have a large number of villages and habitations which do not have access to electricity. Emphasizing the importance of rural electrification, the Electricity Act, 2003 provides that State Governments and the Central Government shall jointly endeavor to provide access to electricity to all areas including villages and hamlets through rural electrification infrastructure and electrification of households. Moreover, the National Electricity Policy envisages supply of quality power to rural areas for 24 hours.

1.2 In order to attain National Common Minimum Programme goal of providing access to electricity to all rural households and electrification of all village, Government of India in April, 2005 conceived Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) to electrify all un-electrified villages / habitations and to provide access to electricity to all rural households in un-electrified and partially electrified villages in the entire country. The scheme covers electrification of all the villages in the country except the villages under the programme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for providing electricity from non-conventional energy sources under their remote village electrification programme. With the launch of this scheme the Accelerated Electrification of one lakh villages and one crore households and the Minimum Needs Programme for rural electrification got merged with RGGVY. The scheme is being implemented through the Rural Electrification

Corporation (REC) which has been designated as Nodal Agency by Ministry of Power.

1.3 RGGVY was launched with the objective that it would transform the quality of life in rural India and make possible the attainment of 8% economic growth and bridging the urban-rural gap in terms of quality of life, productivity and possibilities of globally competitive economic activity. It was also envisaged that the Yojana would also address the issue of regional disparities. By providing electricity connection free of charge to BPL households and aiming at 24 hours quality power supply to rural areas, it would unleash the full economic growth potential of rural India.

1.4 The scheme of RGGVY was to end in 2009 but due to non attainment of targets it was extended till the end of the 11th Five Year Plan i.e. March, 2012. However, the revised target of electrification under the scheme is yet to be achieved and a substantive allocation has been made under the scheme for its onward continuation in the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-13) as well.

II. Scope and Implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

1.5 Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana was launched in April, 2005 with an endeavour to electrify all villages and habitations, provide access to electricity to all households and give electricity connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families free of charge in 5 years. To achieve it, creation of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone with at least one 33/11 KV or 66/11 KV sub-station in each block, Village Electrification Infrastructure with at least one distribution transformer in each village/habitation or Decentralized Distribution Generation Systems where grid supply is not feasible or cost-effective was envisaged.

1.6 Prior to October 1997, the definition of village electrification was: "A village should be classified as electrified if electricity is being used within its revenue area for any purpose whatsoever". However, in October 1997, definition of village electrification was modified as "a village will be deemed to be electrified if the electricity is used in the inhabited locality, within the revenue boundary of the village, for any purpose whatsoever."

1.7 As the prior definitions of electrified village were narrow, vague and misleading, in February 2004, the definition was made more specific and encompassing. As per latest definition, a village would be declared as electrified if:

"Basic infrastructure such as distribution transformer and distribution lines is provided in the inhabited locality as well as the dalit basti/hamlet where it exists. (For electrification through Non-Conventional Energy Sources a distribution transformer may not be necessary).

- Electricity is provided to public places like schools, panchayat offices, health centres, dispensaries, community centres etc. and
- The number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village."

1.8 The number of un-electrified villages in the Country as per the new definition on village electrification effective from 2004-05, was estimated to be 1,25,000. As per the census of 2001, the total number of rural households in the country were 13,82,71,559, of which 43.52% i.e. 6,01,80,685 were having electricity and 56.48% i.e. 7,80,90,874 were without electricity. In regard to number of BPL families, it was estimated to be the 30% of 7.8 crore un-electrified households i.e. 2.34 crore.

1.9 As the Ministry has extended the scope of RGGVY to villages/habitations with population of above 100 in the 12th Five Year Plan, it has been estimated that about 2.53 Lakh villages/habitations with and 2.73 crore BPL households are expected to be covered under new projects of 12th Plan in addition to villages/habitations/BPL households already included under sanctioned projects of 10th and 11th Five Year Plans. However, it has been reported by the Ministry that the actual number of villages/habitations and BPL households to be covered under 12th Plan will be determined based on Detailed Project Reports (DPR) to be submitted by the States after detailed field survey.

1.10 Under RGGVY, Central Government provides 90% subsidy of overall project cost. The rest 10% cost of the projects is borne by the respective State Governments. Electrification of un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households would be financed with 100% capital subsidy. Households above poverty line would be paying for their connections at prescribed connection charges and no subsidy would be available for this purpose.

1.11 Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has been designated as the nodal agency for implementation of the programme. All funds for the programme

channelized through REC, which apart from the capital subsidy being provided by the Government, give the remaining funds, as loan assistance, on soft terms.

1.12 Besides financing of the project, REC establish the framework for implementation involving formulation of technical specifications, procurement and bidding conditions, guidelines for project formulation, field appraisal & concurrent monitoring and evaluation to ensure quality and timely implementation. REC is responsible for complete oversight over the programme from concept to completion.

1.13 Under RGGVY, services of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) are made available to States which are willing to utilize their services for implementation of the programme. With a view to augment implementation capacities for the programme, REC has concluded Memoranda of Understandings (MOUs) with NTPC, PowerGrid, National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC) and Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) to make available the project management expertise and capabilities of these organizations to States wishing to use their services. States may choose any of the set of follow up actions amongst the options mentioned below:

(a) Project formulation, development and implementation involving system planning, design, engineering and procurement of goods and services and construct/implement/commission the projects covered under the programme.

OR

(b) Formulation and preparation of reports, project approvals, advisory support for procurement and project monitoring and supervision of quality of work.

OR

(c) Project monitoring and supervision of quality of work during construction.

1.14 The Ministry has enumerated the salient features of quadripartite agreement amongst REC, State Governments, State Power Utilities and CPSUs, which is given below:

- The role and responsibility of the parties concerned.
- The environment for effective implementation of projects.
- The creation of a suitable interface for activities.
- The recipient of capital subsidy and loan assistance i.e. State Governments.
- Commitment of the State Government and State Utility to introduction of a revenue sustainable franchisee arrangement prior to project completion and provision of targeted and upfront subsidies, as required.
- The mechanism for release of funds by REC directly to the implementation agency.

1.15 At the time of inception of RGGVY, it was envisaged that in the management of rural distribution through franchisees who could be Non-Governmental Organizations (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 sub-station or from and including Distribution Transformer(s). However, in the 12th Plan, the deployment of franchisee is not mandatory provided States would provide the alternative arrangements.

III. Electrification of villages under RGGVY

1.16 The un-electrified villages, partially electrified villages and habitations are identified by the respective States / DISCOMs based on field survey while preparing Detailed Project Reports (DPR). The DPRs are required to be duly endorsed by the State Level Standing Committee; headed by Chief Secretary constituted under RGGVY guidelines issued for the 12th Five Year Plan projects.

1.17 In regard to identification of BPL households for the grant of benefits under the Yojana, the Ministry has stated that BPL list for the purpose of RGGVY is provided by the respective State Government / district authorities. However, the total number of BPL households to be covered under RGGVY is capped to the number of BPL households as per data available with the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

1.18 It was reported by the Ministry that there have been some delays in providing BPL list in some States, viz. Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir. States/ Implementing agencies have been sensitized about timelines for implementation including submission of BPL list. As a remedial measure, release of 2nd installment of funds under the scheme has been linked with submission of finalized BPL list to REC.

1.19 It has been further reported by the Ministry that under RGGVY, adequate rural electricity infrastructure including 33/11 KV sub-stations, 11 KV Lines, LT lines and Distribution Transformers along with associated equipment/accessories required for household electrification is created as assessed by the State DISCOMs in their DPRs with the objective to provide access to electricity to all rural households and free electricity connections to BPL households.

1.20 Deciding factor of the capacity of the transformers under RGGVY is based on the load of each category of households and the number of households to be provided electricity in the village. Under RGGVY a load of 40-60 Watt for BPL household and 250 Watt for APL household had been prescribed. However, under 12th Plan, this prescribed load has been enhanced to 250 Watt and 500 Watt respectively.

1.21 The Ministry has stated that a village is declared to be electrified as per the definition of village electrification in vogue, by the utility. Gram Panchayat Certificate from Gram Pradhan/ Mukhiya of the village is obtained on completion of electrification of the village certifying the compliance of provisions of prescribed definition.

1.22 Once the village is energized and handed over to State Power Utility, it is the responsibility of State Power Utility to maintain the infrastructure created under RGGVY including augmentation of infrastructure already created.

1.23 In regard to the question of lifespan of the equipments being installed under the Yojana, the Committee were informed that all equipments are procured by the implementing agency through turnkey contractors as per prescribed specifications and conforming to relevant Indian Standards (IS). Actual life span of the infrastructural equipment depends upon the quality of upkeep and maintenance of the equipments by the State DISCOMs. The indemnity is part of the warranties in the contracts.

1.24 The Committee had since long been raising the issue of burning of transformers due to their inadequate capacity. When the Committee during the evidence on the subject again raised the issue, the Secretary, Power, while assuring

the Committee that the issue has been taken care in the 12th Plan, deposed as under:

“We have given approval for installation of 63 KV and 100KV transformers under the 12th Five Year Plan..It is our intention to obviate the problem, so bigger transformers can be installed there. However, the place where the transformers would be installed and the size of the transformers would be mentioned in the DPR of the State Government. It would not be proper to state that simply 100 KV transformers would be installed. We have made room for this much flexibility. Earlier there was a restriction that only 25 KV transformers and not bigger ones could be installed. However, that restriction has been removed. I feel it is a very important decision and the State Governments should make good use of it since the DPRs for 12th Five Year Plan is being prepared for all the States. It is also requested that proposals should be sent in accordance with the capacity of transformers so that we can grant approval to them. The Hon’ble Members have raised a very pertinent issue that if we determine the load on the basis of 40 Megawatt or 250 megawatt then the load would increase very soon. We will have to plan for future and we have done so. Similarly, the issue of burning of transformers has been raised here by several Members of Parliament. First of all, I would like to clarify that there is no instruction in regard to replacement of burnt transformer in MPLAD guidelines. I have no inkling in regard to the source of this direction. There is no direction from our side. Burning of transformer is a frequent problem. If replace of burnt transformers is covered under REC plan then it would be difficult to take up new villages since the entire fund would be spent on it. However, we are contemplating on it. There are other schemes to fund the State Government in order to strengthen the distribution and transmission system. We are contemplating on the scheme under which we can assist the State Government. Ultimately, the State Electricity Board or corporation or the State Government will have to take up its responsibility since it is a permanent process. ”

1.25 When the Committee desired to know the details on regarding implementation of RGGVY in Naxal affected areas, Border areas, North Eastern and Tribal areas under RGGVY, the Ministry in their written reply have stated as under:

“The brief note on implementing RGGVY in Naxal Affected Areas (renamed as Integrated Action Plan) is as under:

- All the identified 82 districts are covered under RGGVY
- Total Sanctioned cost of all the projects is Rs 9420 crores
- An amount of Rs 7838 crores (83%) has been released so far
- The projects cover electrification of 38279 un-electrified (UE) villages, intensive electrification of 60299 partially electrified (PE) villages and release of free service connection to 6595975 BPL House Holds.
- As on 31.08.2013 cumulatively electrification works have been completed in 36217 (95%) UE villages 49747 (83%) PE villages and service connection has been provided to 5532788 (84%) BPL house holds

Desired pace of progress could not be achieved for RGGVY projects in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts due to the following reasons

- ✓ Frequent Bandh calls by the activists cause disruption of works and remobilization of man power after de-mobilization takes large time.
- ✓ Outside labours are not willing to work in these areas. Many a times, the activists insist to get the work done by their personnel, at rates higher than the labour that turnkey agencies deploy. This also cause delay in execution
- ✓ Transportation is generally poor and could be done only during day time, thereby, causing difficulties in reaching the site.
- ✓ Combing operation by Security Forces also hampers movement of material & manpower.
- ✓ Apart from above, demands for money & material from time to time, from the contracting agencies also affects the progress.

In some Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts namely Malkangiri & Raygada in Odisha, Bastar, Dantewada and Sarguja in Chattisgarh desired pace of progress could not be achieved due to frequent bandh calls. In other identified LWE districts progress has been significantly affected in few blocks.”

1.26 In regard to steps taken to overcome the problem of slow pace of work, the Ministry stated that in order to expedite implementation of RGGVY projects and to ensure completion of already sanctioned projects in a time bound manner, State-wise task force in identified States have been constituted with representative from Ministry of Power, REC, Project Implementing Agency, CPSUs (if involved) and State Government. The task force would meet at least once in a month either at State Headquarter or field offices of the State and chalk out a time bound action

plan for completion of balance works and resolution of major issues presently impeding the progress.

IV. Supply of Electricity to villages covered under the Scheme

1.27 RGGVY endeavors that no discrimination in hours of supply of electricity between rural and urban households shall be there. Also, the National Electricity Policy envisages supply of quality power to rural areas for 24 hours.

1.28 When the Committee desired to know that how much electricity is being supplied under the Yojana, the Ministry in their written reply stated that supply of electricity falls under the purview of concerned State/DISCOM. However, on the basis of random sample evaluation conducted by four independent agencies during 2011-12 in 20 States, supply hours of electricity in different States are shown below:

State-wise Details of hours of supply as per survey in 2011-12

S. No.	Name of State	Nos. of districts	Nos. of Villages	No. of villages with hours of supply			
				< 6 hours	6-12 hours	12-18 hours	>18 hours
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	25	-	-	25	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5	25	-	-	-	25
3	Assam	10	75	-	3	66	6
4	Bihar	11	80	42	37	1	-
5	Chhattisgarh	10	75	-	-	-	75
6	Gujarat	10	75	-	-	-	75
7	Haryana	10	75	2	68	5	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	5	25	-	-	6	19
9	J&K	5	25	-	8	17	-
10	Jharkhand	10	75	15	27	33	-
11	Karnataka	5	25	-	-	25	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	10	75	-	55	20	-
13	Maharashtra	5	25	-	5	20	-
14	Nagaland	5	25	-	11	14	-
15	Orissa	11	80	-	-	55	25
16	Rajasthan	5	25	2	8	9	6
17	Tamil Nadu	10	75	-	-	-	75
18	Tripura	3	15	-	-	-	15
19	Uttar Pradesh	10	75	3	30	42	-
20	West Bengal	5	25	-	-	-	25
Grand Total (20)		150	1000	62	254	338	346

1.29 When the Committee desired to know about the estimation as to how much electricity will be required to fully implement the Yojana, the Ministry in their written reply has stated as under:

“Considering load of 60 Watt and 250 Watt for BPL and APL household respectively, power requirement for rural households covered in 10th and 11th Plan projects under RGGVY (2.76 Crore BPL and 2.29 Crore APL, Total Household – 5.05 Crore), is estimated to be 4,919 MW requiring installed capacity of 6,559 MW. Similarly with load of 250 Watt and 500 Watt for BPL and APL household respectively, power requirement for rural households covered in 10th and 11th Plan projects under RGGVY, is estimated to be 12,228 MW requiring installed capacity of 16,303 MW. As per Census 2011, power requirement for all rural households in the country (16.78 Crore; Estimated BPL – 5.87 crore, APL -10.91 Crore) estimated to be 46,152 MW requiring installed capacity of 61,536 MW.”

1.30 In reply to the issue raised by the Committee regarding non or inadequate supply of electricity to villages electrified under RGGVY, the Secretary, Power during the evidence stated as under:

“In the end, I would like to state that electricity is a subject of both State and Centre. It is a concurrent subject The States play a major role therein. And the onus of electricity generation and supply lies totally on them. The role of the Central Government is to generate electricity for central generating stations and distribute electricity to states under a formula. The Central Government keeps on making efforts for it through NHPC and NTPC. The generation is low in several States like the problem in Bihar is that there is no electricity generation. It is dependent on supply from the Centre. The scenario in Jharkhand is that there is no distribution network. There is a need to set up that network. We cannot supply electricity there even if we want to do, since there is no network. Jharkhand CBEC to take up the work of drawing lines there. They have also given their consent. Similarly the matter of covering requirement of additional electricity for increasing rural electrification network under the policy was raised by several Hon’ble Members like you. Besides the Centre, the States would also be requiring additional power. It is decided by the States as to for how many hours electricity is to be supplied and in which sector. It will also have to be covered under the policy.”

V. Monitoring of the Scheme

1.31 In regard to the monitoring of the scheme to ensure expeditious and proper implementation of the Yojana, the Committee were informed that the Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee headed by the Secretary Power, Government of India, which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.

1.32 It has been stated that the Ministry of Power and REC regularly monitor the execution of RGGVY in detail centrally at Delhi and also have been conducting meetings in various States with all the stakeholders; the concerned State Governments, State Power Utilities and Implementing Agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme as per the agreed schedule.

1.33 Reportedly, the States also hold regular meetings of the State Level Standing Committee (SLSC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY.

1.34 The Committee were also apprised that on the request of the Ministry of Power, the Ministry of Rural Development expanded the scope of District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (DVMC) for "Review of RGGVY" as a regular agenda item in the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee Meetings.

1.35 District Committees under the Chairmanship of Chairperson of the Zila Panchayat/ Chairperson of the District Planning Committee/ Collector of the District have been set up in all the States to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. In addition, the State Governments and respective DISCOMs also monitor the progress of RGGVY with implementing agencies and turnkey contractors. Officers of

REC from their 18 field offices located in various States also monitor the progress of RGGVY projects and participate in such meetings.

1.36 The Committee were informed that the Minister of Power has written a letter to all Hon'ble Members of Parliament indicating the progress of their respective parliamentary constituencies where RGGVY works are in progress to review the progress of the projects in their Parliamentary Constituencies. They have also been requested to monitor the projects at their level and also discuss the same in the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (DVMC) meetings in presence of public representatives as well as district officials so that the issues affecting the progress are resolved expeditiously.

1.37 In order to expedite implementation of RGGVY projects and to ensure completion of already sanctioned projects in a time bound manner, State-wise task force in identified States have been constituted with representative from Ministry of Power, REC, Project Implementing Agency, CPSUs (if involved) and State Government. The task force would meet at least once in a month either at State Headquarter or field offices of the State and chalk out a time bound action plan for completion of balance works and resolution of major issues impeding progress. The task force, in addition to expediting the balance works of 10th/ 11th Plan, also monitors progress of preparation of DPRs, constitution of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC), recommendations by SLSC etc. in order to ensure speedy implementation of 12th Plan projects.

1.38 Elaborating the efforts made to strengthen the monitoring mechanism under RGGVY, the Secretary, Power during the evidence before the Committee stated as under:

“In regard to monitoring mechanism I would like to state that we are trying to tighten the monitoring and audit system. We have introduced two things last month in regard to monitoring. A new process of holding meetings with the States has been stated. We have identified five-six States called focus States in which the rural electrification programme is running at snail’s pace. I have covered two meetings with those five six states one in Delhi and the other in Kolkata which was held on 30th September recently in which Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha were also invited. All the issues were reviewed therein. The Rural Electrification Programme was majorly reviewed. It is a constant process. We will sit and review it with them and ensure the completion of the programme in a time bound manner. Besides, we have prepared a task force particularly for focus states comprising of an officer from our Ministry, State Government and one from the implementing agency. The officer could also be from the State Electricity Board or the units like NTPC, NHPC etc. Those officers will make monthly reviews of the programme in a meeting. They will review the programme of 10th and 11th Five Year Plan and review the programme by preparing a plan for 12th Five Year Plan. The results would be gradual. The programmes of 10th and 11th Five Year Plan are on the verge of completion. The programmes of Phase I would be completed by March 2014 and the 72 remaining programmes of Phase II will be completed in the next year. We are in constant touch with the State Government and Electricity Boards for 12th Five Year Plan programmes. The projects will be sent in October so that immediate sanction is accorded and the work begins subsequently.”

1.39 The Committee were further informed that the Ministry of Power through REC commissioned studies for evaluation through independent agencies. The details of the evaluation are given below:

Name of agency	States	No. of Districts	No. of Villages
M/s TERI	5 No. (Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand, Tripura & W. Bengal)	25	125
M/s IRADe	5 No. (Himachal Pr., Assam, UP, Rajasthan & Gujarat)	25	125
M/s	10 Nos.	50	500

Sambodhi	(Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pr., Orissa, Tamilnadu& UP)		
M/s Tetrattech	10 Nos. (Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Madhya Pr., Maharashtra, Andhra Pr., Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Arunachal Pr., J&K, Nagaland)	50	250
Total	20 States	150	1000

1.40 The major findings of the above evaluations have been enumerated as below:

- ✓ Every block has been provided with minimum one sub-station
- ✓ 11 KV system established under the scheme is adequate to cater to the sanctioned domestic load
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Some of the households are using electricity through unauthorized connections resulting into overloading and burning of transformers
- ✓ Access to electricity has been provided to almost all public places i.e. Schools, 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.

1.41 It was further stated that based on the findings of the said evaluations, recommendations, as given below, have been made by the independent agencies engaged by REC:

- ✓ Distribution Transformer capacity should be sized taking BPL and APL load as 250 Watt and 500 Watt respectively.
- ✓ Deployment of dedicated project management team should be a pre-requisite condition for sanction of projects

- ✓ To avoid delays in project execution, resolution of issues like land availability for sub-stations, forest clearances and Right of Way etc. should be made pre-disbursal condition
- ✓ 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 before sanction of projects
- ✓ States to explore creation of extra generation capacity/PPAs with generators before the projects are sanctioned.
- ✓ DPRs to be prepared based on actual field survey

1.42 The Committee were informed that to ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism enforced under RGGVY in XI Plan has now been made more stringent. The details have been given below:

Particulars	Agency	Scope for inspection	
Tier-I	Implementing Agencies have engaged third party inspection agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% of villages covered • 100% BPL Connections in 10% of the villages inspected and Minimum 5 BPL connections in remaining inspected villages • 100 % of new sub stations and 50% of augmented sub stations 	
Tier-II	REC has engaged independent inspection agencies	Old <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% of villages covered • 100% BPL in 25% of the inspected villages and minimum 5 connections in the remaining inspected villages • Inspection of 25% new sub-stations. 	Revised <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% of villages covered • 100% BPL connections in all inspected villages • Inspection of 100% new sub-stations and also augmented sub-stations. • Verification of energisation status of electrified villages.
Tier-III	MoP through REC has engaged independent agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1% of villages covered • 100% BPL connections in 50% of the villages inspected and minimum 5 BPL connections in remaining inspected villages • At least one new sub-stations and one augmented sub-station 	

1.43 In regard involvement of people's representatives in the implementation of the scheme, the Committee were informed that on the request of Ministry of Power, the Ministry of Rural Development expanded the scope of District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of respective MP for "Review of RGGVY" as a regular agenda item in the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee Meetings. All suggestions provided by the Hon'ble MPs during Department Related Consultative Committee meetings, Parliamentary Standing Committee meeting etc. are considered by the Ministry of Power, Government of India while finalizing guidelines for RGGVY.

VI. Funding of the Scheme

1.44 The initial cost estimates initially worked out in respect of different components of the RGGVY as per the Ministry of Power OM No. 44/19/2004-D(RE) dated 18th March, 2005, are as given under:

		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

1.45 Year wise details of capital subsidy released by Ministry of Power to Rural Electrification Corporation as furnished by the Ministry is given as under:

Rs.Crore		
Year	Target	Achievement
2004-05	400.00	400.00
2005-06	1100.00	1100.00
2006-07	3000.00	3000.00
Sub Total 10th plan	4500.00	4500.00
2007-08	3913.00	3913.45
2008-09	5500.00	5500.00
2009-10	5000.00	5000.00
2010-11	5000.00	5000.00
2011-12	3544.00	2237.31
Sub Total 11th plan	22957.00	21650.76
2012-13	2492.00	697.94
2013-14 (As on 30.09.13)	4500.00	1913.67
Grand Total	29949.00	28762.37

1.46 On being asked the Ministry of Power has furnished State-wise and year-wise (as on 30.09.2013) details of fund utilization under RGGVY which are given below:

Rs.Crore											
SNo	Name of State	2004-05& 2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
Capital Subsidy from MoP		1500	3000	3913.45	5500	5000	5000	2237.31	697.94	1913.67	28762.37

Subsidy Released by REC to states (As on 15.09.2013)

SNo	Name of State	2004-05& 2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.12	75.87	237.97	67.62	151.94	141.90	25.70	12.73		722.86
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.25		161.65	83.37	223.24	165.54	40.01	88.50	4.94	769.51
3	Assam	1.80	35.30	57.54	455.30	450.16	628.65	491.36	50.47		2170.59
4	Bihar	326.82	423.13	692.79	630.79	622.11	520.05	260.06	21.06	190.84	3687.65
5	Chhattisgarh	16.94	32.08	49.65	100.08	333.55	163.67	119.82	43.65		859.45
6	Gujarat	0.23	11.05	15.64	45.59	86.24	72.07	27.10	5.01		262.92
7	Haryana	0.74	10.88	21.75	34.08	53.95	18.40	19.15		3.13	162.07
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.18	6.73		71.38	110.14	53.83	19.10			261.36
9	Jammu & Kashmir		17.63	26.30	162.65	327.72	60.57	68.41	51.38	7.08	721.75
10	Jharkhand	4.94	256.72	530.16	947.01	688.67	144.62	111.56	72.87		2756.53
11	Karnataka	62.88	75.67	287.60	61.81	63.16	55.85	43.16	45.35	7.87	703.36
12	Kerala	15.00	4.61		0.84	9.38	28.88		50.10		108.80
13	Madhya Pradesh	2.02	92.79	139.99	162.96	383.30	255.79	384.29	168.33		1589.48
14	Maharashtra	0.40	9.02	12.32	112.20	186.37	147.31	49.43	10.36		527.41
15	Manipur		12.18	4.52	35.24	57.11	85.97	71.48			266.49
16	Meghalaya			17.77	11.11	116.83	77.83	94.06	30.01	18.13	365.73
17	Mizoram	0.63			70.32	73.03	70.28			40.90	255.17
18	Nagaland	0.27	3.81	5.08	53.50	48.56	55.36	25.49	15.28		207.35
19	Orissa	3.50	56.10	158.20	894.31	889.48	542.98	360.33	77.94		2982.84
20	Punjab	3.00			51.44						54.44
21	Rajasthan	48.77	75.50	164.38	268.92	132.91	74.30	200.11	27.20		992.09
22	Sikkim				39.20	40.46	39.19	36.74			155.59
23	Tamil Nadu			87.35	16.86	106.01	38.65	36.31	4.48	0.00	289.66

24	Tripura	1.08		0.72	20.93	47.50	29.26	48.29	10.60		158.37
25	Uttar Pradesh	741.35	1381.91	504.86	77.22	172.96	68.32	85.95	93.68	12.16	3138.42
26	Uttaranchal	56.80	249.11	118.68	74.31	92.28	9.71	-0.07	16.69		617.52
27	West Bengal	103.88	184.28	73.01	560.55	520.35	448.89	154.31	7.68		2052.95
	Grand Total	1402.60	3014.37	3367.92	5109.58	5987.43	3997.87	2772.15	903.39	285.05	26840.38

1.47 The Ministry through a written reply has stated that for RGGVY a total capital subsidy of Rs.35,447 crore for 12th Plan period has been approved by the Government of India, details of which are given as under :

For new projects covering remaining villages/habitations and BPL households	– Rs. 22,598 Cr.
For spillover works of 10 th / 11 th Plan projects	– Rs. 12,849 Cr.
Total Capital Subsidy	– Rs. 35,447 Cr.

1.48 The Committee have been further informed that out of total capital subsidy of Rs.35,447 crore, capital subsidy of Rs. 23,397 Crore will be provided through GBS for 12th Plan and remaining Rs.12,050 Crore would spill over to 13th Plan.

1.49 It has been stated by the Ministry that a total subsidy amount of Rs.26,840.38 crore has been released by REC to various State Government/ Implementing agencies as on 15.09.2013. In addition to allocation of subsidy of Rs. 39,000 Crore for 10th and 11th Plan projects, Government of India has approved additional capital subsidy of Rs. 22,598 Crore to cover remaining villages, habitations with population of above 100 and BPL households for 12th Plan projects.

1.50 In reply to a specific query of the Committee as to whether financial limitation has ever been any constraints in the implementation of RGGVY, the Ministry in their written reply has stated that no financial constraints have been faced during implementation of RGGVY. However, limited allocation of funds

affected the universal coverage of all households and habitations with population below 100 cannot be considered under 12th Plan.

VII. Targets and Achievements under the scheme

1.51 The target under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana at its inception was of electrification of 1,25,000 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 4.62 lakh partially electrified villages and providing free electricity connection to 2.34 crore BPL households in 5 years i.e. by year 2009.

1.52 State wise details as furnished by the Ministry regarding number of villages wherein rural electrification (RE) works have been completed as on 15.09.2013 is as given under:

	X PLAN [@]			XI PLAN			XII PLAN [#]			TOTAL		
	UEV	PEV ^{\$}	TOTAL	UEV	PEV	TOTAL	UEV	PEV	TOTAL	UEV	PEV	TOTAL
TARGET	50,000	-	-	47,000	-	-	9,300	-	-	1,12,980	3,83,470	4,96,450
ACHIEVEMENT	38,525	11,877	50,402	65,971	236,676	302,647	3,078	52,708	55,786	107,574	301,261	4,08,835

* UEV – un-electrified village, PEV – Partially electrified village
 \$ Annual targets for partially electrified villages not envisaged
 @ 10th Plan includes year 2005-06 and 2006-07 only
 # 12th Plan includes year 2012-13 and 2013-14 only

1.53 State-wise and year-wise details furnished by the Ministry regarding release of BPL connections under RGGVY as on 15.09.2013 is as given under:

Sr. No.	State	X PLAN		XI PLAN					XII PLAN		TOTAL
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total Revised Coverage
Annual Target->		300,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	4,700,000	4,700,000	5,200,000	3,499,000	2,000,000	27,676,857
Achievement		16815	655773	1621182	3084788	4718468	5883355	3444902	1296541	518604	21240428

1.54 State-wise details furnished by the Ministry in regard to villages and BPL households which were provided electricity under RGGVY and balance yet to be provided out of sanctioned schemes as on 15.09.2013 is given below:

Sl. No.	State	Un-electrified villages			BPL connections		
		Coverage	Achievement	Balance	Coverage	Achievement	Balance
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	2766614	2766614	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2081	1825	256	53337	43297	10040
3	Assam	8234	8051	183	1229992	1012464	217528
4	Bihar	24894	22876	2018	5552867	2433476	3119391
5	Chhattisgarh	1736	1127	609	1220281	1000706	219575
6	Gujarat	0	0	0	834495	834495	0
7	Haryana	0	0	0	250409	199279	51130
8	Himachal Pradesh	95	83	12	17215	16373	842
9	Jammu & Kashmir	234	190	44	79991	62967	17024
10	Jharkhand	18912	18110	802	1473109	1306823	166286
11	Karnataka	62	62	0	917153	862575	54578
12	Kerala	0	0	0	117504	89970	27534
13	Madhya Pradesh	886	614	272	1840904	1017876	823028
14	Maharashtra	0	0	0	1218140	1203013	15127
15	Manipur	882	616	266	107369	29658	77711
16	Meghalaya	1866	1682	184	109697	90177	19520
17	Mizoram	137	94	43	30917	18644	12273
18	Nagaland	105	89	16	72861	41694	31167
19	Odisha	14725	14391	334	3047561	2839571	207990
20	Punjab	0	0	0	102176	100404	1772
21	Rajasthan	4238	4150	88	1435167	1154233	280934
22	Sikkim	25	25	0	12108	9832	2276
23	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	525571	501202	24369
24	Tripura	148	143	5	117163	112541	4622
25	Uttar Pradesh	28006	27750	256	1988574	1044933	943641
26	Uttarakhand	1512	1511	1	269560	269560	0
27	West Bengal	4202	4185	17	2286122	2178051	108071
	Total	112980	107574	5406	27676857	21240428	6436429

1.55 In regard to targets and achievement under RGGVY, the Secretary, Power deposited before the Committee as given under:

"This scheme was launched in April, 2005. As per the Census of 2001 it was estimated that there were about six lakh villages in the country at that time and out of which about 1.25 lakh villages were not electrified. During the 10th and 11th Five year plans total 648 projects were approved under which 1,12,980 unelectrified villages were proposed to be electrified, 3,83,470 partially electrified villages were proposed to be electrified intensively and 2.76 crore BPL households were supposed to get electricity connections. but in comparison to this we may see that 1,07,574 unelectrified villages were electrified, intensive electrification was carried out in 3,01,261 partially electrified villages and 2.12 crore BPL households got electricity connection."

VIII. RGGVY in the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17)

1.56 The Ministry has reported that since all villages and BPL households could not be covered under 10th & 11th Plan projects within the budgetary allocation and there were certain delays in execution of sanctioned projects, the Government of India, Ministry of power has approved continuation of RGGVY in the 12th Five Year Plan in order to provide universal access of electricity to all.

1.57 All remaining un-electrified villages, partially electrified villages and habitations (with population more than 100) are to be considered under 12th Plan of RGGVY. Left over BPL households in these villages and habitations which could not be covered earlier shall be eligible to be considered for electrification under 12th Plan.

1.58 Explaining the need to extend RGGVY in the 12th Plan, the Secretary, Power during the evidence before the Committee, stated as under:

“It is a fact that we have made a lot of progress during the last seven to eight years but a lot of work is still to be done which needs to be completed. Keeping this in view the Government of India has recently approved the proposal to continue the said project during the 12th and 13th five year plan. All the villages having a population above 100 are proposed to be taken up under this project. As per the said proposal the Government of India would provide 90 percent subsidy as was provided during the 11th and 12th five year plans. There has been no cut in the said subsidy and the Government of India has sanctioned about 35,447 crore rupees for electrification of the villages having a population above 100 during the 12th and 13th five year plans. Out of the said amount 22,397 crore rupees are earmarked for 12th five year plan and the remaining amount of about 13000 crore rupees are earmarked for the 13th five year plan.”

1.59 As per the present definition of village electrification, the number of households electrified in an un-electrified village should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village. However, the Ministry has reported that it does not mean that only 10% households will be electrified. Under RGGVY, there is

provision to provide access to all households in the village including BPL/APL families and free electricity connections are provided to BPL households. APL households are required to pay the charges prescribed by the local DISCOM for taking electricity connection.

1.60 It has been estimated that about 2.53 lakh villages/habitations with population of above 100 and 2.73 crore BPL households are expected to be covered under new projects of 12th Plan in addition to villages/habitations/BPL households already included under sanctioned projects of 10th and 11th Plan. However, actual number of villages/habitations and BPL households to be covered under 12th Plan will be determined based on DPRs to be submitted by the States after detailed field survey.

1.61 When the Committee desired to know whether any assessment in regard to cover all un-electrified villages in the country under RGGVY, irrespective of their population, has been made by the Ministry, the Secretary, Power during the evidence has stated as under:

"When the 10th and the 11th Five Year Plans were approved by us, villages with a population of more than three hundred were taken-up. Around 1025 lakh such villages were identified across the country .Now, that more than 100 villages are proposed to be taken-up, 2053 lakh villages have emerged. Now, if we move ahead with the objective of identifying and taking up all such villages and households, we would have to identify the magnitude of the task, the fund requirement and the required time period. Hence, this is a very good suggestion. We will also have to ensure that there is no duplication of work."

1.62 The Ministry in a written reply have enumerated various important features of RGGVY in the 12th which has been given below:

- (i) Ninety per cent capital subsidy is provided towards overall cost of the projects under the scheme. 10% of the project cost is contributed by States through own resources / loan from financial institutions.
- (ii) Prior commitment of the States have been obtained before sanction of projects under the scheme for:

- a) Guarantee by State Government for a minimum daily supply of 6- 8 hours.
- (iii) Free of cost service connection to all families Below Poverty Lines

1.63 In regard to funding pattern under RGGVY in the 12th Plan, the Ministry has furnished the following details:

“Funding Pattern - Present funding pattern (90:10) shall continue.

- Service Charges – 5% of project cost excluding cost of BPL subsidy for implementing the scheme including Field survey & preparation of DPR, deployment of dedicated manpower & meeting the expenditure on 1st tier of the QC Mechanism.
- BPL households will be provided free electricity connections with LED lamp at the rate of Rs. 3000 per connection.
- Rs. 900 Cr. is earmarked for Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) Projects as subsidy which is flexible within overall allocation of RGGVY.”

1.64 In regard to Implementation Framework of RGGVY in the 12th Plan, the Ministry has furnished the following details:

“Detailed guidelines for formulation of projects, technical specification of materials / equipments, construction standards, procurement of goods & services including standard bidding document, cluster based approach for execution of works, shall be provided by REC with the approval of Monitoring Committee (MC).

- State Government shall identify the Implementing Agencies (IAs).
- Services of CPSUs can be availed by states based on their willingness and mutual convenience.
- General mode of execution - on Turn-key basis. Departmental execution - in exceptional cases with the approval of MC.
- Online submission of DPRs, e-tendering, cluster based execution, revised fund management guideline.
- Present system of 3-Tier Quality Control shall continue& now it has been made more stringent.
- State Level Standing Committee (SLSC) headed by Chief Secretary – for recommending, reviewing and monitoring the projects.

- Detailed field survey – for identifying the list of eligible villages and habitations & to arrive at actual scope/quantity. Cost overruns, if any, on account of quantity variation shall be borne by State Governments.
- A dedicated team shall be created by PIA at district and PIA level, for project management, concurrent quality assurance, awareness creation & grievance redressal.
- Inter-ministerial Monitoring Committee of Ministry of Power shall approve and monitor the projects.
- Deployment of franchisees shall not be mandatory.
- However, States should mention the alternative arrangement that would be adopted to ensure maintenance of the assets and revenue sustainability at DISCOM level in Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

1.65 During the evidence before the Committee on the subject, the Secretary, Power, in regard to new features of the Yojana in the 12th Plan, deposed as under:

“The earlier load of 40 watts and 250 watts sanctioned for BPL and APL respectively was extremely low and not likely to be of much benefit to the BPL and APL families in villages. Now this has been enhanced to 250 watt. This is extremely significant decision. The second important decision we have taken pertaining to the complaints of transformers getting burnt out. These complaints have been received from the States and it was also observed by us at the field level. The Hon'ble members of Parliament repeatedly pointed out that the 25 KVA transformers being installed were not able to bear the load being placed upon them and therefore got burnt-out. There has been a long standing demand for permission to install high-capacity transformers under this scheme. I am glad to give the information that provision for installation of high-capacity transformers upto 63 and 100 KVA has been included in the guidelines sanctioned last month. Now, if the State Governments submit the proposal with the justification for installation of these large transformers, we would sanction them.”

1.66 He further added:

"We have also included other such provisions viz. now projects would be formulated only on the basis of actual field survey to avoid repeated cost-revisions. Projects often undergo a sea-change at the time of implementation. Similarly, we have made

comprehensive improvements in the auditing system which will be explained at the time of making the presentation. Stringent monitoring measures at the implementation level have been introduced. A task force has been constituted at the level of the Union Government which consists of representatives of all the agencies concerned and which will hold monthly meetings. They will endeavor to complete the incomplete works under the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan. They would work to get the works planned under the 12th Five Year Plan sanctioned and also be responsible for monitoring. Similarly, a Chief Secretary level Committee has been constituted in the States. Projects would come to us for sanction only after being approved by the said Committee. The Committee would also hold periodic meetings for monitoring the projects. The amount of 2200 rupees fixed for BPL connections has been raised to 3000 rupees in the 12th Five Year Plan. The guidelines for the 12th Five Year Plan have been sent to all the States and we have also held meetings with the States. We have requested them to prepare and submit the projects in October. We will sanction the schemes as and when these are submitted to ensure speedy implementation of work. We are committed to achieve the target regarding the number of villages to be covered during the 12th and 13th Five Year Plan in a time bound manner within the plan period itself and would make all efforts to ensure this.”

1.67 The following details regarding preparatory activities for the implementation of RGGVY in the 12th Plan have been furnished by the Ministry:

“Submission of list of villages & habitations that have been covered under 10th & 11th plan projects along with number of BPL connections released habitation wise.

- Submission of closure reports for the projects of 10th & 11th plans.
- Carrying out detailed field survey for identifying the list of eligible villages and habitations & to arrive at actual scope/quantity.
- Submission of DPRs with the recommendations of State Level Standing Committee along with the prescribed documents/ certificates/ undertakings.”

1.68 The Committee were also apprised that the Ministry of Power has approved certain modification in DDG guidelines detail of which is given below:

S.No.	Clause No.	Existing DDG guidelines	Proposed Amendments
1	3.0	DDG is for villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective	Areas which are getting less than six hours of power supply a day, will also be covered in DDG Scheme
2	16.1(ii)	DDG guidelines prescribe load per household as 76 W (2 light points 11/18W each and one socket of 40 W)	Load per household is to increase from the current level of 76 W to 200 W.
3	Annexure 3	Framework capital cost for various renewable based DDG options	Projects will be sanctioned based on the benchmark costs of MNRE for relevant technologies
4	12.1 (e)	<u>Pattern of Payment</u> 70 % of the project cost (in two installments of 35% each based on certain milestones) is released till commissioning of the projects and remaining 30% (@6% per annum) is spread over the next five years after commissioning.	60% of the Project cost will be released to the developers till commissioning and balance will be released in next five equal installments (annual). The idea here is to ensure that the developer has sufficient economic interest in the continuation of the project till five years of the commissioning.
5	13.1	Implementation Support Group chaired by Director (RE) MoP and other representatives from NTPC, NHPC, TERI, MNRE, DST. ISG after deliberations recommends the proposal to Monitoring Committee for sanction.	Instead of ISG in the Ministry, a Technical Committee, chaired by CMD, REC has been proposed to scrutinize and recommend DDG proposals to the Monitoring Committee. The Technical Committee will be chaired by CMD, REC with ED, REC as convener, consisting of members from MoP (Under Secretary and above), CEA, MNRE, TERI, NTPC and NHPC.
6	New Provision		State Implementing Agencies will be required to do clustering of villages having uncovered and partially covered areas
7	New Provision		Thereafter, these clusterwise DPRs shall be scrutinized by the Technical Committee headed by CMD, REC and recommended to Monitoring Committee for approval
	13.6	Implementing Agency shall invite open tender on Build, Operate, Maintain & Transfer (BOMT) basis and place award	State Implementing Agencies shall invite clusterwise bids on Build, Operate, Maintain & Transfer (BOMT) basis for implementation of projects.
	New Provision		The relationship between developer and the discoms shall have three possible scenarios: (i) When DDG projects are being implemented in remote areas where no grid is available. In such a scenario, the developer shall have no connection with discom. (ii) When the developer is using only the distribution network of the discom, he shall pay only the wheeling charges to

			discom for using their transmission network. (iii) When the developer is supplying in the area where discom is already supplying electricity, mutually agreed terms shall be worked out by the developer to become a franchisee of discom for collection of tariff.
	16.1 (iv)	Selection of project developer shall be on the basis of tenders which will be called by Implementing Agency in two parts, one part covering capital cost and another cost of providing power for five years	The bidding process by the State Implementing Agencies will be in two parts i.e. Technical Bid and Financial Bid. The financial bids shall be opened for those bidders who qualify in the technical bid.

1.69 The Committee was also informed that on the directions of Ministry of Rural Development expanding the scope of District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee for “Review of RGGVY” also as a regular agenda item in the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee Meetings headed by the concerned Member of Parliaments (MPs), the same is now being followed.

1.70 The Ministry have reported that so far 39 Projects in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan with total project cost of Rs. 2718.24 Crore have been sanctioned in the 12th Five Year Plan as per the details given below:

PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER 12 th PLAN		
S.No	District	Project Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)
Rajasthan		
1	Ajmer	1404.15
2	Bhilwara	1912.55
3	Chittorgarh	976.67
4	Dungarpur	13892.52
5	Jhunjhunu	2171.16
6	Nagaur	1904.16
7	Pratapgarh	5815.5
8	Rajasamand	5118.14
9	Sikar	8606.16
10	Alwar	11842.77
11	Baran	1501.54
12	Bharatpur	2881.29
13	Bundi	1036.26
14	Dausa	5404.53
15	Jhalawar	614.82
16	Karauli	6324.7

17	Kota	840.59
18	Swai Madhopur	5202.1
19	Tonk	658.05
20	Bikaner	15600.86
21	Churu	4025.33
22	Ganganagar	1045.12
23	Jaisalmer	17193.45
24	Jalore	4709.17
25	Jodhpur	15996.69
26	Pali	6167.43
27	P.S. Ladnu	291.15
28	Sirohi	2254.27
	Total	1,45,391.13
Madhya Pradesh		
1	Ashok Nagar	3952.88
2	Guna	4037.85
3	Sheopur	5838.15
4	Shivpuri	2951.38
5	Chhindwara	4066.24
	Total	20,846.5
Uttar Pradesh		
1	Etawah	20636.82
2	Kannauj	6781.09
3	Mainpuri	9575.66
4	Badaun	30423.1
5	Sambhal	14985.14
6	Kushinagar	23185
	Total	1,05,586.81
	Grand Total	2,71,824.44

1.71 Under DDG, 311 projects have been sanctioned by the Monitoring Committee in its meeting held on 07.08.2013, for a total cost of Rs.91.01 crore in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Meghalaya and Karnataka.

1.72 When the Committee desired to know the remedial measures being taken by the Government to overcome the problems/difficulties faced in speedy implementation of RGGVY, the Ministry in their reply has stated that during 12th Plan the following remedial measures have been adopted:

S.N.	Difficulties/ bottlenecks experienced	Remedial Measures
1.	Delay due to frequent revision in scope/cost and related approval of revised parameters	DPRs are prepared based on actual field survey to facilitate arriving at accurate scope of work so that further variation in quantity of works can be avoided.
2.	Delay in handing over of land for new	State-level Standing Committee under

	sub-stations		
3.	Non-availability of adequate Up-stream Network (132 KV & above).	the chairmanship of Chief Secretary to monitor and resolve implementation issues/ bottlenecks	
4.	Delay in getting statutory clearances from Forest, Railways & National Highways Deptt		
5.	Delay due to Naxalite problems and local law and order issues		
6.	Repeated theft of installed infrastructure requiring lot of rework		
7.	Non-Performance of the Contractors		
8.	Inadequate project management capabilities of Implementing Agencies		Dedicated project management structure for each project. Payment of agency charges linked with the deployment of such dedicated project management unit.
9.	Burning of transformers due to overloading as the load considered for BPL and APL household was 40-60 Watt and 250 Watt respectively		Load for BPL and APL household enhanced to 250 Watt and 500 Watt respectively for determination of transformation capacity
10.	Delay in release of final installation of 10% due to non-compliance of mandatory condition of deployment of franchisees by States	Condition of deployment of franchisees relaxed. However, States should mention the alternative arrangement that would be adopted by them to ensure maintenance of the assets created and revenue sustainability at the Discom level.	

Part - II

RECOMMENDATIONS/ OBSERVATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

2.1 The importance of electricity in these days is indisputable. Since positive co-relation exists between electricity consumption and improvement in quality of life as well as human development, it all become imperative for a developing country like us to provide access to electricity to all the people of the country residing in urban as well as rural areas for inclusive growth. However, it is unfortunate that even after phenomenal growth of the country in many fields; there are large number of villages which still do not have access to electricity. To address this situation, the Government of India launched its flagship programme Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the year 2005 with a target to provide electricity access to every households by electrifying all un-electrified villages. The Committee while appreciating this important programme believe that it has given new dimension, direction and a definite target to the village electrification programme in the Country. The Yojana, theoretically have virtuous objectives; however, there are some shortcomings in implementation of the scheme due to poor planning and execution. As the work of the Yojana could not be completed in the stipulated time frame, the Government has decided to continue it in the 12th Five Year Plan and beyond. Considering the importance of the scheme, the Committee decided to examine the subject and present a Report thereon with a view to bring the attention of the Government to the shortcomings in the implementation of the scheme. The Committee examined the subject in detail and have made various recommendations which are detailed in succeeding paragraphs.

Scope and Implementation of RGGVY

2.2 The Committee note that the motto of RGGVY was to provide access to electricity to all by 2009. The Committee also note that ideally the objective of the scheme is to provide electricity access to each and every household and village of the Country. However, for the purpose of implementation of the programme, villages having population more than 300 were considered for electrification under the programme in the 10th and the 11th Five Year Plans. Recently, the Government has decided to broaden the scope of the scheme and cover all census villages and habitations with population of above 100. It amounts to non consideration of villages/hamlets having population of less than 100. It has been envisaged that the programme will run through 12th Plan (2012-17) and there is possibility of extending it to the 13th Plan to complete left out works, if any. It is clear that even by 2017, villages having population less than 100 will not be considered for electrification under RGGVY scheme, and therefore, another extension of the programme will be required to achieve the actual goal of this programme i.e. electricity access to all households in the Country. Furthermore, the Committee in regard to providing free electricity connections to BPL households, note that at the initial stage of the programme, the provision to providing free connection was limited to only 10% of the BPL households in the 10th Plan. This restriction was however removed for 11th and 12th Plan Projects. The Ministry has now, however, decided to cap the number of households limits indicated by the Ministry of Rural Development. The Committee are aware of the

resource/fund constraints in achievement of the real objective of the scheme, nonetheless, it strongly recommend that the Government should come up with a blue print for the implementation of the scheme in letter and spirit so that electrification of all villages irrespective of the number of households and free connections to all BPL households can be provided. For this the Government should first identify the total number of BPL households and villages/habitations irrespective of the number of households as early as possible so that the exact task of providing electricity access to all and the resultant resources and funds required can be assessed, otherwise the programme will not achieve its real objectives. The Committee also recommend that it should also be ensured that no genuine BPL family should be deprived of the free electricity connections under the scheme on account of discrepancies, if any, in BPL lists of the States and the Ministry of Rural Development.

(Recommendation SI. No.1, Para No.2.2)

2.3 The Committee note that as per latest definition, a village is considered to be electrified under RGGVY if 10% of the total number of households, apart from the basic infrastructure and electrification of certain public centers in the village has been electrified. Capacity of the infrastructure provided under the programme is being decided accordingly. In this scenario, it is possible that a village which has been electrified under the scheme may have households upto 90% which do not have electricity connections. The Ministry has stated that once a village is declared electrified, it is upto state DISCOMS to expand the

distribution system to accommodate the rest of 90% of the households. However, in practice it is likely that the DISCOMS may fail to augment the capacity for various reasons leading to overloading of the system provided under the scheme or denial of electricity connections to 90% households of the village. The infrastructure being provided under the scheme is highly inadequate therefore, unreliable and unsustainable. The Committee are of firm opinion that the provision of 10% of electrification of households is largely responsible for malfunctioning of the scheme leading to dissatisfaction among the people. Since, the Central Government alone cannot bear the burden of full electrification, therefore, the cooperation of the State Government/DISCOMS is imperative. However, at the same time, the Committee are also of the view that as this is the flagship programme of the Central Government, the onus of coordination with the other involved agencies lies on them. The Committee have observed that root cause of the all the problems is unsatisfactory coordination between the Central and State Governments. The Committee, therefore, recommend that all out efforts should be made to ensure better coordination mechanism between them. The actual electrification requirement of the entire village should be assessed and it should be ensured that the State/DISCOMS fulfill their responsibility of providing electricity to the remaining households as and when required.

(Recommendation Sl. No.2, Para No.2.3)

Electrification of villages under RGGVY

2.4 The Committee have since long been raising the issue of installation of inadequate capacity transformers. So far, transformers

having capacity of only 16 kV or 25 kV, depending on the size of village, have been installed under RGGVY which are highly inadequate considering the actual load of that village. Due to their inadequate capacity, the transformers do not withstand the load and ultimately get burnt leading to blackout in the villages. Reportedly, there are cases where there is difference of opinion between REC and DISCOMS in regard to prompt repair or replacements of the malfunctioning transformers leading to delay of several months. This situation lead to decay and theft of the infrastructure provided under the scheme, defeating the very purpose of the scheme. The Committee, considering the importance of the matter, have time and again recommended to increase the capacity of the transformers to commensurate the demand of the village. The Committee are pleased to note that the Ministry in principle has accepted the suggestion of the Committee for increasing the capacity of transformers and agreed to install transformers having capacity of 63 kV and 100 kV, if required, during the 12th Plan period. The Committee while welcoming the decision are of the view that it is a step in right direction as the decision to increase the load provided under RGGVY from 60W for BPL families to 250W and 500W from 250W for APL families has made it obligatory to install the transformers of matching capacities. The Committee also recommend that the provision of installation of transformers of higher capacities should not be limited to the new projects under 12th Plan but ways and means should be found out to replace the earlier transformers installed in the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan projects.

(Recommendation Sl. No.3, Para No.2.4)

2.5 The Committee note that the pace of the implementation of RGGVY in the Naxal affected areas has been rather slow due to various reasons. The Ministry has enumerated various factors that are hindering the work under the RGGVY. The Committee understand the difficulties in the execution of work in such areas, nevertheless, feel that these areas should be given utmost priority in terms of early implementation of the scheme. The Committee are of the view that implementation of the scheme would definitely bring positivity in these areas by improving the lives of the people. The Committee, therefore, recommend that as these areas are different and more difficult to execute the scheme than other areas of the country, the Government should make utmost efforts to find out the ways and means to implement the programme at earliest through a tailor made plan.

(Recommendation Sl. No.4, Para No.2.5)

Supply of electricity to villages covered under RGGVY

2.6 The Committee note that RGGVY endeavors to provide access to electricity to all households. The scheme also endeavors that no discrimination in hours of supply of electricity between rural and urban households shall be there. It is expected that the villages electrified under RGGVY will be provided a minimum 6-8 hours of electricity daily. The Committee note that the State Governments/DISCOMS have been assigned the job of providing electricity supply to the villages electrified under RGGVY. However, the Committee feel that though Central Government is not specifically responsible for supply of electricity under the scheme, nonetheless, the matter is so interrelated that it

cannot escape from its responsibility of ensuring 6-8 hours supply of electricity in the villages electrified under the scheme as electrification infrastructure alone would be meaningless without the supply of electricity to the villages. The Committee are concerned to find out that according to a survey carried out in 20 States of the Country in the year 2011-12, 42 out of 80 villages in Bihar and 15 out of 75 villages in Jharkhand were getting electricity supply for less than 6 hours. The Committee strongly believe that the real objective of RGGVY is to provide electricity and illuminate the households rather to just erect poles and install transformers. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Central Government should tie up with the States/DISCOMS at the time of sanctioning of DPR etc. to ensure the adequate or prescribed hours of electricity supply for the electrified villages. Further, the Committee find that the adequacy of electricity supply to the villages covered under the scheme cannot be measured merely in number of hours as the same can be misleading. The timing of the electricity supply is equally important. The use of electricity for the households electrified under the scheme is mostly limited to illumination; therefore, the real need for electricity is felt during the evening time. However, it has been found that in most of the cases the electricity supply is not there in the evening but in the day time, making the whole exercise of the scheme irrelevant. The Committee, therefore, also recommend that the Government should take up the issue with the concerned States and discuss it at appropriate level to find an effective solution.

(Recommendation Sl. No.5, Para No.2.6)

2.7 The Committee further note that requirement of power considering the revised load of 250W and 500W for BPL and APL families respectively, for all rural households i.e. 16.78 crore (as per 2011 census) will be as high as 61,536MW. The Committee are surprised that though scheme endeavor to provide electricity access to all the households of the Country and thousands of crore are being spent to erect infrastructure for the same, there is no talk about the production of the additional electricity required for the villages electrified under the scheme. The matter of arrangement of electricity for supply to these villages has been left solely to the State Governments/DISCOMS which are already facing acute power shortage and have been unable in arranging adequate electricity supply even for the existing users. Therefore, the situation raises questions over the success of the programme. There is no justification for incurring huge sum on the infrastructure alone when it cannot be taken to its logical end i.e. supply of electricity to the households covered under the scheme. In this scenario the fund spent on RGGVY will be mere expenditure rather capital investment. Since the scheme is a flagship programme of the Central Government, assuming that work relating to electricity generation and supply rest solely on the States will be oversimplification of the issue. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Central Government for effective implementation of RGGVY should play a role of a flag bearer for guiding and providing assistance – physical and monetary - for augmentation of the generation capacity by the States which enables them to meet the additional demand of electricity created by the implementation of RGGVY. Simultaneously, the

Committee desire that for the time being the Central Government shall also increase the allocation of electricity from the central pool to the financially weaker States to meet their demands for the purpose of implementing the scheme.

(Recommendation Sl. No.6, Para No.2.7)

Monitoring of RGGVY

2.8 The Committee have observed many irregularities in regard to implementation of the Yojana viz. poor quality of work, inadequate capacity of transformers and infrastructure, no electricity connection to most of the households/ nearby habitations despite being declared electrified under the scheme, incomplete/poor execution of work due to faulty DPR owing to poor field survey etc. The Ministry has apprised the Committee that to ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification work under RGGVY they have Three Tier Quality Control Mechanism which has now been made more stringent under 12th Five Year Plan. The Committee, however, are concerned as despite these mechanisms in place, several issues are being reported necessitating the need for making them more stringent and effective. The Committee feel that there are areas in planning and execution of the scheme as well as in identification and redressal of the same. The Committee, therefore, believe that there is genuine and urgent need to strengthen the quality control mechanism through extensive ground survey. The Committee trust that the steps taken by the Ministry in regard to making quality control mechanism in the 12th Plan to address the problem to some

extent and address the existing loopholes in monitoring mechanism. Needless, to emphasize that the Government would bring need based more changes in the mechanism assessing the outcome of the new quality control mechanism put in place for the 12th Plan to enhance its efficacy and effectiveness.

(Recommendation Sl. No.7, Para No.2.8)

2.9 The Committee note that there are District Committees/ District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (DVMCs), which have been set up in all the States to monitor the progress of rural development schemes. Henceforth, these Committees would also monitor the progress of RGGVY works. The Member of the Parliaments have also been made part of these Committees. The Committee would keenly watch the working of these Committees w.r.t. expediting completing RGGVY works.

(Recommendation Sl. No.8, Para No.2.9)

2.10 The Committee during their on-the-spot study tour visited Nimgaon Vadi village in Maharashtra to see work done under RGGVY. During the visit, the Committee felt that it would be better if any marking on the electric poles /infrastructure provided under the scheme to distinguish it from regular electrification infrastructure. Also there is need to put helpline numbers and name of concerned officials in local language for the benefit of the common man. It would be helpful in easy identification for

the purpose of survey/repairing/replacement purpose. The Committee would await follow up action in this regard.

(Recommendation SI. No.9, Para No.2.10)

2.11 The Committee also strongly recommend that the Government should promote the use of LED bulbs under RGGVY by providing it to all the beneficiaries of the scheme at subsidized rates. Due to long life and low consumption of electricity, LED bulbs will be beneficial to end users. The Committee believe that use of only LED bulbs under the scheme has the potential to save several hundred MegaWatt of electricity in comparison to conventional incandescent bulbs.

(Recommendation SI. No.10, Para No.2.11)

2.12 The Committee note that the Ministry have identified 5-6 Focus States wherein the progress of RGGVY has been slow. The Committee have been informed that the Ministry has constituted a task force consisting of an officer of the Ministry of Power, a State Government Officer and an officer from the implementing agency. The Task Force will meet every month to review the execution of the work sanctioned in the 11th Plan and to plan and review the work under the scheme in the 12th Plan. The Committee would like to be apprised conclusive action taken in this regard.

(Recommendation SI. No.11, Para No.2.12)

Funding of RGGVY

2.13 The Committee note that requirement of the fund for the implementation of RGGVY has been assessed on the basis of Rs. 6.50 lakh per village. Further, the cost for providing free electricity connection per BPL household under the scheme has initially been calculated to Rs. 1,500. Subsequently, it was revised to Rs. 2,200 and now in the 12th Plan it is Rs. 3,000. The Committee find the standard cost per village and per household inadequate as the actual cost if assessed may be higher. Due to low fixation of standard cost the quantity and the quality of work under RGGVY is being forced to be compromised leading to curtailed and shoddy implementation of the scheme. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to revisit the standard cost provided under the scheme with a view to increase and making it reasonable. The revision of cost also becomes necessary due to the decision to enhance the electricity load being provided under the scheme. The Committee also find that the projects under RGGVY are not being prepared on the basis of actual field survey due to which they suffers from inaccuracies leading to frequent cost revision. This often lead to delay in completion of the projects. The Committee, therefore, also recommend to prepare projects and calculate cost on the basis of actual field survey. Simultaneously, the Committee also desire that the field survey should be prepared by actually visiting and doing extensive survey of the area only rather on the basis of the available or received reports/data/information.

(Recommendation SI. No.12, Para No.2.13)

2.14 The Committee note that against the approved outlay of Rs. 3,544 crore and Rs. 2,492 crore for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 only Rs. 2,237 crore and Rs. 698 crore respectively was utilized. Also, for the year 2013-14, against the outlay of Rs. 4,500 crore only Rs. 1,914 crore (as on 30.09.2013) have been spent. The Committee believe that at the beginning of the programme there may be possibility of saving of funds due to inaccuracies in various assessments. As the scheme progresses and matures, the things get clearer with regard to its cost and other requirements. The Committee are surprised to find that as the scheme is maturing, instead of efficient utilization of allocated fund, there have been unspent funds from year 2011-12. The Committee believe that failure in utilization of the fund under the scheme is not justified and is cause for concern as the scheme is yet to achieve its objective fully i.e. to provide electricity access to all households of the Country. The Committee, therefore, recommend that utmost efforts should be made to ensure full utilization of the allocated funds for RGGVY henceforth.

(Recommendation Sl. No.13, Para No.2.14)

2.15 The Committee note that the scheme of RGGVY has been extended to the 12th Five Year Plan as not only the remaining work of the 11th Plan is to be completed but additional work generated through revision of guidelines which inter-alia provides for bringing down population criteria from 300 to 100 and up-gradation of load for BPL and APL households. For this purpose, a corpus of Rs. 35,447 crore has been allocated. The first two years of the 12th Plan are about to complete. The expenditure pattern under the scheme for these years is

disappointing. Out of the allocated fund of Rs. 2492 crore for the first year of the 12th Plan, only Rs. 698 crore could be spent. Similarly, for the year 2013-14 i.e. second year of the Plan, out of Rs.4500 crore, only Rs. 1900 crore could be spent till 30.09.2013. If this trend of expenditure continues the writing can be seen on the wall regarding targets achievements. Since, it is not a newly conceived scheme so as to justify lesser expenditure as the scheme may take some time to settle. This is very unhappy situation and for this precise reason it has been extended to the even 13th Plan i.e. upto year 2022. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that a very serious appraisal needs to be done for the reasons as to why the financial and physical targets of the scheme in the 12th Plan are not coming as expected and effective remedial measure are needed for avoiding this kind of non-performance in remaining year of the Plan.

(Recommendation SI. No.14, Para No.2.15)

Targets and achievement under RGGVY

2.16 The Committee note that initial target at the inception of RGGVY was to electrify 1,25,000 villages, intensive electrification of 4.62 lakh partially electrified villages and providing free electricity connection to 2.34 crore BPL households in 5 years i.e. by the year 2009. However, the targets could not be achieved within the stipulated time and the scheme has to be extended with a revised target to cover 4,96,450 Un-electrified villages (UEA)/Partially un-electrified villages (PEV) and to provide free connections to 2.76 crore BPL households. Against this

backdrop the achievement under the scheme so far (as on 15.09.2013) is coverage of 4,08,835 UEA/PEA and free electricity connection to 2.12 lakh BPL households. The scrutiny of the Committee has also revealed that except for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11, the scheme has miserably failed to achieve the yearly targets. Furthermore, the Committee are pained to note that yearly targets in the first two years of the 12th Plan which were lower than previous years have been missed by big margins. The Committee are anguished to note that despite funds being no constraint for the scheme, the annual targets have more than often been missed. Also, as the Ministry has provision to complete the left out work of the 12th Plan in the 13th Plan, it not certain that the even existing targets would be achieved at the terminal year of the 12th Plan i.e. 2017. The Committee, therefore, recommend that every efforts should be made to achieve the yearly as well as overall targets, as the sooner than later the scheme will have to consider the remaining households/villages that have yet not been covered under the scheme due to restriction of minimum population of 100.

(Recommendation Sl. No.15, Para No.2.16)

RGVY in the 12th Plan

2.17 The Committee note that the Government has decided to continue RGVY with an outlay of Rs. 35,447 crore consisting of Rs. 22,396 crore for the 12th Plan and about Rs.13,000 crore for the 13th Plan. The Committee have been informed that all remaining un-electrified villages, partially electrified villages and habitations (with population more than 100) are to be considered under the 12th Plan of RGVY. Left over BPL households in these villages and habitations

which could not be covered earlier shall be eligible to be considered for electrification under the 12th Plan. The Committee, however, have been given to understand that due to resource crunch, the villages having population less than 100 will not be considered even in the 12th Plan. As per the target of the Ministry for the 12th Plan period, a total of 2.53 lakh villages/habitations and 2.73 crore BPL households are to be covered under the scheme. The Committee have been informed that they have taken several steps to address the issue that has been affecting the pace of implementation of the programme. Further, the monitoring and auditing of the scheme has been strengthened. However, the achievement for the two years of the 12th Plan so far, has failed to vindicate the claims of the Ministry. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to come up with a definite plan to ensure the speedy implementation of the programme. As the programme has been continuing since long, the Ministry should learn from the mistakes of the past and refrain from repeating the same in the 12th Plan. The Committee, would like to be apprised of the perceptible improvements done and target achieved under the scheme.

(Recommendation Sl. No.16, Para No.2.17)

New Delhi;
12th December, 2013,
Agrahayana 21, 1935 (Saka)

MULAYAM SINGH YADAV
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Energy

MINUTES OF THE SECOND SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY (2013-14) HELD ON 7th OCTOBER, 2013 IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'G-074' PARLIAMENT LIBRARY BUILDING, NEW DELHI

The Committee met from 1100 hrs. to 1340 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav - **Chairman**

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain
3. Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey
4. Shri Baju Ban Riyan
5. Shri Nripendra Nath Roy
6. Shri C.L. Ruala
7. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
8. Shri Jagdanand Singh
9. Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal Tiwari

RAJYA SABHA

10. Shri V.P. Singh Badnore
11. Shri Shyamal Chakraborty
12. Shri Y.S.Chowdary
13. Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita
14. Shri Kiranmay Nanda
15. Dr. Anil Kumar Sahni
16. Shri Motilal Vora

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Brahm Dutt - Joint Secretary
2. Shri N.K.Pandey - Director
3. Smt. L.Nemjalhing Haokip - Under Secretary

LIST OF WITNESSES

MINISTRY OF POWER

S NO	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	Shri P.K. Sinha	Secretary
2.	Shri Ashok Lavasa	Addl. Secretary
3.	Shri Devendra Chaudhry	Addl. Secretary
4.	Shri G. Sai Prasad	Joint Secretary
5.	Shri B.N. Sharma	Joint Secretary

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

1.	Shri Ravinder	Chairperson
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PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

1.	Shri Arup Roy Choudhury	CMD, NTPC
2.	Shri R.N. Nayak	CMD, Powergrid
3.	Shri Rajeev Sharma	CMD, REC
4.	Shri R.N.Sen	Chairman, DVC

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members of the Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Power to the sitting of the Committee. The Chairman drew the attention of witnesses to the provisions of Direction 58 of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee.

4. After introducing themselves to the Committee, the representatives of the Ministry made a power-point presentation on the subject – Implementation of

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. The following important points in connection with the examination of the subject were also discussed:

- i) Reasons for non-achievements of targets under the scheme.
- ii) Free connections to BPL families. Need to have a relook into the concept.
- iii) Slow pace of electrification under the scheme and need for quality work.
- iv) Installation of low capacity transformers under the Scheme and need for upgrading the capacity of Transformers.
- v) Growing incidents of transformer burning and undue delay in replacement of burnt transformers.
- vi) Lack of accountability over the performance of RGGVY in the country particularly w.r.t. maintenance of infrastructure installed under the Scheme.
- vii) Role of Union and State Governments in implementation of RGGVY
- viii) Coverage of small habitation under RGGVY

5. The Members sought clarifications on various issues relating to the subject. The Committee directed the representatives of the Ministry to furnish written replies to the queries which could not be responded to by them during the sitting.

6. A verbatim record of the proceedings of the sitting of the Committee has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE FIFTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY (2013-14) HELD ON 11TH DECEMBER, 2013 IN COMMITTEE ROOM '62' PARLIAMENT HOUSE, NEW DELHI

The Committee met from 1030 hrs. to 1100 hrs.

PRESENT

LOK SABHA

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav - Chairman

2. Shri P.C. Chacko
3. Shri Shripad Yesso Naik
4. Shri Ravinder Kumar Pandey
5. Shri Padamsinha Bajirao Patil
6. Shri A. Raja
7. Shri Baju Ban Riyan
8. Shri Nripendra Nath Roy
9. Shri Jagada Nand Singh
10. Smt. Pratibha Singh

RAJYA SABHA

11. Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita
12. Shri Kiranmay Nanda
13. Dr. Anil Kumar Sahni
14. Shri Motilal Vora

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Brahm Dutt - Joint Secretary
2. Shri N.K. Pandey - Director
3. Smt. L.Nemjalhing Haokip - Under Secretary

