

Rural Electrification by RE Sources under DDG Scheme

REGVY has launched a scheme for DDG, for electrification of hamlets and habitations not being covered under the scheme on account of their remote locations. Decentralized distributed generation aims to deploy suitable locally available technologies for generation of electricity and distributing it to nearby hamlets or habitations. By nature, such projects rely more on small hydro and renewable sources. The Ministry of Power has published a set of guidelines consisting of a standardized format for preparation of DDG projects and guidelines for procurement of goods and services for implementing those projects. The scheme aims at identifying developers who will meet the electricity requirements of such villages and hamlets sustainably for five years and selecting those who require the least funding assistance.

The salient features of the DDG guidelines issued in 2009 and subsequent amendments to the guidelines are summarized below.

- The technology suitable for DDG will be specified. The choices include both conventional sources (diesel generator sets) and local renewable sources, based on their cost-effectiveness and availability in required quantities.**
- The projects of DDG will be owned by the state government, which, in turn, would decide the implementing agency for the state: either a state renewable energy development agency (SREDA) or the department responsible for promoting renewable energy, a state electricity utility or a central public-sector undertaking (CPSU).**

JREDA is the Nodal Agency for implementation of rural electrification project for Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG). JBVNL has given consent to electrify 402 nos. of villages. JREDA has prepared the DPR of 223 villages for implementation of the scheme.