

Splitting existing DISCOMs into separate entities like a dedicated “TG Rythu DISCOM” or regional DISCOM can have both advantages and disadvantages. It mainly depends on how assets like buildings, equipment, stores, and manpower are managed.

## **Possible Advantages**

### **1. Better Focused Service**

A separate DISCOM can focus only on a specific sector such as agriculture or rural supply. That can improve:

- Complaint response time
- Load management
- Farmer support
- Dedicated maintenance planning

### **2. Easier Administration**

Smaller organizations are sometimes easier to manage than one huge utility. Each DISCOM can:

- Maintain its own budget
- Monitor losses separately
- Improve accountability

### **3. Faster Decision Making**

Procurement of transformers, cables, meters, and spares may become faster because approvals are handled within that DISCOM instead of a centralized office.

### **4. Better Performance Tracking**

Government can compare:

- AT&C losses
  - Transformer failure rates
  - Revenue collection
  - Supply quality
- between DISCOMs more clearly.

---

## **Major Challenges / Disadvantages**

### **1. Division of Buildings and Infrastructure**

This becomes the biggest practical problem.

Questions arise like:

- Who owns existing section offices?
- Which DISCOM gets warehouses and stores?
- Will substations be shared?
- Who maintains common training centers?

If not planned properly, confusion and disputes can happen.

---

## **2. Duplication of Resources**

Each DISCOM may need separate:

- Offices
- Vehicles
- IT systems
- Store departments
- Engineers
- Billing systems

This increases operational cost.

---

## **3. Spare Material and Store Management Issues**

Existing stock like:

- Transformers
- Conductors
- Insulators
- AB switches
- CT/PT units

must be divided carefully.

Problems can occur if:

- Inventory records are incomplete
  - One DISCOM gets excess or shortage
  - Old pending materials are not accounted properly
- 

## **4. Equipment Sharing Problems**

Some equipment is commonly used:

- Breakdown vehicles
- Testing equipment
- Mobile transformers
- Relay testing kits

After split, sharing responsibility becomes difficult unless a clear agreement exists.

---

## **5. Employee Allocation Issues**

Employees may face:

- Transfer uncertainty
- Seniority concerns
- Promotion panel changes
- Pay structure confusion

This usually creates resistance initially.

---

## **Technically, How Can It Be Managed?**

Utilities generally use these methods:

### **Asset Segregation**

All assets are categorized:

- Land/buildings
- Lines and substations
- Vehicles
- Tools and plants
- Store inventory

Then allocated based on:

- Geography
  - Consumer base
  - Load served
- 

### **Shared Service Model**

Some facilities remain common:

- Central stores

- Training centers
- ERP/software systems
- Major repair workshops

This reduces duplication cost.

---

## Digital Inventory Management

Modern ERP systems track:

- Spare movement
- Asset ownership
- Maintenance history

This helps avoid disputes.

---

## Overall

### Short-Term:

Usually difficult and confusing.  
There can be:

- Administrative delays
- Asset division disputes
- Staff adjustment issues

### Long-Term:

If planned properly, it can improve efficiency and accountability.

So it is:

- **Disadvantage initially**
- **Potential advantage later**, if management, inventory, and employee policies are handled professionally.

A good example to study is power sector restructuring in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka where utilities were divided into multiple DISCOMs for operational efficiency.



Tgnpdcl is a company having large rural belt most of the employees opted for tgrpdcl in order to approach hyderabad city functioning of such which had been facing lot shortage of man power interior area do you still suggest TGRPDCL and without bifurcation of agl feeder , metering of agl consumption will be harder , as we have experiance in andhrapradesh which

is done srikukulm and failed still you suggest iit and moreover government has to release funds promptly and division of uniform service line charges to al will become difficult

You are pointing out practical field-level issues that are much more important than the theoretical benefits usually discussed in policy papers. From an operational perspective, the concerns you mentioned are serious and realistic.

## **Manpower Problem in Rural Areas**

If many employees from TGNPDCL opt for a new Hyderabad-oriented utility like TGRPDCL, then interior rural areas may face:

- Line staff shortages
- Delayed breakdown restoration
- Reduced patrolling
- Transformer maintenance delays
- Poor consumer service in remote villages

Rural networks already need more manpower because:

- Feeders are longer
- Agriculture loads are scattered
- Fault tracing takes more time
- Accessibility is difficult during rains

So if experienced staff shift toward urban postings, the rural DISCOM can become operationally weak very quickly.

---

## **Agriculture Feeder Bifurcation is the Core Issue**

Your point about agriculture feeder bifurcation is technically very important.

Without:

- Dedicated agriculture feeders
- Proper DT-wise metering
- Feeder segregation
- Energy accounting infrastructure

it becomes extremely difficult to accurately measure agricultural consumption.

Then problems arise in:

- Subsidy calculation
- Power purchase planning
- Loss estimation
- Regulatory reporting

---

## Andhra Pradesh Experience

The example from Andhra Pradesh, especially attempts in regions like Srikakulam, is relevant because:

- Feeder segregation was expensive
- Metering accuracy became challenging
- Agricultural loads were mixed with rural domestic supply
- Ground execution varied feeder to feeder

In many places, technical losses and unmetered agricultural estimates continued to remain disputed.

So your concern is technically justified.

---

## Government Funding Dependency

Agriculture-focused DISCOMs are highly dependent on subsidy reimbursement from the government.

If subsidy releases are delayed:

- Power purchase dues increase
- Contractor payments stop
- Maintenance suffers
- Transformer replacement delays occur

A rural/agriculture DISCOM without strong cash flow becomes financially stressed very fast.

That risk is much higher than in urban-heavy DISCOMs where revenue collection is stronger.

---

## Uniform Service Line Charges Issue

Your point on Uniform Service Line Charges (USLC) is also practical.

If infrastructure ownership is divided:

- Cost-sharing formulas become complicated
- New connection expenditure accounting becomes difficult
- Rural electrification cost burden may become unequal

Questions arise like:

- Which DISCOM bears high rural extension costs?
- How are common infrastructure costs shared?
- How are subsidy-linked works reimbursed?

Without a very strong financial framework, disputes can happen continuously.

---

## My Assessment

From a purely technical and field-operation viewpoint:

### **TGRPDCL can work only if:**

- Agriculture feeders are fully segregated
- Smart metering and energy accounting are strong
- Government subsidy release is time-bound
- Rural manpower protection policy exists
- Shared infrastructure agreements are clear
- ERP/store systems are integrated

Otherwise, the risks you mentioned are very real.

---

## In Current Ground Reality

Considering:

- Existing manpower shortages
- Mixed feeder systems
- Rural network complexity
- Financial dependency on subsidies
- Asset-sharing complications

a rapid bifurcation may create operational stress initially, especially in rural Telangana areas.

Your observations reflect actual utility-management challenges rather than just administrative theory.



In case rdss execution to measure agl sales all Agl DTRs are metered and failed in andhrapradesh they are too not fixing meters even though it was part of agreement in RDss is it possible to fix DTR for each DTR and getting consumption and further the meters needs maintance already operation staff opted less how do you think

What you are saying is technically very valid. On paper, RDSS-based agricultural energy accounting looks systematic, but in actual field conditions it becomes extremely difficult — especially in large rural networks like TGNPDCL.

## Theoretical Model vs Ground Reality

Under RDSS, the idea is:

1. Meter every agriculture DTR
2. Record transformer-wise consumption
3. Estimate agriculture sales accurately
4. Reduce “assessed” consumption methodology
5. Improve subsidy transparency

But practically, several major problems arise.

---

### 1. DTR Metering for Every Agriculture Transformer is Extremely Difficult

In rural belts:

- DTRs are scattered over huge distances
- Many are pole-mounted in isolated fields
- Accessibility is poor during rains
- Power fluctuations damage meters frequently

For thousands of DTRs:

- Installation itself is a huge task
- Regular testing/calibration is another challenge
- Communication failure becomes common in remote GSM areas

So technically possible? → **Yes**

Operationally sustainable? → **Very difficult**

---

### 2. Andhra Pradesh Experience Shows the Challenge

As you mentioned in Andhra Pradesh:

- Many DTR meters stopped working
- Communication modules failed
- Replacement was delayed
- Contractors completed “installation” formally but maintenance became weak

Finally:

- Utilities again depended on estimation methods
- Actual energy accounting weakened

This is a common issue in rural utility projects.

---

### **3. Meter Maintenance is the Biggest Hidden Problem**

People usually focus only on installation targets.

But after installation:

- CT failures occur
- Meter display fails
- Communication SIM issues arise
- Terminals burn
- Lightning damages equipment
- Battery failures happen in modems

Then somebody must:

- Inspect
- Replace
- Reconfigure
- Test accuracy
- Restore communication

This requires strong field manpower continuously.

---

### **4. Existing Operation Staff is Already Insufficient**

Your point here is probably the most important operational concern.

Already staff are handling:

- Breakdown maintenance
- Fuse calls
- Transformer failures
- Tree cutting
- Consumer complaints
- New service connections
- Vigilance support
- Load balancing

If manpower reduces further because employees opt toward urban-focused DISCOMs, then:

- Meter maintenance becomes secondary
- Faulty DTR meters remain unattended
- Data reliability collapses

Then RDSS objectives fail practically.

---

## **5. Agriculture Networks are Technically Unstable for Precise Metering**

Agriculture feeders often have:

- Voltage fluctuations
- Overloading
- Seasonal loading changes
- Frequent switching operations
- Long LT lines

This creates:

- Meter inaccuracies
- Communication instability
- High failure rates

Urban metering and rural agriculture metering are completely different operational environments.

---

## **6. Financial Sustainability is Also Questionable**

Suppose:

- 50,000+ DTR meters installed
- Even 10–15% fail yearly

Then replacement and maintenance cost becomes very high.

If government subsidy release is delayed:

- AMC payments stop
- Contractors stop maintenance
- Communication services get disconnected

Then the whole system weakens over time.

---

## My Technical View

Your concern is realistic:

### **Without:**

- Strong rural manpower
- Dedicated meter maintenance teams
- Feeder segregation
- Reliable telecom connectivity
- Timely government funding
- Continuous O&M budgeting

large-scale agriculture DTR metering becomes difficult to sustain accurately in practice.

So while RDSS energy accounting is technically correct in concept, the execution in large rural DISCOMs has serious operational limitations unless staffing and maintenance systems are strengthened first.

Get smarter responses, upload files and images, and more.