



GUIDELINES

DEENDAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAM JYOTI YOJANA (DDUGJY)

Approved by Monitoring Committee



असीमित ऊर्जा, अनन्त संभावनाएं
Endless energy. Infinite possibilities.

Nodal Agency

Chapter I - DEENDAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAM JYOTI YOJANA (DDUGJY)

1. Background:

- 1.1 In rural areas of the country, the agricultural and non-agricultural load (domestic and non-domestic) are typically catered through common distribution network. The availability of power supply in rural areas is inadequate and unreliable in many parts of the country. The distribution utilities resort to frequent load shedding in rural areas to mitigate the gap between supply and demand, which affects power supply to agricultural consumers as well as non-agricultural consumers owing to common distribution network.
- 1.2 Feeder separation refers to supply of electricity to agricultural consumers and to non-agricultural consumers (domestic and non-domestic) separately through dedicated feeders. This arrangement allows the distribution company to regulate power supply to agricultural consumers as and when needed for effective Demand Side Management (DSM). The separation of feeders helps in flattening of the load curve by shifting the agricultural load to off-peak hours and thus facilitates peak load management. The core objective of separation of feeders is to provide regulated supply to agricultural consumers and continuous power supply to non-agricultural consumers in rural areas.
- 1.3 The demand of electricity in rural areas is increasing day by day due to increase in customer base, changes in lifestyle and consumption pattern which requires continual strengthening and augmentation of distribution network. However, the poor financial health of the distribution utilities has resulted in under-investment in the distribution network leading to poor upkeep and maintenance of assets, particularly in rural areas. Therefore, strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure is also considered necessary to ensure reliable and quality power supply in rural areas.
- 1.4 In order to facilitate sustainable commercial operations of electricity distribution, it is also important to focus on metering at consumer end for all categories of consumers. Apart from metering at consumer end, the metering arrangement at distribution transformers and feeders would facilitate building up a mechanism for proper energy accounting. This will help in identifying high loss pockets and initiating remedial measures towards reduction of losses.

2. Approval of the scheme

2.1 Govt. of India has launched Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for the rural areas with the following components:

- (i) **Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders** facilitating judicious rostering of supply to agricultural & non- agricultural consumers in the rural areas;
- (ii) **Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution (ST&D)** infrastructure in rural areas, including metering at distribution transformers, feeders and consumers end;
- (iii) **Rural electrification**, as per CCEA approval dated 01.08.2013 for completion of the targets laid down under RGGVY for 12th and 13th Plans by subsuming RGGVY in DDUGJY and carrying forward the approved outlay for RGGVY to DDUGJY;

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Chapter II Project Formulation and Implementation

1. **Project formulation:**
2. **Scope of Works:** The projects under the scheme shall be formulated for **rural areas only** and will cover works relating to:
 - (i) Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders facilitating judicious rostering of supply to agricultural & non- agricultural consumers in the rural areas;
 - (ii) Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution (ST&D) infrastructure in rural areas, including metering at distribution transformers, feeders and consumers end;

The details of works covered under the scheme are as under:

i. Feeder Separation

- (i) Physical separation of HT feeders for Agricultural and non-Agricultural consumers:
 - a. Erection of HT lines for drawing new feeders and reorientation/re-alignment of existing lines.
 - b. Installation of new distribution transformers and augmentation of existing distribution transformers.
 - c. Re-location of distribution transformers and associated LT lines for re-grouping of consumers (Agricultural and Non-Agricultural).
- (ii) Virtual separation of feeders :
 - a. Installation of new distribution transformers and augmentation of existing distribution transformers.
 - b. Re-location of distribution transformers and associated LT lines for re-grouping of consumers (Agricultural and Non-Agricultural).
 - c. Installation of rotary switch and associated hardware at sub-stations.

Feeders already segregated by the utilities shall not be eligible to be covered under this scheme. However, the feeders segregated by virtual means could be considered for undertaking physical separation under the scheme.

ii. Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution system

- (i) Creation of new sub stations along with associated 66 KV / 33 KV/ 22 KV/ 11 KV lines.
- (ii) Augmentation of existing sub-stations capacity by installation of higher capacity/additional power transformer along with associated equipment/ switchgear etc.
- (iii) Erection of HT lines for reorientation/re-alignment including augmentation of existing lines.
- (iv) Installation of new distribution transformers and augmentation of existing distribution transformers along with associated LT lines.
- (v) Installation of capacitors.
- (vi) Renovation and Modernization of existing sub-stations and lines.
- (vii) High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS).
- (viii) Aerial Bundled Cable for theft prone areas.

iii. Micro-grid and off-grid distribution network.

iv. Metering

The installation of meters at sub-stations, feeders, distribution transformers and consumers is important to ensure seamless accounting and auditing of energy at all levels in the distribution system. Accordingly, metering of all feeders and distribution transformers including metering at all input points to the utility shall be ensured under this scheme. The metering component under the scheme shall cover the following:

- (i) Installation of suitable static meters for feeders, distribution transformers and all categories of consumers for un-metered connections, replacement of faulty meters & electro-mechanical meters.
- (ii) Installation of Pillar Box for relocation of meters outside the premises of consumers including associated service cables and accessories

v. Works not eligible under the scheme

The following works/ items shall not be eligible for coverage under DDUGJY scheme:

- (i) Works already sanctioned under other schemes of Government of India (RGGVY, NEF, R-APDRP etc.). The projects for which any other grant / subsidy from Government of India has already been received / proposed to be received shall not be eligible under this scheme.
- (ii) Service lines to APL consumers.
- (iii) Under-ground cable works.
- (iv) Cost of land for sub-stations.
- (v) Civil works other than sub-stations.
- (vi) Compensation towards right of way.
- (vii) Distribution automation and IT applications.
- (viii) Office equipment / fixtures.
- (ix) Spares (other than mandatory spares).
- (x) Tools and Plants (T&P).
- (xi) Vehicles.
- (xii) AMR / AMI, Prepaid meters and Smart Meters.
- (xiii) Salaries and Establishment Expenditure.

