

DEENDAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAM JYOTI YOJANA

Definition of Electrified Village:

- **Before October 1997** : 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.
- **After October 1997**: Issued by MOP, vide their letter No. 42/1/2001-D(RE) dated 5th February 2004 and its corrigendum vide letter no. 42/1/2001-D(RE) dated 17th February 2004.)
- As per the new definition, ***a village would be declared as electrified, if Basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the Dalit Basti hamlet where it exists.***
 - ***Electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centers, Dispensaries, Community centers etc.***
 - ***The number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.***

In Madhya Pradesh 187 villages yet to be electrified. Out of 51929 census villages, 51742 villages (99.6%) have been electrified.

Scope of Works:-

- Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders
- Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure in rural areas, including metering at distribution transformers, feeders and consumers end;

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 regrouping 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 regrouping of consumers (Agricultural and Non-Agricultural).
 - c. Installation of rotary switch and associated hardware at sub-stations.

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 Bunched Cable for theft prone areas.

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

PROCESS:

- Submission and approval of DPRs
- DPR for NOFN component
- Eligible Cost for determining grant
- Tripartite/ Bipartite agreement
- Mode of Implementation
- Implementation Period: **24 MONTHS**
- Dedicated team for implementation of projects
- Rural Electrification Data Hub

- **Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) shall be the Nodal Agency**
- The approval has been accorded for having scheme cost of Rs. 43033 crore including a budgetary support of Rs. 33453 crore from Government of India during the entire implementation period (balance period of 12th & 13th Plan).
- State Level Standing Committee
- Monitoring Committee

Funding Mechanism:

Agency	Nature of support	Quantum of support (percentage of project cost)	
		Other than Special Category States	Special Category States
Govt. of India	Grant	60	85
Utility/ State Contribution	Own Fund	10	5
Loan (FIs/Banks)	Loan	30	10
Additional Grant from Gol on achievement of prescribed milestones	Grant	50% of total loan component (30%) i.e 15%	50% of total loan component (10%) i.e. 5%
Maximum Grant by Gol (including additional grant on achievement of prescribed milestones)	Grant	75%	90%

Three Tier Quality Control Mechanisms:

INSPECTION SCOPE

Quality Control Mechanism	Tier-I	Tier-II	Tier-III
Responsible Agency	Third Party Inspecting Agency(TPIA)	REC Quality Monitor(RQM)	National Quality Monitor(NQM)
Village Inspection	50% villages	10% villages	1% villages
Material inspection	10% of material lot (five major items) DTR, conductor, Energy Meter, Poles, Insulators, cable	At least one inspection of 5 major items, DTR, conductor, Energy Meter, Poles, Insulators, cable	Review of test records Same as Tier -II
Sub-station inspection	100 % of new sub stations and 50% of augmented sub stations	25 % (At least one) new sub station and 5% (at least one) augmentation of sub station.	At least one new sub station and one augmentation of sub station.
BPL Connections	100% BPL Connections in 10% of the above villages inspected and Minimum 5 BPL connections in each of the remaining	100 % BPL on 25% of the villages inspected above and minimum 5 connections in the remaining 75% of the above (10%)	100% BPL service connection in 50% of the above village inspected and in remaining 50% of above villages, at least 5 connections.