

Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)

1. Background:

- i. Distribution is the most critical segment of the electricity business chain. The real challenge in the power sector today lies in efficient management of the distribution sector. Availability of a robust sub-transmission and distribution network along with adequate metering arrangements is the need of the day for efficient management of the distribution system.
- ii. Electricity is the key ingredient for accelerated economic growth and is considered vital for nations overall development. Providing reliable and quality power supply in an efficient manner is an immediate requirement of the day. Amongst the three major layers of Power Sector i.e. Generation, Transmission and Distribution, the Distribution Sector has direct interface with the end consumers and is largely accountable for consumer satisfaction and also for flow of revenues in the entire value chain of Power Sector. Thus, Distribution Sector plays a significant role in sustenance as well as growth of the Power Sector.
- iii. There is a consistent increase in electricity demand, particularly in urban areas, due to increase in customer base, changes in lifestyle and consumption pattern, which requires continual up-gradation and creation of infrastructure for electricity distribution. However, the poor financial health of the distribution utilities has resulted in inadequate investment in the distribution network.
- iv. The Government of India has been providing support to State owned Discoms/Power Departments by extending financial assistance through various programmes. However, the State owned Discoms/Power Departments have not been able to keep pace with the growth in demand of electricity, resulting in critical gaps/missing links in the sub transmission and distribution network. The sub-transmission and distribution network has therefore become a bottleneck in ensuring reliable and quality power supply to the consumers.
- v. Apart from bridging the gaps in the requisite distribution infrastructure, there is also a need to focus on metering of consumers. End-to-end metering is a vital need of the power sector. Effective metering of all consumers will ensure proper accounting, billing, load pattern assessment and planning of infrastructure required. It also helps in identifying high loss pockets so as to initiate remedial measures towards reduction of losses.
- vi. Keeping in view the present financial condition of Discoms/Power Deptt., Gol has launched the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) to extend financial assistance against capital expenditure to address the gaps in sub transmission & distribution network and metering in Urban areas to supplement the resources of DISCOMs/Power Deptt.

Scope of Works:

The projects under the scheme shall be formulated for **urban areas** (Statutory Towns) **only** and will cover works relating to strengthening of sub.-transmission & distribution network, including provisioning of solar panels on Govt. buildings including Net-metering, metering of feeders /distribution transformers / consumers and IT enablement of distribution sector. Scope of IT enablement extended to the statutory towns having population upto 5000 as per Census 2011. In 1st phase towns having population upto 15000 may be taken up and the population threshold may be gradually reduced to 5000. For special Category states the population threshold may be 5000. The details of scope of works covered along with works not eligible under the scheme are as under:

a) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network

- i) Creation of new sub.-stations including Gas Insulated Sub.-station 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) Laying of under.-ground cables in densely populated areas and areas of tourism and religious importance
- vi) Aerial Bunched Cable for theft prone areas

b) 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 cables, service cables and accessories
- iii. Installation of prepaid / smart meters in Govt. establishment
- iv. AMI, Smart meters in the towns where SCADA being established under R-APDRP
- v. AMR for feeders, Distribution transformer and high load consumers

JODHPUR DISCOM IPDS STATUS

DISCOM covers 10 Circles (55 Towns) in IPDS and Sanctioned DPR cost is **398.93** Cr. including PMA cost.

S.No	Name of Circle	Name of Town	Sanctioned Cost (in crores Rs)
1	Pali	Pali	19.61
2		Sojat City	7.06
3		Jaitaran	8.65
4		Falna	7.09
5		Bali	12.53
6		Sadri	12.88
7		Sumerpur	6.15
8		Rani	7.81
9		Takhatgarh	2.86
			84.64
1	Sirohi	Sirohi	3.24
2		Sheoganj	7.58
3		Pindwara	2.55
4		Abu Road	11.42
5		Mt. Abu	6.69
			31.48
1	Jalore	Jalore	5.41
2		Bhinmal	2.66
3		Sanchole	6.34
			14.41
1	Bikaner	Bikaner	22.95
2		Sridungargarh	5.09
3		Nokha	2.77
4		Deshnokh	3.80
			34.61
1	Barmer	Barmer	10.49
2		Balotra	3.62
			14.11
1	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	16.97
2		Pokaran	20.46
			37.43
1	Churu	Churu	11.84
2		Ratannagar	2.46
3		Sadulpur	6.41
4		Taranagar	5.54
5		Ratangarh	6.27
6		Rajaldesar	3.00
7		Sardarsahar	3.19
8		Sujangarh	6.05
9		Bidasar	5.06
10		Chapper	2.69
			52.51
1	Sriganganagar	Sri Ganganagar	19.55
2		Sadulshahar	4.63
3		Kesrisinghpur	6.54
4		Raisinghnagar	5.04
5		Gajsinghpur	3.43
6		Padampur	4.53
7		Sri karanpur	5.18
8		Suratgarh	10.67
9		Sri Bijaynagar	8.37
10		Anoopgarh	6.97
			74.91
1	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh	12.44
2		Pilibanga	6.37
3		Bhadra	2.95
4		Noahr	3.30
5		Rawatser	3.17
6		Sangria	5.18
			33.41
1	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	0.25
2		Bilara	10.54
3		Piparcity	3.56
4		Phalodi	5.09
			19.44
TOTAL			396.95