PEO Report No. 224

Evaluation Report

on

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

सत्यमेव जयते

Programme Evaluation Organisation
Planning Commission
Government of India

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Preface

Electricity is one of the basic human needs and to improve human development every household must have access to electricity, but a large number of villages and habitations in the country still do not have access to electricity. Emphasizing the importance of rural electrification, Government of India launched the scheme Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) on 4th April, 2005 with the primary objective of creating rural electricity infrastructure and completing household electrification. The scheme, being implemented through Rural Electrification Corporation aimed 100 percent rural electrification and thereafter providing electricity to all households in the next five years. The scheme intended to accelerate rural development, generate employment and eliminate poverty through development in areas of irrigation, small scale industry, KVI industries, cold chains, health care, education, IT and other services. Under the programme 90 percent of the grant is provided by Govt. of India and the remaining 10 percent as loan by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) to the State Governments. The symbolic three components of the scheme are to electrify all the villages, to provide electricity to all rural households and electrifying the BPL households free of cost.

Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO), Planning Commission was entrusted with the task of evaluating the programme of RGGVY on the behest of the implementing Ministry. PEO conducted the study through *DJRC, Bhubaneswar* with the designed objective to know the extent of coverage of the scheme with regard to infrastructure creation, village electrification and connection of electricity to the BPL households and Dalit Bastis. The study covered 38 districts, 76 blocks, 304 villages, 3040 beneficiaries and 840 non- beneficiaries spread over 15 sample states of the country, having reference period as

The study revealed that 93.3 percent households were electrified in the sample states during the eleventh five year plan. However, as far as the intensification of electrified villages is concerned, the achievement was only 53%. The power supply situation was found to be higher than expected (6 – 8 hours / day) in all the district of the sample states except for Madhubani of Bihar where it varied within the range of 3 – 5 hours per day. Eighty Nine per cent of the beneficiaries were paying electricity bills regularly. The details of the findings of the study were given in different chapters of the evaluation report.

The study received continuous support and encouragement from the Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Secretary, Planning Commission. The report has had the benefit of the suggestions received from

Dr. Pranob Sen, Chairman, and other members of the Consultancy Evaluation cum Monitoring Committee (CEMC). The design and sample methodology of the study was formulated by Dr. R.C. Dey, Director, (PEO) with the assistance of Shri L.N. Meena, Economic Officer and Shri U.K. Verma, Economic Investigator, and, the study was conducted under my overall guidance and supervision. The support provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the Power and Energy division of Planning Commission, and, the contribution of M/s. DJRC, *Bhubaneswar* in collecting the field data and drafting the report is gratefully acknowledged.

Rjena

(R.A. Jena)
Adviser (PEO)

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ABBREVIATIONS

APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
DDG	Decentralized Distributed Generation
DISCOM	Distribution Company
DJRC	D.J. Research and Consultancy Pt. Ltd.
DPR	Detailed Project Report
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HT	High Tension
LOA	Letter of Award
LT	Low Tension
NQM	National Quality Monitor
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
REC	Rural Electrification Corporation
REDB	Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone
RGGVY	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
SC	Scheduled Caste
SEB	State Electricity Board
ST	Scheduled Tribe
ULB	Urban Local Body
VEI	Village Electrification Infrastructure

2.1. RGGVY Result-Based Management Evaluation Framework

Objectives	Target	Achievement	Rating
Coverage of			
Un-electrified Villages	100%	79.9%	Excellent
Electrified Villages	100%	53%	Average
BPL Coverage	100%	100%	Excellent
Coverage of Public Institutions	To cover maximum number	hardly any	Poor
Fund Availability and Timeliness	on time	mostly on time	Good
Hardware			
Hardware Quality	Good operational Quality	Operational	Very Good
Hardware Maintenance	Timely and Regular	Mostly Regular but not always timely	(Regularity) Very Good, (timely) Average
Three-Tier Monitoring System Performance	must work effectively	mostly working effectively	Very Good
Franchise System			
Franchisee System DevelopmentDistribution	to be introduced and made effective	Has been introduced	Average
Franchise System Performance On Collection	introduce in all states	Working in some areas, not very satisfactory	Poor
Regularity of Electric Supply	Six to Eight hours/day	13 Hours	Very Good
State Provision of Adequate Subsidies	Data Still Awaited	Good (as per discussion at state levels)	Good
Ability to Pay Electricity Bills			
BPL	affordable	reasonable	Good
APL	affordable	reasonable	Good
Dalits	affordable	reasonable	Good
Minorities	affordable	reasonable	Good

2.1. RGGVY Result-Based Management Evaluation Framework

Objectives	Target	Achievement	Rating
Economic and social benefits			
Income	Must substantially increase due to RGGVY	19.34 % change for BPL households at current prices considered marginal in real terms	Average
Employment	must substantially increase in Rggvy areas	Range 8.6%-17.3% quality of women self- employment is better	Average
Food Security	improved income to increase household food security	in very insignificant number of households food security has increased	Average
Education of Children	increased number of hours of study of children and better results	higher time input (3-4 hours) per day at home and parents' perceived better results by their school going children	Very Good
Health and Sanitation	Better self-health care by women and children	Perceptible positive change in health care by women and children	Very Good
Lessening Women's Burden	Reduction in work burden intensity	Quality of working condition much better	Very Good
Convergence while planning or Implementing other Schemes	High benefits to be derived from convergence	hardly any convergence despite district planning exercise	Poor
Overall			Satisfactory

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Energy use and development of an economy is highly correlated. Considering this, the Indian planners and policy makers had taken conscious decision to make provision for supply of energy to rural sector through several rural electrification programmes undertaken in various plans. The latest in the series is the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) being implemented in Indian states mostly to provide benefits to households below the "poverty line" (BPL) through a free connection but chargeable consumption of power. This study conducted in fifteen (15) major Indian states has based its analysis, conclusions and recommendations on review of literature, official documents, secondary published and unpublished official data, primary data collected on the basis of large sample survey of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries belonging mostly to BPL and some APL households across these states, focus group discussions carried out at village/hamlet/*pada* levels with wider participation of vulnerable groups and women, and official discussions with implementing and nodal agencies held at state and sub-state levels.

The principal aims of RGGVY being implemented since 2005 are the following:

- Electrifying all villages and habitations as per new definition
- Providing access to electricity to all rural households
- Providing electricity connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families free of charge

The followings are the objectives of this evaluation study:

- To assess the coverage of un-electrified villages/habitations and electrified villages for intensive electrification under RGGVY;

- To examine the extent of electrification of BPL households and *Dalit Bastis* and to examine the extent of assess to electricity to APL households and public places i.e. schools, *Panchayat* offices, health centers, dispensaries and community centers etc. electrified under the scheme;

- To verify the creation of infrastructures like Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) with at least 33/11 KV (66/11KV) sub-station in each block,

Village Electrification Infrastructure with provision of distribution of transformers of appropriate capacity based as conventional & non-conventional energy sources in each village/habitation. Decentralized Distribution Generation (DDG) Systems where grid supply is not feasible or cost effective;

- To assess the implementing process and the activities/performance of various stakeholders such as the implementing Ministry, Rural Electrification Corporation, the state authorities/state utilities at state, district, block, Panchayat and habitation levels and the contractors engaged under the programme;

- To examine the availability, adequacy and timeliness of funds (grant and loan) ear-marked for rural electrification;

- To find out the reasons of slow implementation of the scheme and also to examine the quality of implementation in terms of hardware both for villagers and households as well as post implementation maintenance of hardware and experiences of owners of households;

- To verify the performance of the three tier monitoring mechanism proposed under the programme including best monitoring the progress;

- To examine, how far the franchisee system has been developed for the management of rural distribution for a better consumer service and reduction in losses;

- To verify, whether the electricity provided in the villages with a minimum daily supply of at least 6-8 hours in the RGGVY network;

- To verify, whether the State Governments have made provision of requisite revenue subsidies;

- To verify whether the prevailing electricity tariff both for domestic and commercial consumption purposes is within the capability of the BPL and *Dali* households, if not what should be the revised rate as per their capability and the extent of default in payments;

- To study the impact of the scheme with respect to the enhancement of standard of living of the villagers due to decrease in the village burglary, decrease in the water-borne diseases due to easy supply of safe drinking water and increase in the income of the people by development of business ventures and increase in the literacy rate due to improvement in the time duration and studying facilities and other related incentives to the villagers due to lighting facilities;

- To identify the bottlenecks with regard to the inadequacy in the formulation of policy design and guideline of the programme and suggest remedial measures to overcome the inadequacy/problems.

Coverage: The methodology for selection of states, districts, blocks, villages, beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries was developed by the Planning Commission was strictly followed. As a result 38 districts, 76 blocks, 304 villages, 3040 beneficiaries and 840 non-beneficiary households were selected by simple random sampling. In each village, "focus group discussion" (a total of 304 FGDs were conducted) was held to elicit qualitative information that can help in greater understanding of the implementation issues, distribution of benefits (both tangible and intangible) across regions, communities, categories of households (BPL, APL, *Dalits* etc.), gender (women) and children and action required at policy and implementation levels for ensuring optimal results from RGGVY intervention. The details of selection are provided in tables 2 and 2.1.

Of the total samples SC and ST households comprised 24% and 18% respectively while minorities comprised 11% and OBCs 19%. It was found that coverage of various categories of beneficiaries in each sample state is strictly in accordance with RGGVY guidelines. Three-fourths of sample households have up to five members, considered as small family. The rest 25% has got more than 5 members. Sixty five percent of the household heads belongs to 31 to 50-age group. Only a little over 12% belongs to young age, up to 30 years. While literate (43%) and education up to primary level (18%) together constitute a very high proportion, illiterate persons still constitute a sizeable part (28%) of heads of households

Awareness about the programme is widespread, 99.5% knowing about the facilities and provisions for the potential beneficiaries of RGGVY. Irrespective of development stage

across states, beneficiaries are well aware about RGGVY. Regarding the source of their awareness 48% said that they came to know about the facility from the contractor followed by officials of electricity department (36%).

Although diversification in occupation of workers in rural households is taking place across states, yet a significant proportion still have agrarian base as their principal occupation (farmer, farmer-cum-agricultural labour, miscellaneous forms of labour in rural areas). Subsidiary occupations include petty business, construction labour, handicrafts and hand looms, services related to food and beverage, and small-scale trade**.**

The main findings of the study are the following:

The overall achievement of the scheme is 93.3% as far as the household electrification is concerned. The good thing about the household electrification is that achievement in sample district average is over 80% in all the sample states. Five states (out of the 15 sample states) AP, Haryana, HP, Karnataka and UP have achieved 100% in relation to respective target. In terms of physical achievements of coverage of villages, RGGVY has done reasonably well in sample states.

Regarding intensification of electrified villages, the overall performance does not appear satisfactory at 53% achievement. However, spectacular progress has been reported from six states, Andhra Pradesh (98%), Gujarat (97%), Assam (93%), West Bengal (90%), Tamil Nadu (89%) and Bihar (85%). Poor progress is seen in Haryana (8%), Rajasthan (27%), Odisha (34%), Karnataka (38%), and HP (29%). These states have given priority to un-electrified/de-electrified villages.

Power Supply Situaion: Except for Madhubani of Bihar where power supply across villages varied within a range 3-5 hours, duration (in hours) of power supply was found to be higher than expected (6 to 8 hours/day) in all other districts of sample states. The quality of supply was also found to be generally satisfactory by the beneficiaries as mostly the voltage was of medium and scheduled power tripping for long hours was not very frequent. Voltage fluctuations were also within expected range in almost all the states.

Low voltage was experienced by only 4.7% of beneficiary households while 8.6% felt that there was high voltage power supply. That the power supply was of normal voltage was felt by 86.7% of the beneficiary households. The situation was completely different about two years ago, about one third experiencing low voltage supply. Installation of additional transformers and upgradation of existing transformers in several areas have considerably improved the voltage position in almost all areas. The last two years have seen several interventions for providing better quality of supply in rural areas of sample districts.

Power interruptions are frequent but mostly scheduled in all sample states, except for Gujarat, Punjab, and Himachal Pradesh, where supply of electricity in more than 12 hours per day. Almost the beneficiaries in all the states except Gujarat, Punjab, and Himachal Pradesh owned up to the fact that power cuts were an 'everyday affair' and usually scheduled. Unscheduled power cuts are several and of varying duration; from a few minutes to few hours. This was highly inconvenient specifically during evening hours. Frequent tripping combined with high-low voltage in certain areas was also responsible for electrical household gadgets (bulbs, mixers, battery chargers) getting damaged. During rains, thunder storms, strong wind, the power interruptions are regular feature.

Scheduled power cuts are easier to operate as the beneficiaries can plan their lives for the day. The problem arises in states of Bihar and Jharkhand when power is provided during daytime and at night but not during evening (peak period) when the residents said they needed it most. Power interruptions are more than two times a day said 55% of beneficiaries. Also in Eastern states like Odisha, Assam, West Bengal, and power disruptions during evening time (one to two hours) adversely affected households with school going children.

Grievance Redressal

The beneficiaries do not have good knowledge about the grievance redressal system. More than 80% of the respondents did not have any knowledge where to and whom to complain in case of power tripping or power fluctuations. About 19% had some knowledge about the system of grievance redressal. Only major problems were handled at village level by collaborative effort in village consumer associations (mostly informal

and loose organisation) taking up issues with authorities for theft of transformers, burnt transformers, theft of power supply lines, severe voltage fluctuations etc. Active local organisations have been taking stringent actions to minimize theft of electric lines in each area visited by researchers.

Payment of Electricity Bills:

Contrary to the general belief, it was found that irrespective of economic or social status, electricity bills were paid by the beneficiaries who regularly receive bills on a monthly basis except in the state of Bihar and Jharkhand where production and delivery of bills to consumer households by electricity office is highly irregular. It was, however, found that in 89% of cases, bills regularly received were promptly paid.

In case of Bihar only 52% of beneficiaries regularly paid their bills. In Jharkhand, the situation was better at 62.4%. The low rate of payment of bills was mostly due to bills being presented for three-four months together thereby making it difficult for BPL households to pay. Non-payment led to arrears which accumulated making it more difficult for BPL families to pay. Those who paid bills regularly, nearly 69% of them had bill amount less than Rs. 100. It was found 27.8% had bill amounting between Rs. 100 to Rs. 200.

Distance to Bill Payment Centre:

Bill payment centres for the beneficiaries are distant from their habitation. More than 80% of them are more than six kilometres away, making it difficult for the consumers to go and pay at bill payment centres. Punjab state is an exception; 30% bill payment centres are between 2 to 4 kilometres.

Impact on Awareness and Communication:

Electrification of villages in addition to having positive impact on beneficiaries has also provided positive externalities for non-beneficiaries as well. For example at the time of village functions or religious festivities, all households of the village or rural areas enjoy light and associated religious and festivities, fan and entertainment made possible through RGGVY (recordings of music, video, films, TV etc.). Beneficiaries in 64% of households from the sample villages found electricity as a good facilitator of

entertainment and information (watching TV). Easy charging of batteries of mobile phone has enthused many to have a mobile set for themselves improving connectivity which was not available before. With mobile phone connectivity there is better connection with outside world. People are no longer dependant on using a landline/STD booth to go and make a call. They sometimes have fun playing games on mobile phone or listening to radio/music on their phones. Village level functions are better lit and more enjoyable now. With electricity, 53.19% households feel that expenditure or entertainment and other important events have increased. They feel happier spending their money on non-food items as well. 14.89% sample households feel that electricity has impacted their health and hygiene positively. TV has been a mega source in mass education on the benefits of safe health and hygiene habits. Access to TV has opened up a whole new world to information which was not available before. TV educates the masses on better farm practices (better seed/pest management/organic options for agriculture) and locally made cheaper options for many agriculture inputs (agriculture being a large source of income in the rural areas).

Electricity Use:

In newly electrified villages, agricultural processing has started with electricity use. Threshing of harvested crop (paddy and wheat), shelling of maize cobs, winnowing, use of electric pumps to lift ground water and surface water for irrigation has started though on a very limited scale. In fact, large-scale use of farm machinery, agro-processing, light metal engineering manufacturing etc. would require much more power than the supply provision made through RGGVY. There has not been any demand estimation for electricity with such potential intensification. This is one of most important weaknesses of the RGGVY scheme.

Impact on Education:

Except for Bihar and Jharkhand where power tripping is a regular phenomenon in the evening, all beneficiaries from thirteen sample states indicated positive contribution of RGGVY on children's education and performance due to availability of electricity for about two hours in evening. As performance of school children is determined, among other factors, by the number of critical hours put in for home work and study, such response was collected from the beneficiaries. In the thirteen sample states, invariably

the RGGVY beneficiaries said that their children put in three to four hours every evening for doing home study. Their performance in school has also improved. Although most could not indicate the level of performance improvement(% increase in marks) it was fairly understood that children are doing better because of higher level of input they put in during evening hours due to availability of quality power. It is significant that as high as 93.5% of the respondents are happy that their children are doing better in schools.

Impact on Employment:

Energy aids in generation of activities that provide employment, income and entertainment to its users. To have perceptible change in employment, factors that can help in creating favourable conditions for acceleration of labour intensive enterprises must be present in the economy. An important condition for acceleration of enterprises is convergence of various schemes under decentralized planning in sample districts of the selected states. Unfortunately, such convergence was missing in almost all the sample districts benefited by RGGVY. Therefore there is hardly any change in principal occupation of the RGGVY beneficiaries.

In subsidiary occupations, however, marked changes have been reported across states. Power availability has helped many to get self-employed in avocations in which they have skills and this has led to increase in employment and also income. Overall, employment in the sample districts has increased by 11.6% in respect of BPL households and a slightly lower 11.1% in case of APL beneficiary households. This amounts to annual household employment increasing from 237 days to 265 days per BPL beneficiary household and from 239.96 to 265.53 days per APL beneficiary household. Most of this increase has been experienced due to general development and not due to RGGVY intervention. However the quality of employment (mostly, self-employment) for women has certainly improved due to availability of electricity in rural areas. To a certain extent, RGGVY intervention has brought gender equity by providing opportunities to women to work from home and earn higher income.

Two important aspects of employment need special mention. In states like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Rajasthan, difference in per household employment between sample districts both for APL and BPL beneficiaries is rather high while in other states, the difference is marginal. Overall differences in household- employment

status between states do not appear to be very high. Possibly, NREGS and other employment-oriented schemes have helped BPL families to catch up with APL families in terms of employment.

Impact on Income:

As in the case of employment, the income impact experienced by the beneficiary households both in APL and BPL category was due to general development and not necessarily because of RGGVY intervention. As stated earlier, however, the women in such households have been able to improve their income status by engaging themselves in processing, production and service activities.

Overall per household income of the BPL category has gone up by 18.22% as against 15.31% for APL category. The post RGGVY average income per household in BPL category is still lower (Rs.29050.65) than income of APL household (Rs. 33455.34). In BPL category, lowest income per household is seen in Jharkhand (Rs 24885) and highest in Rajasthan (Rs. 46, 631). In APL category too, average household income of beneficiary household is highest in Rajasthan (Rs. 42, 571) and lowest in Jharkhand (Rs. 28,667). In Rajasthan, average BPL household income is higher than that of APL household. This may seem strange but true because of two reasons. First, there is constant movement of income across APL and BPL households from year to year but neither captured nor attended to by government agencies. Second, all APL households do not like to get employed in works usually taken up by BPL households because of the prestige (or otherwise) attached to each job by APL households.

Impact on migration:

It was expected that rural electrification will help accelerate diverse production and service activities providing employment to a significant proportion of semi-skilled and unskilled labourers, who usually migrate in search of work during off-peak season or lean season to development sites for various types of arduous work. Some from very poor regions even migrate as bonded labour. Children who accompany parents also do odd jobs and even hazardous jobs not meant for children and get exploited. States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan, parts of MP and UP, and Maharashtra (this state is

not a part of sample, yet inputs from peers corroborates information) provide source of such seasonal migrant labour.

The earlier rural electrified states do not have severe distress out-migration problems. Recently electrified rural areas are yet to concentrate of acceleration of rural enterprises that can absorb the potential migrants. As a result, RGGVY scheme does not appear to have any impact on migration in any of the states surveyed.

Impact on Gender:

Implementation of RGGVY has important gender positive benefits. It has substantially reduced burden of women by reducing number of hours they spent on household activities. Lighting of the house has substantially reduced expenditure on kerosene. Women are now free from watching children studying or playing around kerosene lamps and hazards associated with it. Currently they learn important activities on health, nutrition and sanitation from TV programmes now available to rural people because of electricity connection and having access to entertainment.

It has also provided them with opportunities to self-employment leading to generation of income used both for self-improvement (health, beautification, education) and improvement of income and social status of the family.

Non-Beneficiaries of RGGVY:

"With and without" analysis of a development scheme provides a good indicator of impact of the scheme. Analysis of primary data and information in respect of non-beneficiary households show that there is no significant difference in income and employment pattern between them and the beneficiary households. While in case of RGGVY beneficiaries' employment increased by 11.65%, for non-beneficiary households, employment increase was to the extent of 11.58%. Similarly income increase for beneficiaries was of the order of 19.34% as against 18.5% in respect of non-beneficiary households. All these indicate that the impact of RGGVY on income and employment is insignificant or at best marginal. However, in terms of contribution to education and women's well-being there is substantial difference between beneficiary and non-beneficiary households. The difference is principally due to availability of

power providing impetus for school going children to study in bright light and women to undertake economic activities and to watch entertainment and educative programmes on television, now in most households of the poor.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Implementation of RGGVY has greatly helped in supply of electricity to rural households in the 15 major states of India. Availability of electricity within the household has facilitated dissemination of communication through electronic media improving beneficiaries' knowledge about development schemes and practices, specifically on health, education, nutrition and sanitation. It has also improved employment and income status of members of beneficiary households. The employment impact is gender positive as it has helped in reducing women's burden. Children have substantially benefited from switchover to electric lamp light from kerosene-based lamps, providing them adequate light for their study in evenings and improving their performance in schools.

There is necessity to have convergence of other schemes of district plan with RGGVY and proper demand estimation for power along with realistic plan for power supply.

Recommendations

- Each state should take steps to ensure electricity supply of at least eight hours per day during critical hours of study for children and work for women. This should include about three hours in the evening (between 6 to 10 pm) and about two hours in the morning 4.30 to 6.30 am. States like Bihar and Jharkhand are unable to provide electricity for 6 to 8 hours per day. The darkness in households in evening time when power is most needed due to scheduled/ unscheduled power cut does not serve well the purpose of rural electrification when power is mostly needed. Demand estimates must be made area wise and power supplied by upgrading transformer capacity wherever necessity demands.

- Although overall voltage situation appears normal, there are areas that experience low voltage and occasionally very high voltage. Households at a considerable distance from the transformer experience low voltage. In most

villages, such households demanded additional transformers which in several cases were met. The ground situation demands fresh survey of power demand and upgrading of capacity of transformers to match supply and estimated demand specifically at peak hours.

- Consumers, irrespective of their category, BPL or APL, would like to get electricity bills regularly every month so that they can promptly pay. As in most states, bills are irregular and presented to consumers in 2 to 4 months, low income consumers are not in a position to pay the amount in one go. Arrears mount not only at household level but also at area level leading to withdrawal of transformers or disconnection of supply. As discontentment grows leading to agitations, power supply is restored on part payment or discounted payment in the form of "one time settlement" adopted in some states (Odisha, Assam, West Bengal). Arrangement must be made to provide bills to consumers every month.

- A high proportion (80%) of consumers preferred that the electricity dues be collected at *panchayat* level by appointing one or two persons in each *panchayat* on contract basis to take meter reading and collect dues from consumers. This seems to be a feasible option, which is much better than having franchisees who find the operation not economical.

- As the number of BPL families has increased in some areas over the years in spite of reduction in percentage of population below poverty line. These households have not yet been included in the BPL list. Despite the claim of full coverage of BPL households, a number such unidentified BPL households remain un-electrified. After the current assessment of socio-economic status of the households is complete, the states should carry out exercises to estimate demand for electricity from the un-electrified households along with additional demand from existing electrified households and provide electricity to all households as envisaged under RGGVY.

- Throughout this evaluation exercise in selected villages, researchers did not see any attempt made by public agencies to supplement alternative sources of energy at household level. It appears that energy programmes run by several agencies/departments do not work together at planning or execution level.

Ministry of Power and REC must take initiative to formulate programmes along with other Ministries (Science and Technology for example) to have conjunctive use of power specifically in remote areas.

CHAPTER -I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. INTRODUCTION

Energy is now an unavoidable organ in the growth of the nation. Energy is also one of the essential infrastructures for economic growth, employment generation and poverty alleviation. The rate of economic growth in the new globalized economy is dependent on the availability of adequate, reliable and quality energy at competitive rates. Therefore, the basic responsibility of the "Electricity Industry" as the principal source of energy is to provide adequate power at economical cost, while ensuring reliable and quality supply.

The objective of rural electrification in initial years of planning in India was to be a social amenity and remained confined to only a few states. However with the importance of electricity increasing with a need for rapid development in states, REC began giving 90% grant to states and 10% as loan amount for investment, to ensure electrification of villages in all states. With a large objective, this was only possible with utilizations of funds appropriately by the SEB's (State Electricity Boards). As of 1999, there was 100% rural electrification achievement in developed states like Tamil Nadu etc. However in backward states, rural electrification coverage was barely 50% (Five Year Plan documents: energy, CMIE, March - April 1999).

1.2. BACKGROUND

In a developing country like India, intensive electrification is required both in rural and urban areas to accelerate growth and provide wide ranging services associated with electricity supply. Electricity in India is supplied to the general public both through state sponsored and Centrally-Sponsored Schemes (CSS). Providing electricity to all from state resources alone is difficult as it needs huge investment. Therefore, the Government of India has been trying to provide electrification facilities specifically in rural areas through various schemes, the latest being RGGVY that aims at 100% electrification of villages and provision of electricity for all. The policy makers felt rural India held the key to development scenario where about 70% of the country's population continues to

live. The scheme desired implementers to ensure electrification to the backward and socially and economically deprived classes. Thus, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and *Dalits* were to be accorded primary importance in the RGGVY scheme, while giving free electricity connection to BPL households. RGGVY was also to give connection to APL beneficiaries provided they paid for connection. Most of rural households in almost all states of India remained dark until RGGVY intervened. Prior to RGGVY several other schemes had forayed, as we will notice in the next few chapters. RGGVY has had the most success, especially in less developed states to provide access to rural and poor households that would have otherwise remained a distant dream for them.

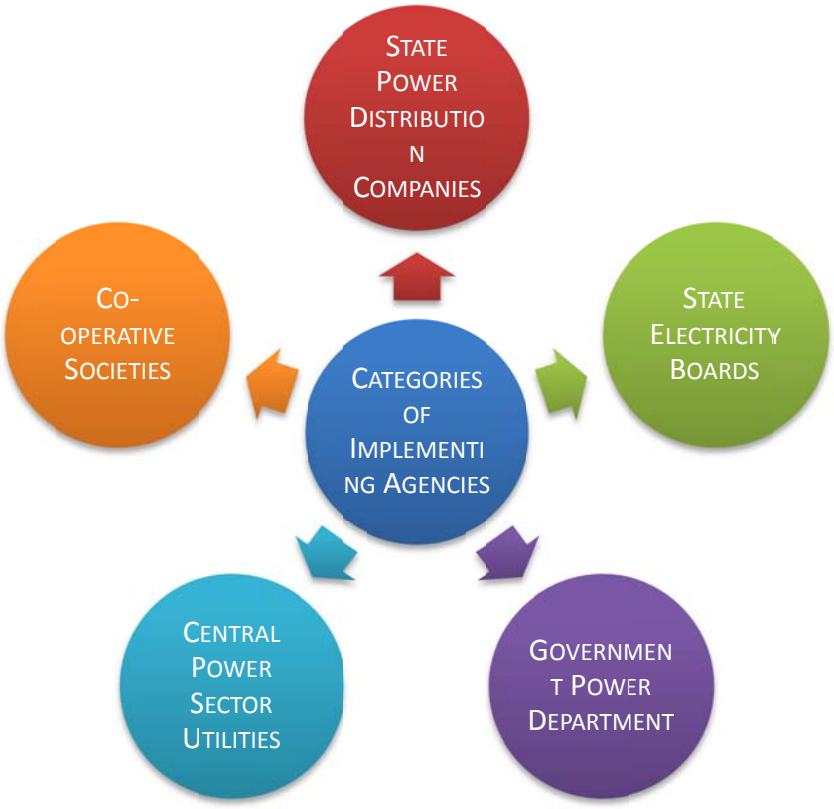
With the goal to bridge rural-urban gap and to provide reliable and quality power supply to rural areas, Ministry of Power, Government of India launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) on 4th April 2005 by merging all ongoing rural electrification programmes of the Ministry i.e. Rural Electrification under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP), Kutir Jyoti Scheme, and Accelerated Electrification of one lakh villages and more than one crore households.

1.3. ABOUT THE SCHEME

RGGVY was launched on 4th April 2005 with the principal objective of 100% rural village electrification and eventually providing electricity to all households in next five years. Broadly the scheme, at introduction, intended to accelerate rural development, generate employment and eliminate poverty through development in areas of irrigation, small scale industries, KVI industries, cold chains, health care, education and IT and other services. Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd (REC), the Nodal agency for implementing Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was to take a stellar role. Under this Yojana, 90% grant is provided by Government of India and 10% as loan by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) to the State Governments. District-wise Detailed Project Reports (DPR) are prepared by the concerned Distribution Company (DISCOM), Power Department, State Electricity Board (SEB) or Central Public Sector Utilities such as NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd. (NESCL), POWERGRID, National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) or Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), as the case may be, and submitted to Rural Electrification Corporation (REC). Detailed Project Reports are scrutinized and appraised by the REC and thereafter placed before the

Monitoring Committee at Ministry of Power for consideration and approval of the project. REC is also responsible for providing quality and timely monitoring of the programme during its implementation, according to prescribed guidelines. The following are categories of implementing agencies:

- State Power Distribution Companies
- State Electricity Boards
- Government Power Department
- Central Power Sector Utilities
- Co-operative Societies



1.4. The aims of RGGVY are

- ❖ Electrifying all villages and habitations as per new definition
- ❖ Providing access to electricity to all rural households
- ❖ Providing electricity connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families free of charge

1.5. INFRASTRUCTURE UNDER RGGVY

RGGVY aims at creation of infrastructure in villages at block and district level so that in future it would-be easier for full phase electrification. Village level infrastructure plays an important role to electrify the un-electrified villages, *bastis and padas*, where electric power has not reached. The following structures are to be set up for provision of electricity:

- Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) with 33/11 KV (or 66/11 KV) sub-station of adequate capacity in blocks where these do not exist.
- Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI) with provision of distribution transformer of appropriate capacity in villages/habitations.
- Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) Systems based on conventional & non-conventional energy sources where grid supply is not feasible or cost-effective. This was designed in the policy to meet power demand in villages where accessibility would be very low and infrastructure costs would run high.

1.6. FEATURES OF INTERVENTION

Prior to implementation of the scheme, guidelines and policies had been laid for effective execution through adoption of proper procedure. The following interventions were to be followed for timely implementation.

- Preparation of district based detailed project reports for execution on turnkey basis
- Involvement of central public sector undertakings of power ministry in implementation of some projects
- Certification of electrified village by the concerned *Gram Panchayat*
- Deployment of franchisee for the management of rural distribution for better consumer service and reduction in losses

- Undertaking by states for supply of electricity with minimum daily supply of 6-8 hours of electricity in the RGGVY network
- Making provision of requisite revenue subsidy by the states
- Determination of Bulk Supply Tariff (BST) for franchisee in a manner that ensures commercial viability
- Three tier quality monitoring Mechanism for XI Plan Schemes made mandatory
- Web based monitoring of progress
- Release of funds linked to achievement of pre-determined milestones
- Electronic transfer of funds right up to the contractor level
- Notification of Rural Electrification Plans by the state governments

CHAPTER -II

OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

2.1. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Evaluation of different developmental schemes/programmes plays a vital role in providing feedback information to the policy makers and planners on the actual performance and its impact. It also helps in formulation of better developed plans in future. The basic objective of this study is to evaluate the extent to which the Programme has achieved its objective, find out the factors responsible in its progress and suggest remedial measures that need to be employed to overcome the difficulties. The study also aims at providing feedback information to the policy makers and planners in the state on the actual performance and its impact. This evaluation study presents findings on progress, success, constraints and remedial measures to overcome the difficulties and offers an insight into the impacts of the intervention on beneficiaries, specifically those belonging to backward classes and women.

The followings are the objectives of the study:

- To assess the coverage of un-electrified villages/habitations and electrified villages for intensive electrification under RGGVY;
- To examine the extent of electrification of BPL households and *Dalit Bastis* and to examine the extent of assess to electricity to APL households and public places i.e. schools, *Panchayat* offices, health centers, dispensaries and community centers etc. electrified under the scheme;
- To verify the creation of infrastructures like Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) with at least 33/11 KV (66/11KV) sub-station in each block, Village Electrification Infrastructure with provision of distribution of transformers of appropriate capacity based as conventional & non-conventional energy sources in each village/habitation. Decentralized Distribution Generation (DDG) Systems where grid supply is not feasible or cost effective;

- To assess the implementing process and the activities/performance of various stakeholders such as the implementing Ministry, Rural Electrification Corporation, the state authorities/state utilities at state, district, block, *Panchayat* and habitation levels and the contractors engaged under the programme;

- To examine the availability, adequacy and timeliness of funds (grant and loan) ear-marked for rural electrification;

- To find out the reasons of slow implementation of the scheme and also to examine the quality of implementation in terms of hardware both for villagers and households as well as post implementation maintenance of hardware and experiences of owners of households;

- To verify the performance of the three tier monitoring mechanism proposed under the programme including best monitoring the progress;

- To examine, how far the franchisee system has been developed for the management of rural distribution for a better consumer service and reduction in losses;

- To verify, whether the electricity provided in the villages with a minimum daily supply of at least 6-8 hours in the RGGVY network;

- To verify, whether the State Governments have made provision of requisite revenue subsidies;

- To verify whether the prevailing electricity tariff both for domestic and commercial consumption purposes is within the capability of the BPL and *Dalit* households, if not what should be the revised rate as per their capability and the extent of default in payments;

- To study the impact of the scheme with respect to the enhancement of standard of living of the villagers due to decrease in the village burglary, decrease in the water-borne diseases due to easy supply of safe drinking water and increase in the income of the people by development of business ventures and increase in

the literacy rate due to improvement in the time duration and studying facilities and other related incentives to the villagers due to lighting facilities;

- To identify the bottlenecks with regard to the inadequacy in the formulation of policy design and guideline of the programme and suggest remedial measures to overcome the inadequacy/problems.

2.2. METHODOLOGY FOR THE STUDY

The RGGVY scheme is being evaluated after its substantial implementation at all India level. Our approach to evaluation is to have evaluation results that are objective and unbiased, can indicate which factors helped in achieving expected results and the ones that acted as constraints, and what can be done, within government framework, to further improve implementation and results. Specified and well-designed schedules at each level were used to derive actual facts and information. Evaluation study was carried out in a professional, realistic, diplomatic and ethical manner and supported by specific data to make an unbiased evaluation of programme. Result-Based Evaluation Logical Framework was used to link the impacts to outcomes, outputs, and objectives of the scheme. Focus Group Discussions held at village level aided to extract key information from the views of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of RGGVY at village level and the desired changes that can help make the scheme more effective. Various stakeholders were approached and interviewed to document level of impact of RGGVY scheme in sample areas. Official level discussions helped us to understand the constraints at pre and post implementation of the scheme.

2.2.1. SELECTION OF STATES

The states were selected by the Planning Commission, Government of India. The sample states have been selected taking into account two parameters, viz. amount of fund spent and physical achievements with regard to the un-electrified villages/newly electrified villages covered.

Multistage stratified sampling process has been adopted in selecting the states as below:

- **First Strata**
  - The percentage of achievement (BPL Households electrified) as per the target fixed in the states:
  - Total percentage achieved with respect to BPL Households = 46.90 (47%)
  - No. of states above 47% (country average) = 15
  - No. of states below 47% (country average) = 12
- **Second Strata**
  - The percentage of fund utilized by different states is calculated for all the states.
- **Third strata (the states have been selected from the strata on the basis of the parameters indicated below)**
  - Highest achievement (electrification of BPL Households) and less fund utilization
  - Higher achievement and comparatively less utilization
  - Higher achievement and higher percentage of utilization of fund
  - Less achievement and highest fund utilization
  - Less achievement and higher fund utilization
  - Less achievement and less fund utilization.

2.2.2. SELECTION OF DISTRICTS

The districts were selected by simple random sampling out of the total RGGVY implemented districts in the states. Number of sample districts was selected depending upon the total number of existing districts in the state. Sample districts were selected from the three strata below:

- States having more than 50 districts: 5 districts were selected from the higher achievement with respect to providing electric connection to households including BPL families.

- States having more than 30 districts and less than 50: 3 Districts were selected as above.

- States having more than 5 and less than 30: 2 districts were selected.

2.2.3. SELECTION OF BLOCKS

Two blocks were selected from each district on random basis from the higher achievement of connectivity provided under the scheme to the households including BPL. These blocks have been selected on consultation with district/block level officials and available information at the district level.

2.2.4. SELECTION OF VILLAGES

Four villages were selected from each block on random basis, after consultation with officials. Emphasis has been given to those villages based on many factors such as challenges to implementation, electricity access to *dalits/*tribals/Backward classes, electrification of institutions if any, enhancement of villagers' income, low voltage, etc.

2.2.5. SELECTION OF BENEFICIARY

Ten beneficiary households were to be selected on random basis (8 BPL + 2 APL) from each selected village. Although the number of BPL beneficiaries required to be covered from each sample village were available in almost every village, it was not the case for APL beneficiaries. Where APL households were either not available or not available for discussion in a sample village, then the number has been substituted with BPL households. Similarly where the required number of BPL beneficiaries were not there in the village (such as in some villages of Northern states as they had been previously electrified), then BPL beneficiaries from other sample villages within the same block have been covered. Thus the total number of beneficiaries, 3040 required for discussion have been approached (the target for reaching beneficiary households).

2.2.6. SELECTION OF NON-BENEFICIARY

Three non-beneficiaries were to be selected from each sample village. However in a few villages, it was revealed through FGDs with beneficiaries that non-beneficiaries who practiced hooking (unauthorized access to electricity) refused to come forward and make them available for discussion. Most often it was found that there was nobody available in non-beneficiary households to discuss as they have migrated for work. In such cases only the number of non-beneficiaries available has been included for the study from that village. Another important observation is that in developed states such as Tamil Nadu, an electrified state, no non-beneficiaries have been found from the sample villages. As a result, the target to reach the required number of non-beneficiaries could not be met for the study. Information from non-beneficiaries has been extracted with the help of pre-structured questionnaires.

2.2.7. SELECTION OF INSTITUTION

Very few institutions were found to be electrified through RGGVY in sample districts of the states. Where institutions (either a school, or a *Panchayat* Office, or a health centre, or a Community Centre) were electrified through RGGVY, discussions were pursued with authorities subject to their availability. Discussion with state level officials offered many insights as to status of electrification of institutions in other regions of the state. It was mostly found that similar trends followed within other regions of a sample state as well. Thus the required number of institutions to be visited for the study could not be met.

2.2.8. SELECTION OF FOCUS GROUP

From each sample village one FGD was organized consisting of members, such as *Sarpanch*/village headman, village school teacher, village postmaster and knowledgeable persons, subject to their availability. Villagers and beneficiaries willingly participated in the discussion to add inputs for betterment of the scheme and reveal existing challenges post implementation. The actual scenarios were derived at the village level FGD. Detailed discussions were made in the presence of all the available members. Personal or individual views related to the scheme were captured and

recorded for data analysis. The requisite number of FGDs was conducted as per sample objectives.

2.3. Sample Details

The number of samples to be completed was chosen prior to the study. However block and village selection were done after discussion with district level and block level officials through random sampling method. The sample abstract is illustrated in Table 2 while the state-wise sample districts are illustrated in Table 2.1 through Serial No (Sl. No.) 1 through 15.

2.2. Sample details of RGGVY study

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Districts Selected	Number of Blocks	Number of Villages	Number of Beneficiary	Number of Non Beneficiary	Number of FGDs
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	4	16	160	48	16
2	Assam	2	4	16	160	48	16
3	Bihar	3	6	24	240	72	24
4	Gujarat	2	4	16	160	48	16
5	Haryana	2	4	16	160	48	16
6	Himachal	2	4	16	160	48	16
7	Jharkhand	2	4	16	160	48	16
8	Karnataka	2	4	16	160	48	16
9	Madhya Pradesh	3	6	24	240	72	24
10	Orissa	3	6	24	240	72	24
11	Punjab	2	4	16	160	48	16
12	Rajasthan	3	6	24	240	72	24
13	Tamil Nadu	3	6	24	240	0	24
14	Uttar Pradesh	5	10	40	400	120	40
15	West Bengal	2	4	16	160	48	16
	Total	38	76	304	3040	840	304

2.3. RGGVY Sample Blocks and Villages of All 15 States

Sl. No.	Sample States	Sample Districts	Sample Blocks	Sample Villages
1	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Chebrolu	Chebrolu
	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Chebrolu	Narakoduru
	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Chebrolu	Gudavarru
	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Chebrolu	Suddapalli
	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Vatticherukuru	Katrapadu
	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Vatticherukuru	Vinjanampadu
	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Vatticherukuru	Lemallepadu
	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Vatticherukuru	Kovelamudi
	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Kodapur	MunidevaniPally
	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Kodapur	Gunthapally
	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Kodapur	Terpole
	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Kodapur	Gollapally
	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Patancheru	Inole
	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Patancheru	Sultanpur
	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Patancheru	Peddakanjarla
	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Patancheru	Indresham
2	Assam	Kamrup	Bihdia Jagikona	Patrapur
	Assam	Kamrup	Bihdia Jagikona	Autala
	Assam	Kamrup	Bihdia Jagikona	Baredala
	Assam	Kamrup	Bihdia Jagikona	Jayantipur
	Assam	Kamrup	Bezera	Barpalah
	Assam	Kamrup	Bezera	Khudrapalah
	Assam	Kamrup	Bezera	Barmola
	Assam	Kamrup	Bezera	Bhomlahati
	Assam	Nalbari	Pub Nalbari	Paikar Kuchi
	Assam	Nalbari	Pub Nalbari	Sandha
	Assam	Nalbari	Pub Nalbari	Kendukuchi
	Assam	Nalbari	Pub Nalbari	Alengidal
	Assam	Nalbari	Baska	Belguripather
	Assam	Nalbari	Baska	2No Katilgaon
	Assam	Nalbari	Baska	Batabari
	Assam	Nalbari	Baska	Madhupur
3	Bihar	Jehanabad	Ratni Faridpur	Fauladpur
	Bihar	Jehanabad	Ratni Faridpur	Uchitta
	Bihar	Jehanabad	Ratni Faridpur	Maulanachak
	Bihar	Jehanabad	Ratni Faridpur	Badauli
	Bihar	Jehanabad	Jehanabad	Kumhwan
	Bihar	Jehanabad	Jehanabad	Makhdumpur
	Bihar	Jehanabad	Jehanabad	Kakariya
	Bihar	Jehanabad	Jehanabad	Dhuriya
	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Marwan	Roksa
	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Marwan	Katha
	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Marwan	Barkagaon
	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Marwan	Bhagwatpur
	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Kanti	Ratanpura
	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Kanti	Khajuri
	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Kanti	Chattarpatti
	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Kanti	Birpur
	Bihar	Madhubani	Rahika	Birsair
	Bihar	Madhubani	Rahika	Khajuri
	Bihar	Madhubani	Rahika	Keshopur
	Bihar	Madhubani	Rahika	Saalempur
	Bihar	Madhubani	Pandoul	Pandaul

2.3. RGGVY Sample Blocks and Villages of All 15 States

Sl. No.	Sample States	Sample Districts	Sample Blocks	Sample Villages
	Bihar	Madhubani	Pandoul	Salempur
	Bihar	Madhubani	Pandoul	Majhaul
	Bihar	Madhubani	Pandoul	Dahibhat Madhopur
4	Gujarat	Mehsana	Mahesana	Gorad
	Gujarat	Mehsana	Mahesana	Panchot
	Gujarat	Mehsana	Mahesana	Chhathiyarda
	Gujarat	Mehsana	Mahesana	Kharasda
	Gujarat	Mehsana	Visnagar	Basana
	Gujarat	Mehsana	Visnagar	Kuvasana
	Gujarat	Mehsana	Visnagar	Lachhadi
	Gujarat	Mehsana	Visnagar	Rampura(Kansa)
	Gujarat	Narmada	Tilakwada	Kantharpura
	Gujarat	Narmada	Tilakwada	Ferkuva
	Gujarat	Narmada	Tilakwada	Jetpur
	Gujarat	Narmada	Tilakwada	Alwa
	Gujarat	Narmada	Nandod	Motiraval
	Gujarat	Narmada	Nandod	Naniraval
	Gujarat	Narmada	Nandod	Fulwadi
	Gujarat	Narmada	Nandod	Vansla
5	Haryana	Panchkula	Barwala	Bataur
	Haryana	Panchkula	Barwala	Bhareli
	Haryana	Panchkula	Barwala	Kazam Pur
	Haryana	Panchkula	Barwala	Khatauli
	Haryana	Panchkula	Pinjore	Lohgarh
	Haryana	Panchkula	Pinjore	Basolan
	Haryana	Panchkula	Pinjore	Nand Pur
	Haryana	Panchkula	Pinjore	Kedar Pur
	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Thanesar	Ramgarh
	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Thanesar	Partap Garh
	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Thanesar	Daulat Pur
	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Thanesar	Khanpur Kolian
	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Shahbad	Maddipur
	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Shahbad	Samalakhi
	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Shahbad	Habana
	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Shahbad	Bhokar Majra
6	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur Sadar	Luhnoo
	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur Sadar	Degsech
	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur Sadar	Changer Palasiyan
	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur Sadar	Nalag
	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Jhandutta	Panoh
	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Jhandutta	Nalti (Dugli)
	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Jhandutta	Samoh
	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Jhandutta	Jhandutta
	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour	Nahan	Ban Kalan (1629600)
	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour	Nahan	Sambhalka
	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour	Nahan	Nalka
	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour	Nahan	Dhol Salari
	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour	Paonta	Smaun Kanyan
	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour	Paonta	Thakur Kujewala
	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour	Paonta	Misarwala
	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour	Paonta	Parduni
7	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Ratu	Chauli
	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Ratu	Hochar
	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Ratu	Pheta
	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Ratu	Hisri
	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Lapung	Daranda

2.3. RGGVY Sample Blocks and Villages of All 15 States

Sl. No.	Sample States	Sample Districts	Sample Blocks	Sample Villages
	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Lapung	Duru
	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Lapung	Khatanga
	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Lapung	Tetra
	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Ghatsila	Chholagora
	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Ghatsila	Naryanpur Tola (Bankati Main village)
	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Ghatsila	Kalchiti
	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Ghatsila	Edalbeda
	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Potka	Maradih tola (Jhariya Main Village)
	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Potka	Dhobni
	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Potka	Lepo tola (Jhariya Main Village)
	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Potka	Narayanpur
8	Karnataka	Mandya	Pandavpura	Kennalu
	Karnataka	Mandya	Pandavpura	Jayanthinagara
	Karnataka	Mandya	Pandavpura	Pattasomanahally
	Karnataka	Mandya	Pandavpura	Shambunahalli
	Karnataka	Mandya	Mandya (extra villages available list)	Echagere
	Karnataka	Mandya	Mandya (extra villages available list)	Shivara
	Karnataka	Mandya	Mandya (extra villages available list)	Rayashettypura
	Karnataka	Mandya	Mandya (extra villages available list)	G. Kebbahalli
	Karnataka	Haveri	Haveri (extra villages available list)	Kabur
	Karnataka	Haveri	Haveri	Benakanahalli
	Karnataka	Haveri	Haveri	Kabur Tanda
	Karnataka	Haveri	Haveri	Hambardi
	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Adur
	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Shigihalli
	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Shankrikoppa
	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Kadiyallapur
9	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore	Rangwasa
	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore	Dharnawad
	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore	Balya Kheda
	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore	Khemana
	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Sanwer	Dargikardia
	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Sanwer	Malikhedi
	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Sanwer	Guran
	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Sanwer	Brahman Pipilya
	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Guna	Singwasa
	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Guna	Bisoniya
	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Guna	Puraposhar
	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Guna	Khejra
	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Raghogarh	Dorana
	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Raghogarh	Pagara
	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Raghogarh	Banskhedi
	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Raghogarh	Gunjari
	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Ratlam	Nougwa kalan
	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Ratlam	Nayapura
	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Ratlam	Kanderwasa
	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Ratlam	Bhadwasa
	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Jaora	Mina kheda

2.3. RGGVY Sample Blocks and Villages of All 15 States

Sl. No.	Sample States	Sample Districts	Sample Blocks	Sample Villages
	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Jaora	Alampur Thikria
	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Jaora	Binoli
	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Jaora	Islam nagar
10	Odisha	Kendrapara	Kendrapara	Baro
	Odisha	Kendrapara	Kendrapara	Nilikana
	Odisha	Kendrapara	Kendrapara	Pingola
	Odisha	Kendrapara	Kendrapara	Kora
	Odisha	Kendrapara	Derabish	Ratadia Khandasahi
	Odisha	Kendrapara	Derabish	Oldhi
	Odisha	Kendrapara	Derabish	Anuapara
	Odisha	Kendrapara	Derabish	Fakirabad
	Odisha	Angul	Chhendipada	Chhotagolagadia
	Odisha	Angul	Chhendipada	Golagadiajungle
	Odisha	Angul	Chhendipada	Nanguli
	Odisha	Angul	Chhendipada	Kunjabiharipur
	Odisha	Angul	Kaniha	Kandasara
	Odisha	Angul	Kaniha	Karadei
	Odisha	Angul	Kaniha	Jadunathpur
	Odisha	Angul	Kaniha	Balangi
	Odisha	Bargarh	Ambhabona	Arjunda
	Odisha	Bargarh	Ambhabona	Santhara
	Odisha	Bargarh	Ambhabona	Kusumdhi
	Odisha	Bargarh	Ambhabona	Khaprakhol
	Odisha	Bargarh	Bijepur	B.Nuapali
	Odisha	Bargarh	Bijepur	Charpali
	Odisha	Bargarh	Bijepur	Kesaipali
	Odisha	Bargarh	Bijepur	Jhirlipali
11	Punjab	Patiala	Nabha	Roti Maouran
	Punjab	Patiala	Nabha	Ajnoda Kalan
	Punjab	Patiala	Nabha	Simbron
	Punjab	Patiala	Nabha	Kansua Khurd
	Punjab	Patiala	Samana	Marori
	Punjab	Patiala	Samana	Kularan
	Punjab	Patiala	Samana	Fatehpur
	Punjab	Patiala	Samana	Shahpur
	Punjab	Moga	Baghapurana	Smadh bhai
	Punjab	Moga	Baghapurana	Phullewla
	Punjab	Moga	Baghapurana	Demru kalan
	Punjab	Moga	Baghapurana	Dhilwan
	Punjab	Moga	Moga 2	Daudahoor
	Punjab	Moga	Moga 2	Daulatpur niwan
	Punjab	Moga	Moga 2	Daulatpura ucha
	Punjab	Moga	Moga 2	Ghal kalan
12	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Dudu	Nachnipura
	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Dudu	Dayalpura
	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Dudu	Norangpura
	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Dudu	Keriya
	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Basi	Bainara
	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Basi	Kho-Ghati
	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Basi	Dyoda Chod
	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Basi	Kanota
	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Khanpur	Banniya (Main village Behniya)
	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Khanpur	Pitampura
	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Khanpur	Bisankhedi
	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Khanpur	Mahira

2.3. RGGVY Sample Blocks and Villages of All 15 States

Sl. No.	Sample States	Sample Districts	Sample Blocks	Sample Villages
	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Jhalarpatan	Gubardikhurd(Guwari Khurd)
	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Jhalarpatan	Kolana
	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Jhalarpatan	Changeri
	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Jhalarpatan	Samrai
	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	Rajsamand	Emri
	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	Rajsamand	Rajyawasha
	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	Rajsamand	Amloyee
	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	Rajsamand	Bhatoli
	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	Nathdwara	Modawa
	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	Nathdwara	Kiyawas
	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	Nathdwara	Bijnol
	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	Nathdwara	Dudhpura
13	Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	Cuddaler	Malayadi Kuppam
	Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	Cuddaler	Pethan Kuppam
	Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	Cuddaler	Pallipattu
	Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	Cuddaler	MP Agaram
	Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	Annagramam	Palapattu
	Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	Annagramam	Vadakku Sathipattu
	Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	Annagramam	Elumedu
	Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	Annagramam	P N Palayam
	Tamilnadu	Erode	Modakurichi	Kulur
	Tamilnadu	Erode	Modakurichi	Kagam
	Tamilnadu	Erode	Modakurichi	Thuyyam Poondurai
	Tamilnadu	Erode	Modakurichi	M.S. Mangalam
	Tamilnadu	Erode	Kodumudi	Ichipalayam
	Tamilnadu	Erode	Kodumudi	Kondalam
	Tamilnadu	Erode	Kodumudi	Kolathu Palayam
	Tamilnadu	Erode	Kodumudi	Ayyampalayam
	Tamilnadu	Tiruvannamalai	Thiruvannamalai	Adaiyur
	Tamilnadu	Tiruvannamalai	Thiruvannamalai	Adiannamalai
	Tamilnadu	Tiruvannamalai	Thiruvannamalai	Devanandal
	Tamilnadu	Tiruvannamalai	Thiruvannamalai	Athiyandal
	Tamilnadu	Tiruvannamalai	Thurinjapuram	Durgainammiyandal
	Tamilnadu	Tiruvannamalai	Thurinjapuram	Devanampet
	Tamilnadu	Tiruvannamalai	Thurinjapuram	Enam Kari Yandal
	Tamilnadu	Tiruvannamalai	Thurinjapuram	Kalasthambody
14	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Fatehpur	Banar
	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Fatehpur	Deokalia
	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Fatehpur	Sultanpur
	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Fatehpur	Tandwa (Tunua) Nankari
	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Banki	Nagar
	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Banki	Bhitora
	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Banki	Bichlakha
	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Banki	Chacherwa
	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Khalilabad	Belwniya
	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Khalilabad	Azampur
	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Khalilabad	Jangle Own
	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Khalilabad	Chak pihari
	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Nath Nagar	Alinagar
	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Nath Nagar	Manpur
	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Nath Nagar	Harpur
	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Nath Nagar	Cholkhari
	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Tirwa	Pala
	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Tirwa	Nanhepur
	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Tirwa	Sukhi

2.3. RGGVY Sample Blocks and Villages of All 15 States

Sl. No.	Sample States	Sample Districts	Sample Blocks	Sample Villages
	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Tirwa	Angadpur
	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Kannauj	Durjanapur
	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Kannauj	KatriDongarpur
	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Kannauj	Dariyapur Patti
	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Kannauj	Katri Rampur Ladgaita
	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Bhadohi	Maihardopatti
	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Bhadohi	Purusottampur
	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Bhadohi	Chakchanda
	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Bhadohi	Harichandanpur
	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Deegh	Sivrampur
	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Deegh	Bihrojpur
	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Deegh	Shivnathpur Patti
	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Deegh	Ghansyampur
	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	Sadabad	Bichpuri
	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	Sadabad	Bijalpur
	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	Sadabad	Karsora
	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	Sadabad	Pipramai
	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	Sahapau	Dhanoli
	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	Sahapau	Mahavat Pur
	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	Sahapau	Nagla Khangama
	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	Sahapau	Garhi Chanta
15	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	Debra	Haipath
	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	Debra	Paikpari
	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	Debra	Salkuti
	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	Debra	Simana Subhadra Part
	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	Sabong	Jala Bindu
	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	Sabong	Basantpur
	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	Sabong	Benedighi
	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	Sabong	Dihi Palsa (Palsya)
	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	Sandeshkhali-1	Petua Dhaniahati
	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	Sandeshkhali-2	Radhanagar
	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	Sandeshkhali-3	Raypur
	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	Sandeshkhali-4	Sankardah Abad
	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	Minakhan	Bargaon Gopalpur
	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	Minakhan	Debdol
	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	Minakhan	Kumarjol
	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	Minakhan	Matbari

2.4. REFERENCE PERIOD

The reference period used for this study is 10th and 11th Five Year Plan.

2.5. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The field survey covered 38 districts in the 15 selected sample states. Implementation work did not start in the year of launching of the scheme in all of the sample states. Thus all the sample states were not covered in the 10th plan period. The implementation of the scheme started late in some of the sample states due to delay in receiving the Letter of Award (LOA).Late implementation of the scheme could not result in major transformation, yet beneficiaries from these areas reported certain benefits such as increased visibility and safety.

APL households electrified through RGGVY were either not available or not available for discussion in every sample village. Only a handful of institutions were electrified in a few sample villages. These institutions have been approached by researchers to obtain information for this study.

ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP AND IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY

3.1. ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

Organisational structure has a lot to do with the management of any programme, RGGVY not being any exception. The structure envisaged by the programme for conceptualization, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation with various levels appear to have stood the test of time and has helped in achieving most of the objectives of the programme. The principal linkage across organizations, the government at the centre, the public sector undertaking acting as nodal, the respective state government, state electricity boards, and the implementing agencies is discussed below along with the organizational structure.

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

3.2. IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY

Planning for implementation is contingent upon the availability of an approved detailed project report. Detailed Project Report (DPR) and guidelines are the two major instruments that are used to carry on with implementation works. After getting the letter of award (also known as LOA) the implementation work starts at the district, block and village level. The contractors are recruited after a due and established process

for installation of infrastructure. They are also responsible for internal wiring of the BPL beneficiary households. The contractors procure all the requisite materials as per specifications recommended by state electricity board (SEB) or state electricity authority (responsible for state's electrification works). As per the DPR the contractor installs poles, provides Low Tension (LT) line and HT (High Tension) line. Household/Beneficiary electrification is also another responsibility of the contractor. For household electrification, they use the latest BPL list received from the district administration. Contractors complete the work in villages which are nearer to the location, where the work has already started. The implementation is region specific because different agencies are engaged in different regions.

3.3. Activities and Performance of Various Implementing Agencies/Stakeholders

The following agencies are involved in implementation of RGGVY:

REC: Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) is the nodal agency that supervises the entire works of the distribution companies at the time of implementation in the respective states.

State Electricity Board: State Electricity Boards or the state electricity authority in the respective states co-ordinate the implementation and the supervision work for RGGVY scheme. Electricity boards/authorities are also responsible for selection of contractors/institutions which will be engaged for the electrification work.

Transmission: In each state there is a power transmission authority that engages in building, maintaining and operating an efficient and coordinating an economical transmission system within its territorial jurisdiction. This authority is responsible for inter-connection arrangement between the generating company and distribution company/user. The authority prepares a comprehensive master plan to cover the state's electricity needs as per requirement, either in rural areas or Urban Local Body (ULBs). The authority also coordinates with Central Transmission Utility in the planning of inter-state transmission systems relating to the state. The state governments, in order to meet the growing demand, especially to achieve 100% rural electrification, were expected to encourage investment by the private sector.

Distribution: With a view to improve and introduce reforms in the distribution sector the Government of India launched the Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP) during 2003 which was subsequently renamed as Accelerated Power Development Reforms Programme (APDRP).The state governments in their commitment to electrify all villages and rural households by the end of the 11th Plan had been trying to strengthen their power distribution system. This was to be achieved through timely execution of all distribution schemes both in urban and rural areas and regular monitoring. Similarly revenue sustainability, a crucial factor in maintaining the infrastructure created was to be given due priority. Electricity franchisee is a concept introduced to collect revenue from beneficiaries and reduce distribution loss in rural areas. Franchisee system is still to be fully implemented and used in all sample states.

All eligible beneficiaries either in APL or BPL category receive a meter connection. For BPL consumers this is almost always free whereas the APL beneficiaries pay a charge for connection including the meter. Involvement of community, NGOs, village nodal person's etc. is ensured to make users aware about conserving energy and making efficient and optimum use of electricity.

Contractor: Contractors engaged in the district are responsible to complete their work with the help of their sub-contractors. Contractors progress with RGGVY implementation as per guidelines and DPR. Villagers, nodal persons at the village, Block level and district level officials cooperate at the time of implementation at the villages. *Pradhans* and villagers play a major role in assisting the contractor for identification of beneficiaries. It is observed that, where the contractor employed efficient man power, the progress in implementation was more effective.

Gram Panchayat: After village electrification, Gram Panchayat *Pradhan/Sarpanch* certifies the electrification work in the required and specified format. *Pradhans* at Gram *Panchayat* level and villagers at village level are satisfied with the scheme that aims at full rural electrification.

3.4. BENEFIT DELIVERY MECHANISM

There are number of stakeholders entrusted with respective activities to ensure smooth electrification of beneficiary households. Generation, Transmission and Distribution companies are involved in different regions of the state for village electrification. Through proper procedural follow-up, village electrification is completed.

Objective of the scheme is to provide electricity to the beneficiaries in the stipulated period of time. The scheme entails the turnkey contractors to complete the project within this time. The contractors are selected and engaged by the state electricity board/state electricity authority. The turnkey contractors also engage sub-contractors for completion of work in a timely manner. The contractors have to purchase all requisite materials as per specifications recommended by state electricity board office. Contractors are mandated to cover two major works under the RGGVY scheme. The first mandate is to create the infrastructure with the supply of materials and erection of works for villages included under the scheme. The second mandate is to complete all internal wiring for eligible BPL households.

It is has been found that infrastructures have been created by qualified and experienced persons engaged by the sub-contractors, as per the norms of electricity department. The Executive Engineers and SDOs have verified and monitored these works at village level. The internal wiring in BPL households has been done by qualified sub-contractors duly supervised by SDOs through their junior engineering staff.

In most sample states BPL households did not have to go through any application process before availing its rightful free connection under the scheme. The contractor filled out all the requisite number of forms for the selected beneficiaries from the list. During the completion of infrastructural formalities in a particular village, he had beneficiaries sign the form. The electric connection is finally given once all necessary internal wiring, provision of electrical accessories is completed. Once all the connections are given, the contractor deposits the signed form of beneficiaries at the concerned electricity office in the district. The entire process of application and connection is free for the BPL household in almost all the sample states.

Although the system of identification and connection is simple, villagers feel that the system has a major drawback. Several BPL households have attained APL status and are able to sustain it, yet due to their BPL cards and inclusion of the family household's name in the BPL list, they continue to get free connection and other advantages that should otherwise be made available to only the deserving BPL families. For APL households, to avail electricity connection, they fill out an application form and deposit the same with fees at the electricity office.

3.5. SELECTION PROCESS OF VILLAGE AND BENEFICIARY

The following procedure is followed while selecting beneficiaries at the village level:

Village: DPR is the core information used for RGGVY implementation. After receiving the letter of award for scheme implementation, DPR is referred to, in order to select all target villages where electrification work needs to be carried out.

Beneficiary: Under RGGVY scheme, both BPL and APL households can become beneficiaries. But only BPL households receive free connection through RGGVY. For selection of BPL beneficiaries' latest approved BPL list is taken into account. The BPL list is handed over to the contractors and also to the distribution companies by the district administration for implementation of the scheme. Since the contractor who is assigned with the responsibility to provide connection in the village, is not a local person, it was important to appoint a local person to identify the right BPL household. The local appointed person assisted the person-in-charge for providing electricity connection. As per RGGVY scheme, after the BPL households received free electricity connection, the head of the *Gram Panchayat* (usually the *Sarpanch*) certified that the village was electrified.

EVALUATION OF THE SCHEME

4.1. FINANCIAL DEVOLUTION AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 90% grant is provided from the Government of India which releases funds to the Chief Account Officer in a separate bank account at respective state level. Then from the state level funds are released to respective Executive Engineers on requisition and verification to be utilized for payment to the turnkey contractors through RTGS. The entire project cost is released in four phases such as 3:3:3:1.

In the first phase contractors are released 30% of the project cost. When Utilization Certificate for 80% or more (of the 30% of the total project cost) is submitted by the contractor to the Executive Engineer, then the contractor is eligible to get the fund released for the second phase. This process continues up to 90% of the fund release; in three phases. Once utilization certificate for 90% of the funds released is received from the turnkey contractor, the final 10% fund is released to his account by the Executive Engineer. This is the usual pattern for project cost realization and utilization of funds set for RGGVY scheme, in all sample states.

4.1. District-wise details of Sanction and Release Amounts (Rs. Lakh)

Name of the State	Name of the District	5 Year Plan	Name of Implementing Agency	Date of Sanction	Sanctioned Project Cost (in ₹Lakh)	Date of Award of Contract	Awarded Cost/Revised cost (in ₹ Lakh)	Amount Released (in ₹ Lakh)	Amount Released (%)
Assam	KAMRUP	11th Plan	ASSAM,SEB	05-03-2008	10310.7	12-02-2009	22743.72	20162.3	89
Assam	NALBARI	11th Plan	ASSAM,SEB	05-03-2008	3614.56	12-02-2009	8528.26	7556.33	89
Assam	**Average for two districts**				**13925.26**		**31271.98**	**27718.63**	**89**
Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	10th Plan	SPDCO AP	07-10-2005	3225.38	02-08-2006	2629.12	2848.47	108
Andhra Pradesh	MEDAK	11th Plan	CPDCO AP	05-03-2008	2176.46	23-02-2010	3219.96	2782.05	86
Andhra Pradesh	**Average for two districts**				**5401.84**		**5849.08**	**5630.52**	**96**
Bihar	MADHUBANI	10th Plan	NHPC	31-01-2005	2963.8	24-05-2006	4984.5	4263.22	86
Bihar	MADHUBANI	11th Plan	NHPC	08-04-2008	8702.3	20-02-2009	11726.53	10371.18	88
Bihar	JEHANABAD	11th Plan	POWER GRID	05-03-2008	4839.13	05-03-2007	6139.17	5114.66	83
Bihar	MUZAFFARPUR	11th Plan	POWER GRID	25-03-2008	17880.62	29-01-2009	17880.62	15097.16	84
Bihar	**Average for three districts**				**34385.85**		**40730.82**	**34846.22**	**86**
Gujarat	NARMADA	10th Plan	POWER GRID	24-04-2006	1392.2	30-11-2006	1636.59	1475.6	90
Gujarat	MAHESANA	11th Plan	UGVCL	05-03-2008	1150.67	16-05-2006	826.82	734.88	89
Gujarat	**Average for two districts**				**2542.87**		**2463.41**	**2210.48**	**90**
Haryana	KURUKSHETRA	11th Plan	UHBVNL	05-03-2008	881.46	11-10-2007	986.3	841.4	85
Haryana	PANCHKULA	11th Plan	UHBVNL	05-03-2008	341.45	23-10-2007	429.42	380.96	89
Haryana	**Average for two districts**				**1222.91**		**1415.72**	**1222.36**	**86**
Himachal Pradesh	BILASPUR	11th Plan	HPSEB	08-04-2008	308.78	28-02-2009	417.06	386.28	93
Himachal Pradesh	SIRMAUR	11th Plan	HPSEB	05-03-2008	2976.36	28-02-2009	4939.07	4158.99	84
Himachal Pradesh	**Average for two districts**				**3285.14**		**5356.13**	**4545.27**	**85**
Jharkhand	PURBI SINGHBHUM	10th Plan	JHSEB	30-11-2006	10785.14	30-12-2006	16649.65	14932.56	90

4.1. District-wise details of Sanction and Release Amounts (Rs. Lakh)

Name of the State	Name of the District	5 Year Plan	Name of Implementing Agency	Date of Sanction	Sanctioned Project Cost (in ₹Lakh)	Date of Award of Contract	Awarded Cost/Revised cost (in ₹ Lakh)	Amount Released (in ₹ Lakh)	Amount Released (%)
Jharkhand	RANCHI	11th Plan	NTPC	05-03-2008	21943.02	11-09-2008	18684.65	16429.28	88
Jharkhand	**Average for two districts**				**32728.16**		**35334.3**	**31361.84**	**89**
Karnataka	MANDYA	10th Plan	CESCO	04-10-2005	819.03	02-01-2006	1342.9	1208.53	90
Karnataka	HAVERI	10th Plan	HESCO	04-10-2005	1961.37	20-01-2006	3005.27	2260.19	75
Karnataka	**Average for two districts**				**2780.4**		**4348.17**	**3468.72**	**80**
Madhya Pradesh	INDORE	10th Plan	MPPsKVVCL	02-01-2006	2734.86	04-08-2006	3008.82	2707.11	90
Madhya Pradesh	GUNA	10th Plan	NTPC	17-05-2006	6052.89	19-07-2006	9948.82	8797.44	88
Madhya Pradesh	RATLAM	11th Plan	MPPsKVVCL	05-03-2008	6798.7	22-02-2009	7745.08	6014.41	78
Madhya Pradesh	**Average for three districts**				**15586.45**		**20702.72**	**17518.96**	**85**
Odisha	ANUGUL	10th Plan	NTPC	10-10-2006	11991.46	09-03-2007	13350.42	11763.09	88
Odisha	BARGARH	11th Plan	NTPC	05-03-2008	9561.57	02-09-2008	8422.4	7344.16	87
Odisha	KENDRAPARA	11th Plan	POWER GRID	05-03-2008	10470.33	17-10-2008	11248.22	9615.08	85
Odisha	**Average for three districts**				**32023.36**		**33021.04**	**28722.33**	**87**
Punjab	MOGA	11th Plan	PSEB	05-03-2008	713.21	28-08-2008	877.48	263.42	30
Punjab	PATIALA	11th Plan	PSEB	05-03-2008	850.19	28-08-2008	1049.06	314.76	30
Punjab	**Average for two districts**				**1563.4**		**1926.54**	**578.18**	**30**
Rajasthan	RAJSAMAND	10th Plan	AVVNL	30-09-2005	2545.59	24-04-2006	3060.95	2465.37	81
Rajasthan	JHALAWAR	10th Plan	POWER GRID	11-05-2006	4896.62	20-10-2006	4896.62	4103.96	84
Rajasthan	JAIPUR	11th Plan	JVVNL	05-03-2008	3982.73	02-05-2008	4801.46	4249.3	89
Rajasthan	**Average for three districts**				**11424.94**		**12759.03**	**10818.63**	**85**
Tamil Nadu	CUDDALORE	11th Plan	TNEB	05-03-2008	2451.82	18-06-2008	2451.82	1971.53	80

4.1. District-wise details of Sanction and Release Amounts (Rs. Lakh)

Name of the State	Name of the District	5 Year Plan	Name of Implementing Agency	Date of Sanction	Sanctioned Project Cost (in ₹ Lakh)	Date of Award of Contract	Awarded Cost/Revised cost (in ₹ Lakh)	Amount Released (in ₹ Lakh)	Amount Released (%)
Tamil Nadu	ERODE	11th Plan	TNEB	05-03-2008	1336.86	18-06-2008	1336.86	779.26	58
Tamil Nadu	TIRUVANNAMALAI	11th Plan	TNEB	05-03-2008	2189.11	18-06-2008	2189.11	1781.05	81
Tamil Nadu	**Average for three districts**				**5977.79**		**5977.79**	**4531.84**	**76**
Uttar Pradesh	HATHRAS	10th Plan	DVVNL	31-01-2005	884.59	27-07-2005	1749.65	1552.77	89
Uttar Pradesh	KANNAUJ	10th Plan	DVVNL	31-01-2005	2606.64	24-06-2005	3959.84	3516.35	89
Uttar Pradesh	BARABANKI	10th Plan	MVVNL	25-01-2005	5723.93	17-08-2005	7636.6	6872.94	90
Uttar Pradesh	SANT KABIR NAGAR	10th Plan	PUVVNL	25-01-2005	4506.22	12-07-2005	7216.14	5338.57	74
Uttar Pradesh	SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR	10th Plan	PUVVNL	25-01-2005	995.08	18-07-2005	1539.85	1366.29	89
Uttar Pradesh	**Average for five districts**				**14716.46**		**22102.08**	**18646.92**	**84**
West Bengal	MEDINIPUR	10th Plan	DVC	21-02-2005	7771.43	01-04-2005	7771.44	6994.19	90
West Bengal	MEDINIPUR	10th Plan	NTPC	21-02-2005	2029.92	14-07-2005	2888.28	2599.46	90
West Bengal	MEDINIPUR	10th Plan	POWER GRID	18-03-2005	16555.73	27-02-2006	23733.03	20516.26	86
West Bengal	NORTH TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	10th Plan	WBSEB	31-01-2005	434.48	19-10-2005	497.96	448.2	90
West Bengal	MEDINIPUR	11th Plan	NTPC	04-04-2008	1839.48	02-09-2009	2366.96	2098.44	89
West Bengal	MEDINIPUR	11th Plan	POWER GRID	28-03-2008	34269.88	30-10-2008	40000.46	35186.86	88
West Bengal	**Average for two districts**				**62900.92**		**77258.13**	**67843.41**	**88**
Grand Total of All Sample States					**240465.8**		**300516.9**	**259664**	**86**

Source: WWW.RGGVY.GOV.IN and secondary data collected from web portal of sample states

4.1.1. STATE-WISE FUND AWARDED AND RELEASED

The scheme aims at creation of electricity infrastructure through proper utilisation of fund released by the centre and state government. All the sample states have received 80% or more funds of the revised cost of the project (table 4.1). From the analysis it is found that Andhra Pradesh has received 96% whereas Gujarat has received about 90%. Assam and Jharkhand have equally received 89% of the funds from the revised cost. In Punjab the amount released figure is relatively low at around 30% (refer table 4.1). The allocation and award were made on the basis of previous estimates made in the DPRs. The actual requirement, taking into consideration the work that the state itself has carried out from its own resources in the form of infrastructures, seems not to be have been taken into account while making provisions for allocation and award. From discussion with concerned officials it was found that the released amount is consistent with the requirements of infrastructure in the field.

4.2. STATE WISE FINANCIAL STATUS OF RGGVY SCHEME AS ON 31.01.2013

NAME OF THE STATE	SANCTIONED PROJECT COST (IN RS. LAKH)	AWARDED COST/REVISED COST (IN RS. LAKH)	AMOUNT RELEASED (IN RS. LAKH)	AMOUNT RELEASED AS % OF REVISED COST
ASSAM	13925.26	31271.98	27718.63	89
ANDHRA PRADESH	5401.84	5849.08	5630.52	96
BIHAR	34385.85	40730.82	34846.22	86
GUJARAT	2542.87	2463.41	2210.48	90
HARYANA	1222.91	1415.72	1222.36	86
HIMACHAL PRADESH	3285.14	5356.13	4545.27	85
JHARKHAND	32728.16	35334.30	31361.84	89
KARNATAKA	2780.40	4348.17	3468.72	80
MADHYA PRADESH	15586.45	20702.72	17518.96	85
ODISHA	32023.36	33021.04	28722.33	87
PUNJAB	1563.40	1926.54	578.18	30
RAJASTHAN	11424.94	12759.03	10818.63	85
TAMIL NADU	5977.79	5977.79	4531.84	76
UTTAR PRADESH	14716.46	22102.08	18646.92	84
WEST BENGAL	62900.92	77258.13	67843.41	88
TOTAL OF ALL SAMPLE STATES	240465.8	300516.9	259664	86

SOURCE: SOURCE: HTTP://RGGVY.GOV.IN/RGGVY/RGGVYPORTAL/PLGSHEET_FRAMEPLAN.JSP

4.1.2. ADEQUACY AND TIMELINESS OF FUND

The scheme is being implemented at all India level as per guideline. Neither the officials nor any of the stakeholders raised any issue about the inadequacy of the fund at the time of implementation or during post implementation. Funds have been released on time to all sample states. Funds were also utilized in the prescribed manner in sample districts. It was however found that requirement for replacing the burnt transformers and or upgrading to higher capacity of transformers needed to provide normal voltage not met during the initial years of 11th Plan. Because of the persistent demand, adequate funds were provided from various sources including resources for development of Left Wing Extremism starting from the middle of the plan. Massive investments were made on changes in transformers thereby improving quality of power supply in almost all the sample areas.

4.1.3. PROVISION OF REVENUE SUBSIDIES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

According to information available and further discussion with officials during field visit, none of the sample states reported receiving any revenue subsidy from the state governments for RGGVY scheme implementation.

4.3. RGGVY Sample Villages & Corresponding Category of Village Transformers

RGGVY Sample Villages				***Category of Village Transformer***	
State	**District**	**Block**	**Village**	**No. of Transformer**	**Capacity of Transformer**
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Ratu	Chauli	1	16KVA
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Ratu	Hochar	1	16KVA
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Ratu	Pheta	2	16KVA Each
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Ratu	Hisri	2	16KVA Each
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Lapung	Daranda	1	25 KVA
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Lapung	Duru	3	10 KVA Each
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Lapung	Khatanga	2	16KVA Each
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Lapung	Tetra	2	16KVA Each
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Ghatsila	Chholagora	1	16KVA
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Ghatsila	Naryanpur Tola (Bankati Main village)	2	16KVA Each
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Ghatsila	Kalchiti	3	16KVA(2)/25KVA
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Ghatsila	Edalbeda	1	16KVA
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Potka	Maradih tola (Jhariya Main Village)	2	16KVA Each
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Potka	Dhobni	2	16KVA Each

4.3. RGGVY Sample Villages & Corresponding Category of Village Transformers

RGGVY Sample Villages				***Category of Village Transformer***	
State	**District**	**Block**	**Village**	**No. of Transformer**	**Capacity of Transformer**
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Potka	Lepo tola (Jhariya Main Village)	2	16KVA Each
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Potka	Narayanpur	1	16KVA
Bihar	Jehanabad	Ratni Faridpur	Fauladpur	2	16KVA Each
Bihar	Jehanabad	Ratni Faridpur	Uchitta	2	16KVA Each
Bihar	Jehanabad	Ratni Faridpur	Maulanachak	2	16KVA Each
Bihar	Jehanabad	Ratni Faridpur	Badauli	2	16KVA Each
Bihar	Jehanabad	Jehanabad	Kumhwan	1	16KVA
Bihar	Jehanabad	Jehanabad	Makhdumpur	2	16KVA Each
Bihar	Jehanabad	Jehanabad	Kakariya	1	16KVA
Bihar	Jehanabad	Jehanabad	Dhuriya	1	16KVA
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Marwan	Roksa	1	16KVA
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Marwan	Katha	1	16KVA
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Marwan	Barkagaon	2	16KVA Each
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Marwan	Bhagwatpur	1	16KVA
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Kanti	Ratanpura	1	16KVA
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Kanti	Khajuri	1	16KVA
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Kanti	Chattarpatti	1	16KVA

4.3. RGGVY Sample Villages & Corresponding Category of Village Transformers

RGGVY Sample Villages				***Category of Village Transformer***	
State	**District**	**Block**	**Village**	**No. of Transformer**	**Capacity of Transformer**
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Kanti	Birpur	2	10KVA/16KVA
Bihar	Madhubani	Rahika	Birsair	1	16KVA
Bihar	Madhubani	Rahika	Khajuri	1	16 KVA
Bihar	Madhubani	Rahika	Keshopur	1	25 KVA
Bihar	Madhubani	Rahika	Saalempur	2	16KVA Each
Bihar	Madhubani	Pandoul	Pandaul	2	10 KVA and 16 KVA each
Bihar	Madhubani	Pandoul	Salempur	2	10 KVA and 16 KVA each
Bihar	Madhubani	Pandoul	Majhaul	1	10 KVA
Bihar	Madhubani	Pandoul	Dahibhat Madhopur	1	16 KVA
Odisha	Kendrapara	Kendrapara	Baro	3	16KVA Each
Odisha	Kendrapara	Kendrapara	Nilikana	1	16KVA
Odisha	Kendrapara	Kendrapara	Pingola	1	25KVA
Odisha	Kendrapara	Kendrapara	Kora	2	16KVA/25KVA
Odisha	Kendrapara	Derabish	Ratadia Khandasahi	1	16KVA
Odisha	Kendrapara	Derabish	Oldhi	2	16KVA Each
Odisha	Kendrapara	Derabish	Anuapara	2	16KVA Each
Odisha	Kendrapara	Derabish	Fakirabad	1	16KVA
Odisha	Angul	Chhendipada	Chhotagolagadia	1	16KVA
Odisha	Angul	Chhendipada	Golagadiajungle	1	16KVA
Odisha	Angul	Chhendipada	Nanguli	1	10KVA
Odisha	Angul	Chhendipada	Kunjabiharipur	2	10KVA Each

4.3. RGGVY Sample Villages & Corresponding Category of Village Transformers

RGGVY Sample Villages				***Category of Village Transformer***	
State	**District**	**Block**	**Village**	**No. of Transformer**	**Capacity of Transformer**
Odisha	Angul	Kaniha	Kandasara	2	10KVA Each
Odisha	Angul	Kaniha	Karadei	1	10KVA
Odisha	Angul	Kaniha	Jadunathpur	1	10KVA
Odisha	Angul	Kaniha	Balangi	3	10KVA/16KVA(2)
Odisha	Bargarh	Ambhabona	Arjunda	1	16KVA
Odisha	Bargarh	Ambhabona	Santhara	1	16KVA
Odisha	Bargarh	Ambhabona	Kusumdhi	1	10KVA
Odisha	Bargarh	Ambhabona	Khaprakhol	1	10KVA
Odisha	Bargarh	Bijepur	B.Nuapali	1	25KVA
Odisha	Bargarh	Bijepur	Charpali	1	25KVA
Odisha	Bargarh	Bijepur	Kesaipali	1	25KVA
Odisha	Bargarh	Bijepur	Jhirlipali	1	25KVA
Assam	Kamrup	Bihdia Jagikona	Patrapur	1	16KVA
Assam	Kamrup		Autala	2	16KVA/25KVA
Assam	Kamrup		Baredala	1	16KVA
Assam	Kamrup		Jayantipur	1	25KVA
Assam	Kamrup	Bezera	Barpalah	2	16KVA Each
Assam	Kamrup		Khudrapalah	2	16KVA Each
Assam	Kamrup		Barmola	NIL	NA (already electrified village)
Assam	Kamrup		Bhomlahati	2	16KVA/100KVA
Assam	Nalbari	Pub Nalbari	Paikar Kuchi	2	16KVA/100KVA
Assam	Nalbari		Sandha	2	16KVA Each

4.3. RGGVY Sample Villages & Corresponding Category of Village Transformers

RGGVY Sample Villages				***Category of Village Transformer***	
State	**District**	**Block**	**Village**	**No. of Transformer**	**Capacity of Transformer**
Assam	Nalbari		Kendukuchi	2	63KVA/100KVA
Assam	Nalbari		Alengidal	1	16KVA
Assam	Nalbari	Baska	Belguripather	1	16KVA
Assam	Nalbari		2No Katilgaon	1	16KVA
Assam	Nalbari		Batabari	1	25KVA
Assam	Nalbari		Madhupur	1	16KVA
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	Debra	Haipath	NIL	NA
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur		Paikpari	3	16KVA/25KVA(2)
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur		Salkuti	2	16KVA/63KVA
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur		Simana Subhadra Part	1	25KVA
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	Sabong	Jala Bindu	2	25KVA Each
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur		Basantpur	1	25KVA
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur		Benedighi	3	25KVA Each
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur		Dihi Palsa (Palsya)	2	25KVA/10KVA
West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	Sandeshkhali-1	Petua Dhaniahati	1	25KVA

4.3. RGGVY Sample Villages & Corresponding Category of Village Transformers

RGGVY Sample Villages				***Category of Village Transformer***	
State	**District**	**Block**	**Village**	**No. of Transformer**	**Capacity of Transformer**
West Bengal	North 24 Parganas		Radhanagar	1	25KVA
West Bengal	North 24 Parganas		Raypur	1	16KVA
West Bengal	North 24 Parganas		Sankardah Abad	1	16KVA
West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	Minakhan	Bargaon Gopalpur	1	25KVA
West Bengal	North 24 Parganas		Debdol	1	25KVA
West Bengal	North 24 Parganas		Kumarjol	2	25 KVA
West Bengal	North 24 Parganas		Matbari	1	25KVA
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Fatehpur	Banar	3	10KVA/16KVA/25KVA
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Fatehpur	Deokalia	3	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Fatehpur	Sultanpur	3	16KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Fatehpur	Tandwa (Tunua) Nankari	4	16KVA(2)/25KVA(2)
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Banki	Nagar	3	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Banki	Bhitora	4	10KVA(3)/16KVA
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Banki	Bichlakha	5	25KVA/10KVA(4)
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Banki	Chacherwa	3	16KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir	Khalilabad	Belwniya	3	10KVA Each

4.3. RGGVY Sample Villages & Corresponding Category of Village Transformers

RGGVY Sample Villages				***Category of Village Transformer***	
State	**District**	**Block**	**Village**	**No. of Transformer**	**Capacity of Transformer**
	Nagar				
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Khalilabad	Azampur	7	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Khalilabad	Jangle Own	14	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Khalilabad	Chak pihari	5	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Nath Nagar	Alinagar	5	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Nath Nagar	Manpur	8	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Nath Nagar	Harpur	6	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Nath Nagar	Cholkhari	7	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Tirwa	Pala	5	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Tirwa	Nanhepur	3	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Tirwa	Sukhi	3	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Tirwa	Angadpur	3	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Kannauj	Durjanapur	3	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Kannauj	KatriDongarpur	3	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Kannauj	Dariyapur Patti	3	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Kannauj	Katri Rampur Ladgaita	5	10KVA Each

4.3. RGGVY Sample Villages & Corresponding Category of Village Transformers

RGGVY Sample Villages				***Category of Village Transformer***	
State	**District**	**Block**	**Village**	**No. of Transformer**	**Capacity of Transformer**
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Bhadohi	Maihardopatti	5	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Bhadohi	Purusottampur	2	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Bhadohi	Chakchanda	2	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Bhadohi	Harichandanpur	3	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Deegh	Sivrampur	6	10KVA(4)/25KVA(2)
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Deegh	Bihrojpur	6	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Deegh	Shivnathpur Patti	4	10 KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Deegh	Ghansyampur	2	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	Sadabad	Bichpuri	5	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	Sadabad	Bijalpur	16	16KVA/10KVA(15)
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	Sadabad	Karsora	4	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	Sadabad	Pipramai	9	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	Sahapau	Dhanoli	12	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	Sahapau	Mahavat Pur	10	10KVA Each
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	Sahapau	Nagla Khangama	1	10KVA
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	Sahapau	Garhi Chanta	6	10KVA Each

4.3. RGGVY Sample Villages & Corresponding Category of Village Transformers

RGGVY Sample Villages				***Category of Village Transformer***	
State	**District**	**Block**	**Village**	**No. of Transformer**	**Capacity of Transformer**
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Dudu	Nachnipura	NIL	Already Electrified Village
Rajasthan	Jaipur		Dayalpura	3	16KVA Each
Rajasthan	Jaipur		Norangpura	5	16KVA Each
Rajasthan	Jaipur		Keriya	1	16KVA
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Basi	Bainara	1	16KVA
Rajasthan	Jaipur		Kho-Ghati	9	5KVA/10KVA/16KVA(6)/25KVA
Rajasthan	Jaipur		Dyoda Chod	5	16KVA(3)/25KVA(2)
Rajasthan	Jaipur		Kanota	2	25KVA Each
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Khanpur	Banniya (Main village Behniya)	1	25 KVA
Rajasthan	Jhalawar		Pitampura	1	16KVA
Rajasthan	Jhalawar		Bisankhedi	2	16KVA/25KVA
Rajasthan	Jhalawar		Mahira	1	16KVA
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Jhalarpatan	Gubardikhurd (Guwari Khurd)	1	16KVA
Rajasthan	Jhalawar		Kolana	2	16KVA Each
Rajasthan	Jhalawar		Changeri	1	25KVA
Rajasthan	Jhalawar		Samrai	2	25KVA Each
Rajasthan	Rajsamand	Rajsamand	Emri		
Rajasthan	Rajsamand		Rajyawasha	1	25KVA
Rajasthan	Rajsamand		Amloyee	1	16 KVA
Rajasthan	Rajsamand		Bhatoli		
Rajasthan	Rajsamand	Nathdwara	Modawa	2	25KVA Each

4.3. RGGVY Sample Villages & Corresponding Category of Village Transformers

RGGVY Sample Villages				***Category of Village Transformer***	
State	**District**	**Block**	**Village**	**No. of Transformer**	**Capacity of Transformer**
Rajasthan	Rajsamand		Kiyawas	2	25KVA Each
Rajasthan	Rajsamand		Bijnol	4	25KVA Each
Rajasthan	Rajsamand		Dudhpura	1	25KVA
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore	Rangwasa	4	25KVA(2)/16KVA(2)
Madhya Pradesh	Indore		Dharnawad	1	16KVA
Madhya Pradesh	Indore		Balya Kheda	2	16KVA Each
Madhya Pradesh	Indore		Khemana	1	16KVA
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Sanwer	Dargikardia	1	16KVA
Madhya Pradesh	Indore		Malikhedi	2	25KVA/16KVA
Madhya Pradesh	Indore		Guran	1	16KVA
Madhya Pradesh	Indore		Brahman Pipilya	1	16 KVA
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Guna	Singwasa	1	16KVA
Madhya Pradesh	Guna		Bisoniya	4	10KVA Each
Madhya Pradesh	Guna		Puraposhar	2	10KVA Each
Madhya Pradesh	Guna		Khejra	1	16KVA

4.3. RGGVY Sample Villages & Corresponding Category of Village Transformers

RGGVY Sample Villages				***Category of Village Transformer***	
State	**District**	**Block**	**Village**	**No. of Transformer**	**Capacity of Transformer**
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Raghogarh	Dorana	1	10KVA
Madhya Pradesh	Guna		Pagara	2	10KVA/16KVA
Madhya Pradesh	Guna		Banskhedi	3	10KVA Each
Madhya Pradesh	Guna		Gunjari	2	10KVA Each
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Ratlam	Nougwa kalan	1	25KVA
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam		Nayapura	2	11KVA
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam		Kanderwasa	5	25KVA(4)/100KVA
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam		Bhadwasa	1	16 KVA
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Jaora	Mina kheda	2	25KVA Each
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam		Alampur Thikria	2	25KVA Each
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam		Binoli	1	25 KVA
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam		Islam nagar	NA	No RGGVY Transformer
Gujarat	Mehsana	Mahesana	Gorad	5	100KVA(3)/63KVA(2)
Gujarat	Mehsana	Mahesana	Panchot	8	100KVA(6)/63KVA(2)
Gujarat	Mehsana	Mahesana	Chhathiyarda	5	100KVA(4)/200KVA
Gujarat	Mehsana	Mahesana	Kharasda	NIL	NA

4.3. RGGVY Sample Villages & Corresponding Category of Village Transformers

RGGVY Sample Villages				***Category of Village Transformer***	
State	**District**	**Block**	**Village**	**No. of Transformer**	**Capacity of Transformer**
Gujarat	Mehsana	Visnagar	Basana	NIL	NA
Gujarat	Mehsana	Visnagar	Kuvasana	5	100KVA(3)/63KVA/25KVA
Gujarat	Mehsana	Visnagar	Lachhadi	NIL	NA
Gujarat	Mehsana	Visnagar	Rampura(Kansa)	3	100KVA(2)/63KVA
Gujarat	Narmada	Tilakwada	Kantharpura	1	63KVA
Gujarat	Narmada	Tilakwada	Ferkuva	NIL	NA
Gujarat	Narmada	Tilakwada	Jetpur	NIL	NA
Gujarat	Narmada	Tilakwada	Alwa	NIL	NA
Gujarat	Narmada	Nandod	Motiraval	1	25KVA
Gujarat	Narmada	Nandod	Naniraval	NIL	NA
Gujarat	Narmada	Nandod	Fulwadi	2	25KVA Each
Gujarat	Narmada	Nandod	Vansla	NIL	NA
Haryana	Panchkula	Barwala	Bataur	2	63KVA Each
Haryana	Panchkula	Barwala	Bhareli	1	25KVA
Haryana	Panchkula	Barwala	Kazam Pur	1	25KVA
Haryana	Panchkula	Barwala	Khatauli	2	25KVA Each
Haryana	Panchkula	Pinjore	Lohgarh	1	63KVA
Haryana	Panchkula	Pinjore	Basolan	2	25KVA Each
Haryana	Panchkula	Pinjore	Nand Pur	1	63KVA
Haryana	Panchkula	Pinjore	Kedar Pur	2	25KVA Each
Haryana	Kurukshetra	Thanesar	Ramgarh	1	63KVA

4.3. RGGVY Sample Villages & Corresponding Category of Village Transformers

RGGVY Sample Villages				***Category of Village Transformer***	
State	**District**	**Block**	**Village**	**No. of Transformer**	**Capacity of Transformer**
Haryana	Kurukshetra	Thanesar	Partap Garh	1	100KVA
Haryana	Kurukshetra	Thanesar	Daulat Pur	1	25KVA
Haryana	Kurukshetra	Thanesar	Khanpur Kolian	1	25KVA
Haryana	Kurukshetra	Shahbad	Maddipur	1	25KVA
Haryana	Kurukshetra	Shahbad	Samalakhi	1	25KVA
Haryana	Kurukshetra	Shahbad	Habana	1	63KVA
Haryana	Kurukshetra	Shahbad	Bhokar Majra	1	25KVA
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur Sadar	Luhnoo	1	25KVA
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur Sadar	Degsech	1	25KVA
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur Sadar	Changer Palasiyan	1	25KVA
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur Sadar	Nalag	1	25KVA
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Jhandutta	Panoh	1	25KVA
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Jhandutta	Nalti (Dugli)	1	25KVA
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Jhandutta	Samoh	1	25 KVA
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Jhandutta	Jhandutta	2	25 KVA each
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour	Nahan	Ban Kalan (1629600)	NIL	NA
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour	Nahan	Sambhalka	NIL	NA
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour	Nahan	Nalka	NIL	NA
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour	Nahan	Dhol Salari	1	16KVA
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour	Paonta	Smaun Kanyan	1	25KVA
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour	Paonta	Thakur Kujewala	1	25KVA
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour	Paonta	Misarwala	4	100KVA(3)/63KVA

4.3. RGGVY Sample Villages & Corresponding Category of Village Transformers

RGGVY Sample Villages				***Category of Village Transformer***	
State	**District**	**Block**	**Village**	**No. of Transformer**	**Capacity of Transformer**
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour	Paonta	Parduni	NIL	NA
Punjab	Patiala	Nabha	Roti Maouran	2	25KVA Each
Punjab	Patiala	Nabha	Ajnoda Kalan	1	25KVA
Punjab	Patiala	Nabha	Simbron	2	25KVA Each
Punjab	Patiala	Nabha	Kansua Khurd	2	25KVA Each
Punjab	Patiala	Samana	Marori	1	25KVA
Punjab	Patiala	Samana	Kularan	4	25KVA Each
Punjab	Patiala	Samana	Fatehpur	1	25KVA
Punjab	Patiala	Samana	Shahpur	2	25KVA Each
Punjab	Moga	Baghapurana	Smadh bhai	1	25KVA
Punjab	Moga	Baghapurana	Phullewla	1	25KVA
Punjab	Moga	Baghapurana	Demru kalan	2	25KVA Each
Punjab	Moga	Baghapurana	Dhilwan	1	25KVA
Punjab	Moga	Moga 2	Daudahoor	1	25KVA
Punjab	Moga	Moga 2	Daulatpur niwan	1	25KVA
Punjab	Moga	Moga 2	Daulatpura ucha	NIL	NA
Punjab	Moga	Moga 2	Ghal kalan	2	25KVA Each
Karnataka	Mandya	Pandavpura	Kennalu	1	25 KVA
Karnataka	Mandya	Pandavpura	Jayanthinagara	1	63KVA
Karnataka	Mandya	Pandavpura	Pattasomanahally	2	25KVA Each
Karnataka	Mandya	Pandavpura	Shambunahalli	1	100KVA

4.3. RGGVY Sample Villages & Corresponding Category of Village Transformers

RGGVY Sample Villages				***Category of Village Transformer***	
State	**District**	**Block**	**Village**	**No. of Transformer**	**Capacity of Transformer**
Karnataka	Mandya	Mandya (extra villages available list)	Echagere	1	25KVA
Karnataka	Mandya	Mandya (extra villages available list)	Shivara	1	25KVA
Karnataka	Mandya	Mandya (extra villages available list)	Rayashettypura	2	100KVA Each
Karnataka	Mandya	Mandya (extra villages available list)	G. Kebbahalli	2	25KVA Each
Karnataka	Haveri	Haveri (extra villages available list)	Kabur	1	25 KVA
Karnataka	Haveri	Haveri	Benakanahalli	2	25KVA Each
Karnataka	Haveri	Haveri	Kabur Tanda	1	25KVA
Karnataka	Haveri	Haveri	Hambardi	1	63KVA
Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Adur	2	25 KVA

4.3. RGGVY Sample Villages & Corresponding Category of Village Transformers

RGGVY Sample Villages				***Category of Village Transformer***	
State	**District**	**Block**	**Village**	**No. of Transformer**	**Capacity of Transformer**
Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Shigihalli	1	25KVA
Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Shankrikoppa	1	25KVA
Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Kadiyallapur	1	25KVA
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	Cuddaler	Malayadi Kuppam	1	16 KVA
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	Cuddaler	Pethan Kuppam	1	16 KVA
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	Cuddaler	Pallipattu	Nil	
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	Cuddaler	MP Agaram	1	16 KVA
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	Annagramam	Palapattu	2	16 KVA, 25 KVA
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	Annagramam	Vadakku Sathipattu	Nil	
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	Annagramam	Elumedu	1	25 KVA
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	Annagramam	P N Palayam	2	16 KVA, 25 KVA
Tamilnadu	Erode	Modakurichi	Kulur	1	25 KVA
Tamilnadu	Erode	Modakurichi	Kagam	Nil	
Tamilnadu	Erode	Modakurichi	Thuyyam Poondurai	2	63 KVA, 11 KVA
Tamilnadu	Erode	Modakurichi	M.S. Mangalam	2	25 KVA each
Tamilnadu	Erode	Kodumudi	Ichipalayam	2	11 KVA, 16 KVA
Tamilnadu	Erode	Kodumudi	Kondalam	Nil	
Tamilnadu	Erode	Kodumudi	Kolathu Palayam	1	25 KVA
Tamilnadu	Erode	Kodumudi	Ayyampalayam	1	25 KVA
Tamilnadu	Tiruvannamalai	Thiruvannamalai	Adaiyur	2	25 KVA each
Tamilnadu	Tiruvannamalai	Thiruvannamalai	Adiannamalai	1	25 KVA
Tamilnadu	Tiruvannamalai	Thiruvannamalai	Devanandal	1	25 KVA

4.3. RGGVY Sample Villages & Corresponding Category of Village Transformers

RGGVY Sample Villages				***Category of Village Transformer***	
State	**District**	**Block**	**Village**	**No. of Transformer**	**Capacity of Transformer**
Tamilnadu	Tiruvannamalai	Thiruvannamalai	Athiyandal	2	25 KVA each
Tamilnadu	Tiruvannamalai	Thurinjapuram	Durgainammiyandal	NIL	
Tamilnadu	Tiruvannamalai	Thurinjapuram	Devanampet	1	25 KVA
Tamilnadu	Tiruvannamalai	Thurinjapuram	Enam Kari Yandal	1	25 KVA
Tamilnadu	Tiruvannamalai	Thurinjapuram	Kalasthambody	1	25 KVA
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Chebrolu	Chebrolu	2	25 KVA each
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Chebrolu	Narakoduru	2	25 KVA each
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Chebrolu	Gudavarru	NIL	NA
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Chebrolu	Suddapalli	NIL	NA
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Vatticherukuru	Katrapadu	3	15/15/63KVA
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Vatticherukuru	Vinjanampadu	7	63(5)/100(2)KVA
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Vatticherukuru	Lemallepadu	1	25 KVA
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Vatticherukuru	Kovelamudi	NIL	NA
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Kodapur	MunidevaniPally	4	15KVA(3)/10KVA
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Kodapur	Gunthapally	1	15KVA
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Kodapur	Terpole	1	15KVA
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Kodapur	Gollapally	2	25 KVA
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Patancheru	Inole	2	25 KVA
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Patancheru	Sultanpur	1	15KVA
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Patancheru	Peddakanjarla	2	15KVA Each
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Patancheru	Indresham	4	15(3)/10KVA

4.4. Replacement of Burnt/Defective Transformers in Sample Villages during the Last Two Years

States	No. of Existing Transformers	Transformers Replaced during the last two Years	% of Total Transformers
Andhra Pradesh	32	3	9.38
Assam	22	7	31.82
Bihar	34	8	23.53
Gujarat	30	8	26.67
Haryana	20	5	25.00
Himachal Pradesh	16	6	37.50
Jharkhand	28	8	28.57
Karnataka	21	3	14.29
Madhya Pradesh	43	8	18.60
Odisha	33	5	15.15
Punjab	24	5	20.83
Rajasthan	48	10	20.83
Tamilnadu	26	3	11.54
Uttar Pradesh	204	17	8.33
West Bengal	23	5	21.74
Grand Total	**604**	**101**	**16.72**

It was found that nearly 17% of the total transformers were replaced during the last two years improving quality of power supply in sample areas. The problems found in earlier years were substantially reduced.

It is interesting to observe that a developing state like Jharkhand (table 4.5) replaced more than 42 % of the burnt transformers due to persistent public demand, resource availability from various sources and initiative taken by the implementing agencies.

4.5. Present Status of Replacement of Burnt Transformer District wise of RGGVY Scheme as on till date with 25 KVA DTR as on 30.09.2013: Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of the circle	District	Present Status of Burnt Transformers (in Nos.)	Replaced up to till date with 25 KVA DTR's	Balance	Additional 25 KVA DTR's installed if any	Stock Position in concern Circle/ Store
1	Deoghar	Deoghar	372	206	166	4	
		Godda	118	109	9	2	
2	Sahebganj	Sahebganj	162	116	46		
		Pakur	224	123	101		
3	Dumka	Dumka	857	352	505		
		Jamtara	203	65	138	4	
4	Gumla	Gumla	78	3	75		
		Lohardaga	58	6	52		
		Simdega	44	3	41		
5	Ranchi	Ranchi	87	39	48	23	
		Khunti	24	15	9	8	
6	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	36	25	11	4	
7	Chas	Bokaro	19	19	0	19	
8	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	301	43	258		
		Ramgharh	22	14	8		
		Kodarma	141	52	89	8	
		Chatra	20	3	17	2	
9	Giridih	Giridih	115	107	8		
10	Chaibasa	Singhbhum(W)	157	146	11		86
		Saraikela					
11	Jamshedpur	Singhbhum (E)	143	47	96	31	209
12	Garhwa	Garhwa	513	48	465	2	
13	Daltonganj	Palamu	60	49	11		
		Latehar					
	Total		3754	1590	2164	107	295

4.2. PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Physical achievements, among others, determine the progress and RGGVY impact. Under the RGGVY scheme physical achievements broadly relate to number of villages and household electrification. In the sample states implementing agencies have carried out implementation works as per guideline and achieved the targets depending on the local or regional characteristics.

4.6. DISTRICT WISE PHYSICAL STATUS OF RGGVY SCHEME AS ON 31.01.2013

Name of the State	Name of the District	5 Year Plan	Name of Implementing Agency	Date of Sanction	Date of Award of Contract	No. of Connections to BPL Households		
						Target in No.	Achievement No.	Achievement No. (%)
Assam	KAMRUP	11th Plan	ASSAM,SEB	5-3-2008	12-2-2009	74943	69117	92.23
Assam	NALBARI	11th Plan	ASSAM,SEB	5-3-2008	12-2-2009	45672	45672	100.00
Assam	**Average for two districts**					**120615**	**114789**	95.17
Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	10th Plan	SPDCO AP	7-10-2005	2-8-2006	188290	188290	100.00
Andhra Pradesh	MEDAK	11th Plan	CPDCO AP	5-3-2008	23-02-2010	47783	47783	100.00
Andhra Pradesh	**Average for two districts**					**236073**	**236073**	100.00
Bihar	MADHUBANI	10th Plan	NHPC	31-01-2005	24-05-2006	48077	39070	81.27
Bihar	MADHUBANI	11th Plan	NHPC	8-4-2008	20-02-2009	165563	141668	85.57
Bihar	JEHANABAD	11th Plan	POWER GRID	5-3-2008	5-3-2007	23953	23953	100.00
Bihar	MUZAFFARPUR	11th Plan	POWER GRID	25-03-2008	29-01-2009	291343	257553	88.40
Bihar	**Average for three districts**					**528936**	**462244**	87.39
Gujarat	NARMADA	10th Plan	POWER GRID	24-04-2006	30-11-2006	37309	37014	99.21

4.6. DISTRICT WISE PHYSICAL STATUS OF RGGVY SCHEME AS ON 31.01.2013

Name of the State	Name of the District	5 Year Plan	Name of Implementing Agency	Date of Sanction	Date of Award of Contract	No. of Connections to BPL Households		
						Target in No.	Achievement No.	Achievement No. (%)
Gujarat	MAHESANA	11th Plan	UGVCL	5-3-2008	16-05-2006	25211	25211	100.00
Gujarat	**Average for two districts**					**62520**	**62225**	99.53
Haryana	KURUKSHETRA	11th Plan	UHBVNL	5-3-2008	11-10-2007	7552	7552	100.00
Haryana	PANCHKULA	11th Plan	UHBVNL	5-3-2008	23-10-2007	653	653	100.00
Haryana	**Average for two districts**					**8205**	**8205**	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	BILASPUR	11th Plan	HPSEB	8-4-2008	28-02-2009	303	303	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	SIRMAUR	11th Plan	HPSEB	5-3-2008	28-02-2009	1398	1398	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	**Average for two districts**					**1701**	**1701**	100.00
Jharkhand	PURBI SINGHBHUM	10th Plan	JHSEB	30-11-2006	30-12-2006	70773	66912	94.54
Jharkhand	RANCHI	11th Plan	NTPC	5-3-2008	11-9-2008	93222	93222	100.00
Jharkhand	**Average for two districts**					**163995**	**160134**	97.65
Karnataka	MANDYA	10th Plan	CESCO	4-10-2005	2-1-2006	30109	30109	100.00
Karnataka	HAVERI	10th Plan	HESCO	4-10-2005	20-01-2006	39939	39939	100.00

4.6. DISTRICT WISE PHYSICAL STATUS OF RGGVY SCHEME AS ON 31.01.2013

Name of the State	Name of the District	5 Year Plan	Name of Implementing Agency	Date of Sanction	Date of Award of Contract	No. of Connections to BPL Households		
						Target in No.	Achievement No.	Achievement No. (%)
Karnataka	**Average for two districts**					**70048**	**70048**	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	INDORE	10th Plan	MPPsKVVCL	2-1-2006	4-8-2006	24625	24625	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	GUNA	10th Plan	NTPC	17-05-2006	19-07-2006	16884	16884	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	RATLAM	11th Plan	MPPsKVVCL	5-3-2008	22-02-2009	32075	29452	91.82
Madhya Pradesh	**Average for three districts**					**73584**	**70961**	96.44
Odisha	ANUGUL	10th Plan	NTPC	10-10-2006	9-3-2007	98636	98636	100.00
Odisha	BARGARH	11th Plan	NTPC	5-3-2008	2-9-2008	136314	126421	92.74
Odisha	KENDRAPARA	11th Plan	POWER GRID	5-3-2008	17-10-2008	81429	73726	90.54
Odisha	**Average for three districts**					**316379**	**298783**	94.44
Punjab	MOGA	11th Plan	PSEB	5-3-2008	28-08-2008	5504	5288	96.08
Punjab	PATIALA	11th Plan	PSEB	5-3-2008	28-08-2008	6251	4543	72.68
Punjab	**Average for two districts**					**11755**	**9831**	83.63
Rajasthan	RAJSAMAND	10th	AVVNL	30-09-2005	24-04-2006	49528	43607	88.05

4.6. DISTRICT WISE PHYSICAL STATUS OF RGGVY SCHEME AS ON 31.01.2013

Name of the State	Name of the District	5 Year Plan	Name of Implementing Agency	Date of Sanction	Date of Award of Contract	No. of Connections to BPL Households		
						Target in No.	Achievement No.	Achievement No. (%)
		Plan						
Rajasthan	JHALAWAR	10th Plan	POWER GRID	11-5-2006	20-10-2006	50499	45827	90.75
Rajasthan	JAIPUR	11th Plan	JVVNL	5-3-2008	2-5-2008	52163	40405	77.46
Rajasthan	**Average for three districts**					**152190**	**129839**	85.31
Tamil Nadu	CUDDALORE	11th Plan	TNEB	5-3-2008	18-06-2008	43316	43316	100.00
Tamil Nadu	ERODE	11th Plan	TNEB	5-3-2008	18-06-2008	17369	15960	91.89
Tamil Nadu	TIRUVANNAMALAI	11th Plan	TNEB	5-3-2008	18-06-2008	38479	38479	100.00
Tamil Nadu	**Average for three districts**					**99164**	**97755**	98.58
Uttar Pradesh	HATHRAS	10th Plan	DVVNL	31-01-2005	27-07-2005	2216	2216	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	KANNAUJ	10th Plan	DVVNL	31-01-2005	24-06-2005	5424	5424	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	BARABANKI	10th Plan	MVVNL	25-01-2005	17-08-2005	17762	17762	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	SANT KABIR NAGAR	10th Plan	PUVVNL	25-01-2005	12-7-2005	6807	6807	100.00

4.6. DISTRICT WISE PHYSICAL STATUS OF RGGVY SCHEME AS ON 31.01.2013

Name of the State	Name of the District	5 Year Plan	Name of Implementing Agency	Date of Sanction	Date of Award of Contract	No. of Connections to BPL Households		
						Target in No.	Achievement No.	Achievement No. (%)
Uttar Pradesh	SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR	10th Plan	PUVVNL	25-01-2005	18-07-2005	3290	3290	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	**Average for five districts**					**35499**	**35499**	100.00
West Bengal	MEDINIPUR	10th Plan	DVC	21-02-2005	1-4-2005	22696	0	0.00
West Bengal	MEDINIPUR	10th Plan	NTPC	21-02-2005	14-07-2005	4952	0	0.00
West Bengal	MEDINIPUR	10th Plan	POWER GRID	18-03-2005	27-02-2006	44629	43898	98.36
West Bengal	NORTH TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	10th Plan	WBSEB	31-01-2005	19-10-2005	944	0	0.00
West Bengal	MEDINIPUR	11th Plan	NTPC	4-4-2008	2-9-2009	23137	23137	100.00
West Bengal	MEDINIPUR	11th Plan	POWER GRID	28-03-2008	30-10-2008	291094	291094	100.00
West Bengal	**Average for two districts**					**387452**	**358129**	92.43
Grand Total of All Sample States						**2268116**	**2116216**	**93.30**

4.7. DEFINITION OF ELECTRIFIED VILLAGE

PRIOR TO OCTOBER 1997

A VILLAGE SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED AS ELECTRIFIED IF ELECTRICITY IS BEING USED WITHIN ITS REVENUE AREA FOR ANY PURPOSE WHATSOEVER.

AFTER OCTOBER 1997

A VILLAGE WILL BE DEEMED AS ELECTRIFIED IF THE ELECTRICITY IS USED IN THE INHABITED LOCALITY, WITHIN THE REVENUE BOUNDARY OF THE VILLAGE FOR ANY PURPOSE WHATSOEVER.
NEW DEFINITION OF VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION CAME INTO EFFECT FROM 2004-05

AS PER THE NEW DEFINITION, A VILLAGE WOULD BE DECLARED AS ELECTRIFIED, IF:
1) 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.

2) ELECTRICITY IS PROVIDED TO PUBLIC PLACES LIKE SCHOOLS, *PANCHAYAT* OFFICES, HEALTH CENTERS, DISPENSARIES, AND COMMUNITY CENTERS ETC.

3) THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ELECTRIFIED SHOULD BE AT LEAST 10% OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE VILLAGE.

4.2.1. VILLAGES AND HOUSEHOLDS ELECTRIFIED UNDER THE SCHEME

Under the scheme the villages electrified are categorised as Un-/De- electrified villages and electrified villages.

Un-/De-electrified villages: Un-/De-electrified villages comprise approximately 80% of achievement of the target. Out of the 15 sample states only 8 states have electrified villages under Un-electrified/De-electrified village category. Under this category, the state of Bihar has achieved 100% achievement (taking into account revised target) consisting of 1510 villages, which is the highest percentage of achievement from our sample states. Yet, the state of Uttar Pradesh has electrified highest number of villages (1687 in number) from our sample states, getting an achievement of 88.3%.

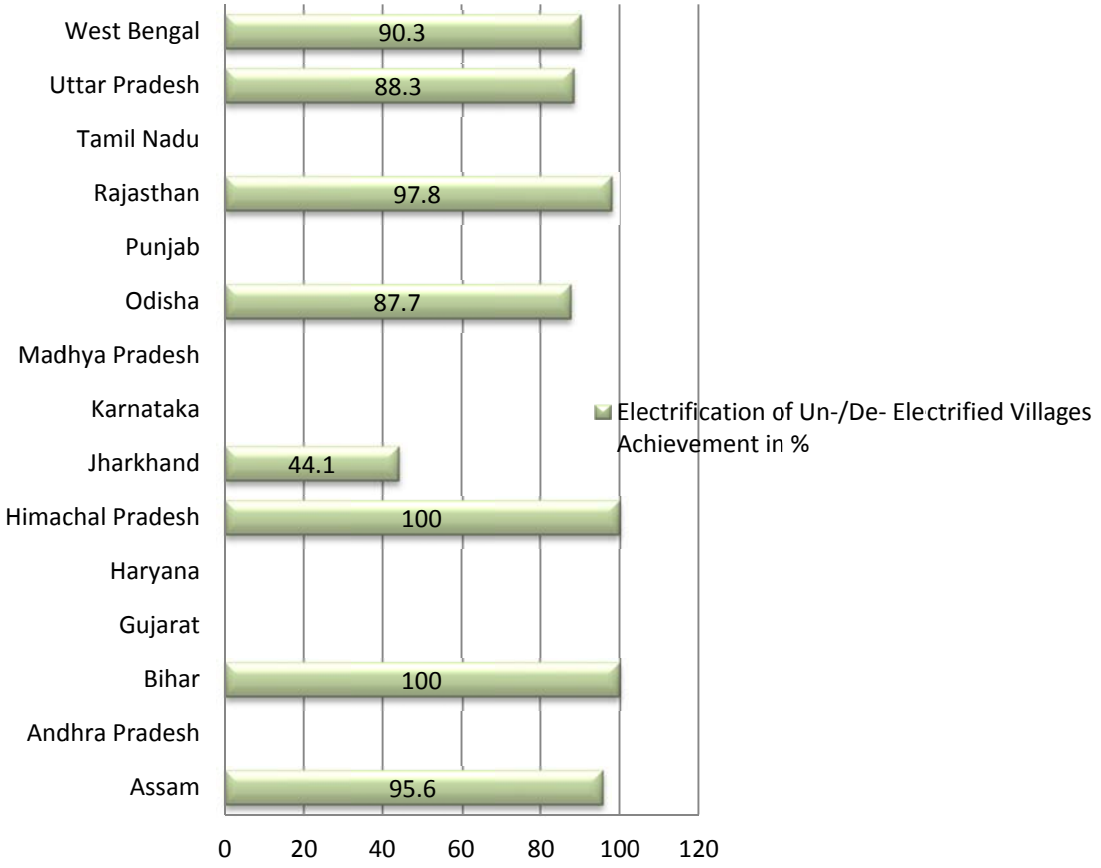
Electrified Villages: In the drive for intensive electrification of villages (refer to table 4.8) 53% is the overall achievement from the sample states. Out of all the sample states, 13 states have implemented the scheme in the electrified villages, whereas Uttar Pradesh and Punjab have not attempted in this category of village electrification. Six states have done extremely well in achieving the target (electrified villages) such as Andhra Pradesh (98%), Gujarat (97%), Assam (93%), West Bengal (90%), Tamil Nadu (89%) and Bihar (85%).

Household Electrification: The overall achievement of the scheme is 93.3% as far as the household electrification is concerned (refer table 4.6). The good thing about the household electrification is that achievements in sample district average are over 80% in all the sample states. Five states (out of the 15 sample states) AP, Haryana, HP, Karnataka and UP have achieved 100% in relation to respective target.

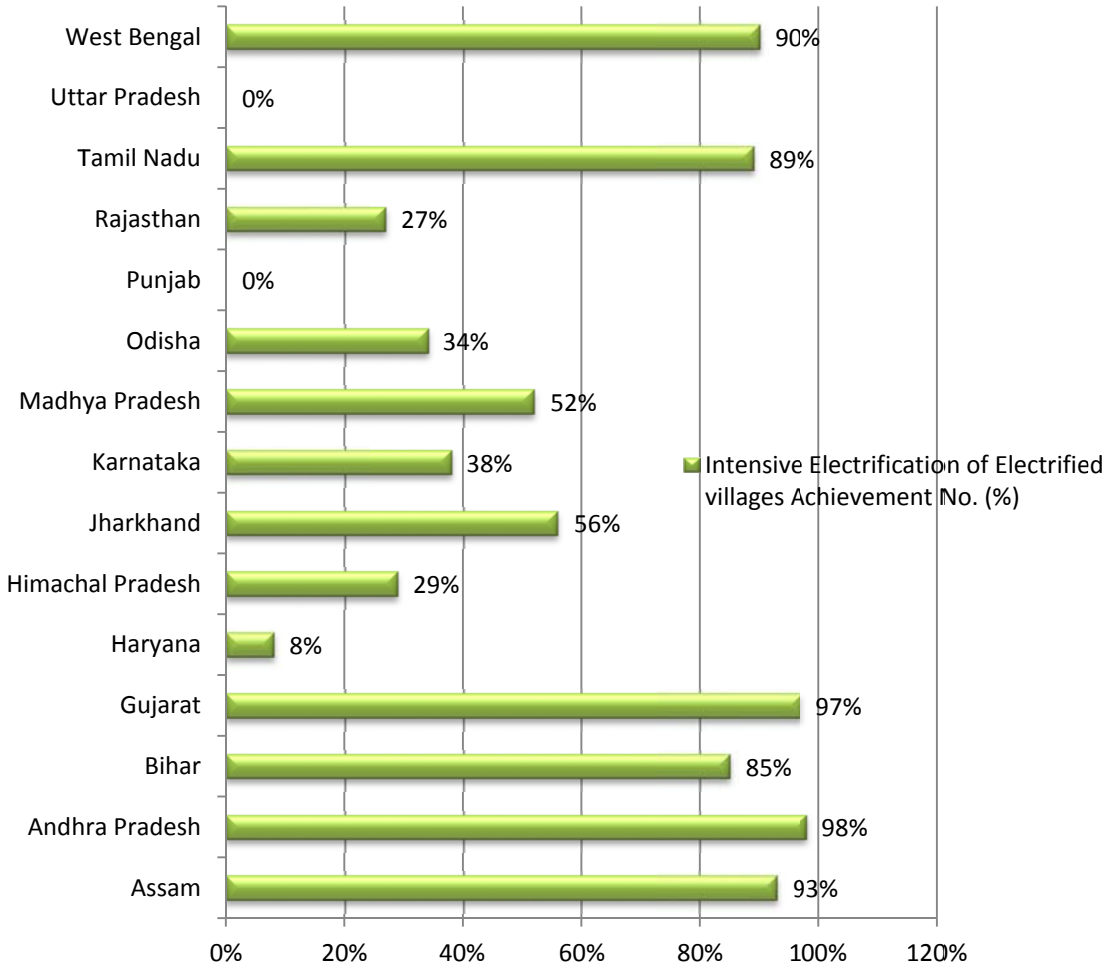
4.8. STATE-WISE ELECTRIFICATION STATUS OF THE RGGVY PROGRESS AS ON 31.01.2013

Name of the States	Electrification of Un-/De-Electrified Villages			Intensive Electrification of Electrified villages			No. of Connections to BPL Households		
	Target in No.	Achievement in No.	Achievement in %	Target in No.	Achievement No.	Achievement No. (%)	Target in No.	Achievement No.	Achievement No. (%)
Assam	524	501	95.6	1580	1466	93	**120615**	**114789**	**95.20**
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0.0	1755	1725	98	**236073**	**236073**	100.00
Bihar	1510	1510	100	5430	4624	85	**528936**	**462244**	**87.39**
Gujarat	0	0	0.0	1147	1114	97	**62520**	**62225**	**99.53**
Haryana	0	0	0.0	4910	371	8	**8205**	**8205**	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	100.0	6756	1991	29	**1701**	**1701**	100.00
Jharkhand	2123	936	44.1	1364	768	56	**163995**	**160134**	97.65
Karnataka	0	0	0.0	2094	801	38	**70048**	**70048**	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0.0	2919	1527	52	**73584**	**70961**	**96.44**
Odisha	941	825	87.7	3043	1025	34	**316379**	**298783**	**94.44**
Punjab	0	0	0.0	1231	0	0	**11755**	**9831**	**83.60**
Rajasthan	356	348	97.8	4171	1145	27	**152190**	**129839**	**85.30**
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0.0	1888	1685	89	**99164**	**97755**	98.58
Uttar Pradesh	1911	1687	88.3	0	0	0	**35499**	**35499**	100.00
West Bengal	290	262	90.3	5699	5139	90	**387452**	**358129**	**92.43**
Grand Total of All Sample States	7656	6070	79.28	43987	23381	53	**2268116**	**2116216**	**93.30**

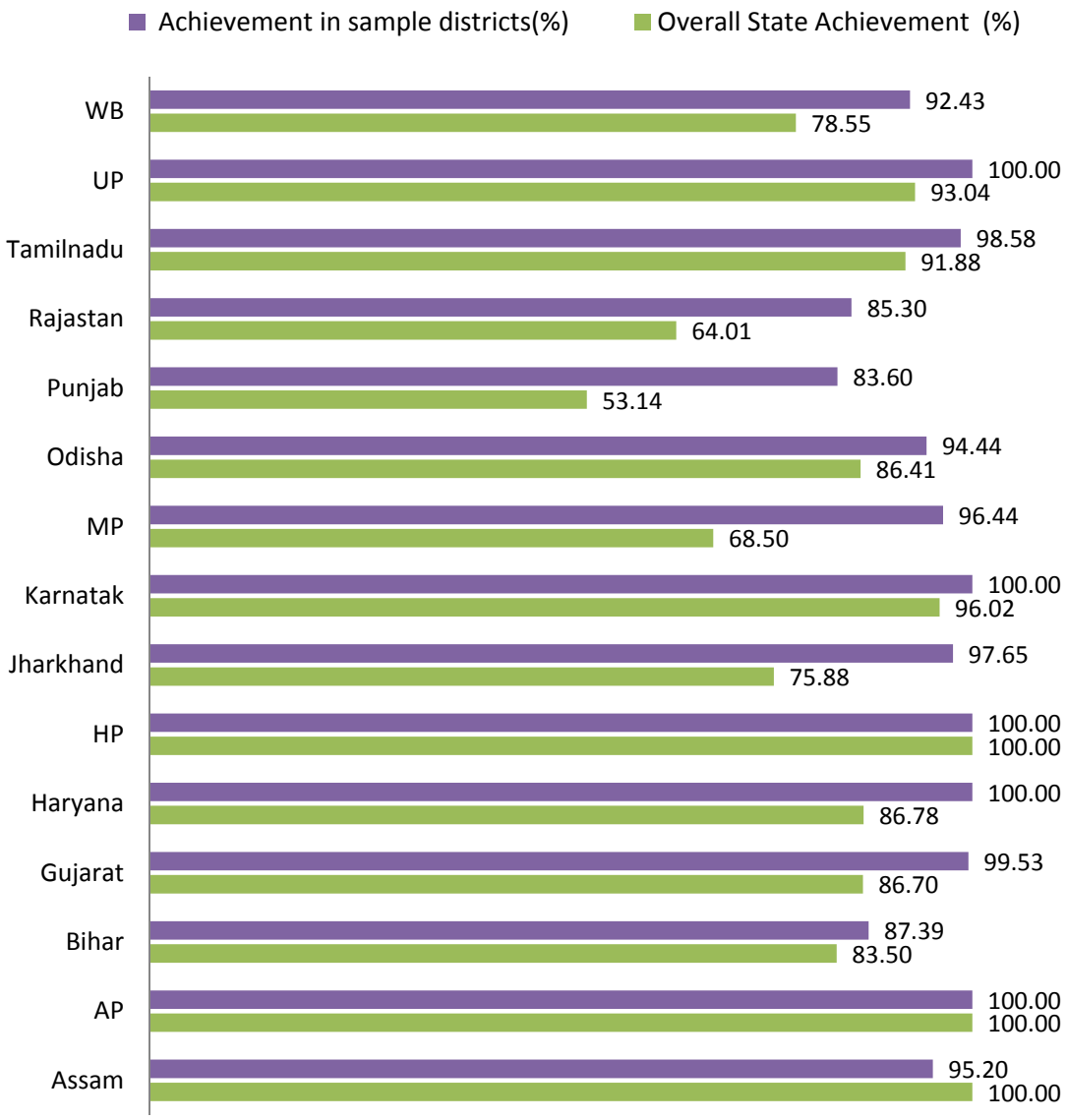
Source: http://rggvy.gov.in/rggvy/rggvyportal/plgsheet_frameplan.jsp



4.0. *ELECTRIFICATION OF UN-/DE- ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES ACHIEVEMENT IN %*



4.1. *INTENSIVE ELECTRIFICATION OF ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES ACHIEVEMENT IN %*



4.2. PERFORMANCE IN RE IN SAMPLE DISTRICTS VIS-A-VIS THE STATE

SOURCE: ***HTTP://RGGVY.GOV.IN/RGGVY/RGGVYPORTAL/PLGSHEET_FRAMEPLAN.JSP***

4.2.2. EXTENT OF ELECTRIFICATION OF BPL HOUSEHOLDS AND DALIT BASTIS

RGGVY scheme implemented in the 15 sample states selected for this study and the BPL households have received scheme benefits, depending on each state's achievement of household electrification. From the sample states, five namely Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, HP, Karnataka and UP have 100% so far as the number of BPL households is concerned.

Dalit bastis have been targeted with priority and *Dalits* and other backward classes have considerably benefited from this scheme. In most of our sample villages it is found that a separate transformer has been installed for the *dalit bastis*. In the state of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana more than 80% of the sample beneficiaries are Scheduled Castes. In the state of Tamil Nadu, most of the backward classes who are very poor have been connected through RGGVY. APL beneficiaries of RGGVY were not found in several sample districts. Similarly in Gujrat, very poor and backward classes have been supplied electricity through RGGVY. The scheme has given importance to the SC *padas*. Although secondary information has not yet been received from any of the sample states regarding extent of electrification of *dalit bastis*, primary survey reveals that scheduled caste/tribes/backward class households have been fully covered in the respective states.

4.2.3. EXTENT OF ELECTRIFICATION OF APL HOUSEHOLDS

As per guidelines, both BPL and APL households were targeted beneficiaries of the scheme. However, as stated earlier, only the BPL households received free electricity connection. APL households desiring to be electrified through RGGVY scheme filled up the requisite application form and submitted that with requisite fees. APL households were asked to purchase all materials, including materials required to getting the internal wiring done, meter box etc. These households spent between Rs.6000 to Rs.7000 to have an electric connection. Yet during field study they revealed that they were happy that through the scheme they were enjoying one of the most essential requirements of life, electricity. Secondary data regarding number of APL households electrified is not available at state level from any of the sample states.

From this primary survey the samples constituted 4.7% APL households and almost 95.3% BPL households. The shortfall in reaching APL households is due to numerous reasons. At the time of visit, APL persons (beneficiaries or not) were not available. APL households electrified prior to the RGGVY scheme if they were in an electrified village, had no need to receive electric connection through RGGVY. This was typical in the Northern and developed states. In the coastal regions, APL households had chosen to apply for general connection. In a few cases it was reported that APL households have taken connection through hooking (unauthorized connection). APL households numbering 144 participated in the survey. Shortfall in APL households was made up through extra coverage of BPL households thus keeping the total target of 3040 beneficiaries to fulfill total sample beneficiary coverage objective.

4.2.4. EXTENT OF ELECTRIFICATION PROVIDED TO INSTITUTIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES

The scheme has contributed quite a lot in its coverage network. However the objective of electrifying institutions and public places still remains largely unfulfilled not because of supply constraint. There is hardly any demand (read requisition for the services) for electrification of public institutions. In developed states, such as Punjab, Gujarat or even Himachal Pradesh electrification of institutions was done through general connection much prior to launch of RGGVY. In other states, such as Rajasthan and MP, although infrastructure exists to provide electricity connection to school, they are yet to receive it as they have not placed any requisition with electricity authorities. For schools to receive electricity the concerned headmaster must convey the decision, along with application and fees to local electricity authorities. Where fund availability is a crunch the school or such other institutions remain without power connection.

The state of Uttar Pradesh has used RGGVY scheme for electrification of institutions, mostly schools. Interested Headmasters and staff have taken connection in their schools through the usual application process. Discussion with officials during the primary survey revealed that a separate transformer has been provided for each school so that the same load is not shared by domestic households.

In the five districts of Uttar Pradesh, villagers feel safer with the electrification of street lights. The *Pradhan/Sarpanch* of Gram *Panchayats*, have taken steps to and provided

street lights that lights up common areas of a village. In such cases, the *Pradhan* has taken initiative to release funds from the *Gram Panchayat* resources to install street lights in major places/public areas to enhance mobility in the evening and security of households at night. For each street light there is a switch which is operated by the villagers. The street light is a gift by the Government, as no one except the Government bears the electricity cost, but villages have been made accountable for any case of theft or damage to the structure or destruction of bulbs.

4.2.5. TIME TAKEN TO GET BENEFIT

Electrification work in a village can be completed in a month or at most two when all factors are conducive. Timely land acquisition, communication with villagers, letter of award, and availability of materials and distance of villages are crucial factors in starting and or completing village electrification work. Any delay for whatever reason will have a major bearing resulting in slow progress. The work in electrified villages such as in Northern sample states or Gujarat takes lesser time for completion (about 15 days) than households in un-electrified villages.

4.3. YEAR OF ELECTRICITY CONNECTION

Although the scheme was launched in 2005, some of the villages have been electrified only in 2012 under RGGVY. The reason for slow implementation is late receipt of the letter of award (LOA) from the center to the states and from the states to the district level. Also the issue of deploying personnel for identification to contractor selection to land dispute and acquisition has also been major factors for delay in electrification. It was easier for officials to provide electricity to BPL households in electrified regions such as Punjab, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. There, either new lines were drawn to electrify the remaining households in the electrified village or a new transformer with a higher capacity was installed replacing the older one. Where new transformers were installed replacing old ones almost all existing electrified households have been transferred over to draw connection through it. Thus the new transformer in the electrified village has enhanced voltage of new and existing customers although existing customers always had access to electricity 24/7.

4.3.1. REASONS OF SLOW IMPLEMENTATION

Although the scheme was launched in the year 2005, the scheme was not implemented in the same year in all the sample states. Timely completion of projects required a great degree of cooperation and coordination. Some of sample states had already achieved 100% electrification while others are on the way. The major reasons for incomplete projects are due to delay in receiving letter of award (LOA) and land acquisition. The district-wise date of sanction of the project and contract award date is as follows (refer table 4.4):

4.9. DISTRICT WISE DATE OF SANCTION OF THE PROJECT AND CONTRACT AWARD DATE

NAME OF THE STATE	NAME OF THE DISTRICT	DATE OF SANCTION	DATE OF AWARD OF CONTRACT
ASSAM	KAMRUP	05-03-2008	12-02-2009
ASSAM	NALBARI	05-03-2008	12-02-2009
ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	07-10-2005	02-08-2006
ANDHRA PRADESH	MEDAK	05-03-2008	23-02-2010
BIHAR	MADHUBANI	31-01-2005	24-05-2006
BIHAR	MADHUBANI	08-04-2008	20-02-2009
BIHAR	JEHANABAD	05-03-2008	05-03-2007
BIHAR	MUZAFFARPUR	25-03-2008	29-01-2009
GUJARAT	NARMADA	24-04-2006	30-11-2006
GUJARAT	MAHESANA	05-03-2008	16-05-2006
HARYANA	KURUKSHETRA	05-03-2008	11-10-2007
HARYANA	PANCHKULA	05-03-2008	23-10-2007
HIMACHAL PRADESH	BILASPUR	08-04-2008	28-02-2009
HIMACHAL PRADESH	SIRMAUR	05-03-2008	28-02-2009
JHARKHAND	PURBI SINGHBHUM	30-11-2006	30-12-2006
JHARKHAND	RANCHI	05-03-2008	11-09-2008
KARNATAKA	MANDYA	04-10-2005	02-01-2006
KARNATAKA	HAVERI	04-10-2005	20-01-2006
MADHYA PRADESH	INDORE	02-01-2006	04-08-2006
MADHYA PRADESH	GUNA	17-05-2006	19-07-2006
MADHYA PRADESH	RATLAM	05-03-2008	22-02-2009
ODISHA	ANUGUL	10-10-2006	09-03-2007
ODISHA	BARGARH	05-03-2008	02-09-2008
ODISHA	KENDRAPARA	05-03-2008	17-10-2008
PUNJAB	MOGA	05-03-2008	28-08-2008
PUNJAB	PATIALA	05-03-2008	28-08-2008
RAJASTHAN	RAJSAMAND	30-09-2005	24-04-2006
RAJASTHAN	JHALAWAR	11-05-2006	20-10-2006

RAJASTHAN	JAIPUR	05-03-2008	02-05-2008
TAMIL NADU	CUDDALORE	05-03-2008	18-06-2008
TAMIL NADU	ERODE	05-03-2008	18-06-2008
TAMIL NADU	TIRUVANNAMALAI	05-03-2008	18-06-2008
UTTAR PRADESH	HATHRAS	31-01-2005	27-07-2005
UTTAR PRADESH	KANNAUJ	31-01-2005	24-06-2005
UTTAR PRADESH	BARABANKI	25-01-2005	17-08-2005
UTTAR PRADESH	SANT KABIR NAGAR	25-01-2005	12-07-2005
UTTAR PRADESH	SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR	25-01-2005	18-07-2005
WEST BENGAL	MEDINIPUR	18-03-2005	27-02-2006
WEST BENGAL	NORTH TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	31-01-2005	19-10-2005
WEST BENGAL	MEDINIPUR	04-04-2008	02-09-2009
SOURCE: WWW.REC.IN AND SECONDARY DATA COLLECTED FROM WEB PORTAL OF SAMPLE STATES			

Conflict due to parting of personal land for villagers' benefit has been a key factor in implementation delay. Farmers are more often than not ready to give away their land for a common cause (electricity poles or erection of other infrastructures) which leads to much friction in the village.

4.4. ASSESSMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURES CREATED

The requirement for Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) has been designed as per DPR. Contractors get approval of HT linesasneeded. Grid sub-stations are created at the division and sub-division level as per requirement, targeting households. Under the scheme, 11 KV lines are drawn. In the existing scenario the load is manageable. This needs to be upgraded from time to time as more households get electrified or demand higher level of power consumption. Transformers servicing the RGGVY scheme were installed in every village. The number of transformers installed in a village was determined by the contractor depending on the load and the number of households to be electrified. For example in the state of Uttar Pradesh, each sample village has more than 3 transformers. In Sant Kabir Nagar, village 'Jangle own' under Khalilabad block has 14 transformers. In other states a maximum of three to four transformers are found in any village.

4.10. TRANSFORMER CAPACITY

Transformer Capacity	No. of Transformers from sample areas	Percentage of Transformers from sample areas
At Capacity	293	48
Under Capacity	116	19
Over Capacity	201	33

4.5. Assessment of Supply of Electricity

According to RGGVY mandate 6-8 hours of electricity is to be supplied to all beneficiary households. Sample states meet this mandate in almost all regions. The state of Bihar and Karnataka are at the low end of the spectrum as far as number of hours of electricity supply through RGGVY is concerned. Karnataka is currently reeling under power crisis where as in Bihar and other Eastern regions, especially coastal belt, infrastructure is inadequate, thus making it difficult for beneficiaries to receive a minimum stipulated hours or regular hours of supply of electricity. Madhubani district of Bihar, in its sample villages reported only five (5) hours of electricity supply during a day, less than the RGGVY supply mandate. The number of transformers in the eastern belt is low in comparison to demand, hence leading to frequent load shedding. In UP, each village has at least three transformers dedicated to RGGVY power supply. Karnataka and AP have adequate infrastructure, but since the states are undergoing power crisis, power cuts are often scheduled and frequent. In Karnataka, power is reported as supplied for three hours in the evening in sample areas and other regions. In Jharkhand and Bihar power is not being supplied in the evening, when the beneficiaries most need it. In developed states of Gujrat, Punjab, and Himachal Pradesh, power is supplied almost 24 hours through RGGVY. As mentioned earlier, in the district of Madhubani of Bihar the power supply does not meet the mandate and is only provided on an average for five hours. In Assam and Bengal power cuts are frequent and mostly scheduled with medium voltage. Voltage is often medium as reported by beneficiaries in most sample states except in the coastal Eastern region where voltage is poor. Although provision of 'certain' voltage is not a mandate of RGGVY scheme, most beneficiaries ask what good is electricity if really nothing can be seen or perhaps more bulbs have to switched on to give adequate visibility!

The following table (table 4.5) indicates district-wise average number of hours of electricity supply. The information is based on the discussion with villagers and verified verbally with officials of energy distributing agencies.

4.11. Per day Average number of hours of Electricity Supply in Sample villages of selected districts under RGGVY Scheme

Name of the state	Name of the District	Per day Electricity Supply (in hour)
Jharkhand	Ranchi	11
	East Singhbhum	11
	Jharkhand Average	**11**
Bihar	Jehanabad	11
	Muzaffarpur	10
	Madhubani	5
	Bihar Average	**9**
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	10
	Sant Kabir Nagar	10
	Kannauj	18
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	10
	Hatras	18
	Uttar Pradesh Average	**13**
Assam	Kamrup	11
	Nalbari	12
	Assam Average	**11.5**
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	12
	North 24 Parganas	10
	West Bengal Average	**11**
Rajasthan	Jaipur	12
	Jhalawar	10
	Rajasthan Average	**11**
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	13
	Guna	10
	Ratlam	12
	Madhya Pradesh Average	**12**
Odisha	Kendrapara	12
	Bargarh	13
	Angul	15
	Odisha Average	**13**
Gujrat	Mehsana	**24**
	Narmada	**24**
	Gujrat Average	**24**
Harayana	Panchkula	**12**
	Kurukshetra	**11**

	HARYANA AVERAGE	**11.5**
HIMACHAL PRADESH	SIRMOUR	**24**
	BILASPUR	**24**
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**24**
PUNJAB	MOGA	**24**
	PATIALA	**24**
	PUNJAB AVERAGE	**24**
TAMIL NADU	CUDDALORE	**18**
	ERODE	**18**
	THIRUVANNAMALAI	**20**
	TAMIL NADU AVERAGE	**18.7**
KARNATAKA	HAVERI	**11**
	MANDYA	**8**
	KARNATAKA AVERAGE	**9.5**
ANDHRA PRADESH	MEDAK	**12**
	GUNTUR	**12**
	ANDHRA PRADESH AVERAGE	**12**
SOURCE: PRIMARY ANALYSIS OF RGGVY, PRIMARY SURVEY 2013		

4.5.1. POWER INTERRUPTIONS

Power interruptions are frequent but mostly scheduled in all sample states, except for Gujrat, Punjab, and Himachal Pradesh, where there is almost 24 hour electricity. Almost 100% of the beneficiaries in all states except Gujrat, Punjab, and Himachal Pradesh owned up to the fact that power cuts were an 'everyday affair' and usually scheduled. Sometimes there are unscheduled power cuts. Scheduled power cuts are easier to operate in as the beneficiaries can plan their lives for the day. The problem exacerbates in states of Bihar and Jharkhand when power is provided during daytime and at night but not during evening (peak period) when the residents said they need it most.

A deeper probe indicated that power interruptions of short durations are much more frequent than reported by respondents. But since records were not kept by the respondents or the suppliers of electricity, this matter could not be pursued except that the power interruptions are more frequent than reported.

4.6. ASSESSMENT OF ELECTRICITY TARIFF

The electricity tariff rate varies from state to state. While from primary survey amount seen on bills or amount normally paid for electricity consumption is obtained, we are yet to receive official and latest billed tariff rates requested through state for most

sample states. Beneficiaries in almost all the states except Haryana say that tariff rates are fair and affordable. The tariff in Haryana is slightly higher than in other sample states. In Punjab a deposit is taken from each consumer known as "advance consumption deposit" for an amount of Rs.500. Consumption for each beneficiary is free up to 400 units in two months. Punjab beneficiaries receive bills bi-monthly. Almost all beneficiaries mentioned that they consume within the 'free units' and tend not to go overboard in the state. The balance amount is adjusted in the subsequent bills.

In HP this deposit is Rs.360. This is not adjusted in any bill and kept as a security deposit fee. In Himachal Pradesh the first 50 units of consumption for BPL households/*Dalits* are given at 40 paise per unit. In addition beneficiaries in Haryana, for getting connection are paying Rs.10 for the application form and about Rs.75 for filing procedure. Thus beneficiaries in Haryana pay Rs. 85 to file for connection. In Karnataka 18 units are given to each beneficiary for free per month. In Gujarat 30 units are provided free per month. In Andhra Pradesh Rs.125 is taken as deposit from every beneficiary. The beneficiaries in AP do not receive any free units for consumption. In the rest of the state's connection is free but consumption is not. In 90% of the sample states, bills are given to beneficiaries on a bi-monthly basis. A bi-monthly bill system at the moment is quite viable within the existing bill distribution system (franchisee system for collection of bills is still not existent in all states).

A few beneficiaries in the sample districts of Rajasthan were not happy with the amount (tariff rate and bill amount) they see on their monthly bills. In these instances (without demonstration of proof), beneficiaries reported incorrect meter reading by officials. But they were unable to support their account with any proof. They feel they are spending much more on electricity than they used to on kerosene. More awareness generation is required for them to get them to understand that electricity is a power source, the cost of production is increasing hence the cost of utility. Even if some of these households managed with kerosene, the many benefits derived from the use of electricity such as watching TV, charging phones, studying in steady voltage in the evening etc. are irreplaceable with any other source of lighting. What is even more interesting is that such households may have cell phones and motorbikes, the charges for which they were eager to pay. No such incident has been reported by any sample beneficiary in any other sample district of other sample states. Almost all beneficiaries including in developing

states such as Bihar said they would gladly pay the charge for using electricity (table 4.6), which is a sign of progress in terms of mindset of consumers and a necessity for development. Another observation that will be discussed later was many beneficiaries also thought that consumption would be free just like connection. From such discussions it was concluded that more awareness generation is needed on electricity bill/usage.

4.12. Willingness to Pay Current Power Tariff (%)

States	No	Yes
Andhra Pradesh	0.6	99.4
Assam	0.6	99.4
Bihar	2.5	90.8
Gujarat	0.6	99.4
Haryana	0.6	99.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	99.4
Jharkhand	7.5	82.5
Karnataka	0.6	99.4
Madhya Pradesh	1.7	98.3
Odisha	10.0	90.0
Punjab	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	1.7	98.3
Tamil Nadu	0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	0.8	99.3
West Bengal	1.3	98.8
Grand Total	2.0	96.9

Electricity Tariff for BPL consumers do not vary much across states as could be seen from data available for Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat for which latest data are readily available. Data collected through primary survey for all districts on actual consumption of electricity and payment made by BPL households indicate that 68.9% beneficiaries received regular bills and paid on or before the due date belong to less than Rs. 100 per month category. This means at current tariff rate most BPL consumers can afford to pay for electricity consumption.

4.13. Electricity Tariff in Andhra Pradesh

Unit of Consumption	Price per Unit (Rupees)
Up to 50	**1.45**
50-100	**2.60**

100-200	**3.60**
300-400	**5.75**
400-500	**6.75**
Above 500	**7.25**
Agricultural Connection	**3.50 per unit over and above free limit (7 hours per day)**

4.14. Energy Tariff in Gujarat for BPL Households

Units of Consumption	Price per Unit (Rs)
Up to 30	1.30
30-50	2.30
50-100	2.60
100-250	3.25
Above 250	4.35
Plus Rs. 5 as fixed charge	

4.15. Energy Charges Bihar for BPL Beneficiaries

Category	Charge (Rs)
Unmetered	55
Metred Minimum	 40 1.60 per unit

4.16. Electricity Tariff in Tamil Nadu

		Current Tariff			
Category	Unit of Consumption	Fixed Charges (Rs/Monthly)	Energy Charges (Rs./Unit)	Subsidy Rs.	Payable By Consumer Rs.
Domestic	Up to 100	20	260	150	110
	100-200	20	280	100	180
	200-500	30	400	50	350
	Above 500	40	575	0	575
Huts		60	0	60	0
Bulk Supply		100	400	0	400
Public Lighting & Water Supply		0	550	0	550
Govt. & Govt. Aided Educational Institution		100	500	0	500
Private Educational Institutions		100	650	0	650

September 08, 2012

As on 01st June 2013 the Comparison of power tariff as per the latest tariffs declared by various state Regulatory commissions for the common domestic consumer are as follows :

S.No.	State	Regulatory Commission	Effective Date	Power Price per unit (Rs/kwh)
1	Andhra Pradesh	APERC	30.03.2011	3.10
2	Assam	AERC	16.05.2011	3.82
3	Bihar	BERC	15.03.2013	3.53
4	Chhattisgarh	CSERC	28.04.2012	2.40
5	Delhi	DERC	13.07.2012	2.90
6	Goa	JERC	27.06.2012	1.53
7	Gujarat	GERC	02.06.2012	3.43
8	Gujarat	GERC	02.06.2012	3.65
9	Haryana	HERC	01.04.2013	4.90
10	Himachal Pradesh	HPERC	01.04.2011	3.01
11	J&K	J&KERC	16.04.2012	2.07
12	Jhakhand	JSERC	01.08.2012	2.60
13	Karnataka	KERC	30.04.2012	6.53
14	Kerala	KSERC	01.07.2012	3.20
15	Kolkata (West Bengal)	WBERC	05.12.2012	5.69
16	Madhya Pradesh	MPERC		4.78
17	Maharashtra	MERC	01.08.2012	4.91
18	Odisha	OERC	23.03.2012	3.73
19	Punjab	PERC	01.04.2013	5.80
20	Rajasthan	RERC	07.06.2013	5.42
21	Sikkim		22.05.2012	4.34
22	Tamil Nadu	TNERC	30.03.2012	3.33
23	Tripura	JERC	28.03.2012	3.92
24	Uttar Pradesh	UPERC	31.05.2013	4.75
25	Uttrakhand	UERC	11.04.2012	2.60

Electricity prices in different states of India

Note:

1. The comparison is for 200 units consumption in domestic category
2. For Delhi 2.90 Rs. /unit includes subsidy of 1 Re per unit for domestic consumers
3. without subsidy the tariff in Delhi for 200 units would be Rs. 3.90 per unit

4.6.1. ELECTRICITY BILL PAYING CAPABILITY OF THE BPL AND DALIT HOUSEHOLDS

All households receiving monthly bill regularly are invariably paying it off. The problem arises when bills are not being distributed on a regular basis or a huge bill is produced at one time (for three to four months). In such instances beneficiaries feel that they cannot pay the whole amount in one go and therefore sometimes face huge accumulated arrears and even threat of disconnection. Every state official from each sample state met with, and the beneficiaries including *Dalits* felt that the bills are within means of beneficiaries and can be paid off if produced on a monthly basis. Almost all households, BPL, APL as well as *Dalit households* felt the tariff rates are reasonable. Most beneficiaries also reported that they spent less now on electricity than they used to spend on kerosene to light up their houses before the RGGVY connection**.** They no longer have to source kerosene in the black market which is always hard to procure.

4.6.2. EXTENT OF DEFAULT OF PAYMENT

Although almost all the beneficiaries said they would like to pay the bills on the prevailing tariff, the arrear situation is high. High arrears are mostly the result of poor billing cycle, and irregular billing which leads to bills beyond the ability to pay off for the poor consumers. It leads to huge arrear situation and cessation of power supply till a decision is taken mostly on political intervention, to regularize payment with heavy discount for accumulated bills. This can easily be avoided if bills are issued to consumers every month and there is arrangement to collect the bills within the village or '*panchayat*'.

4.7. ASSESSMENT OF RGGVY ELECTRIFICATION IN VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN SAMPLE STATES

Institutions such as schools, health centers (dispensaries), community center or a *Panchayat* office can also be electrified through RGGVY. Electrification in developed states such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu was done much before launch of RGGVY. In Punjab rural electrification was done in the 70's just like in other developed sample states. Institutions in such states received electric connection much before RGGVY was launched. They pay their bills just like any other consumer with regular connection. Hence institutional electrification through RGGVY in these

states is not relevant. In other sample states, such as Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, etc. infrastructure has been created but institutions have to apply for electrification to receive electricity. In the state of Karnataka, officials said that in many blocks (not within sample blocks) institutions have been electrified through RGGVY, but this data is not yet available. In AP, around 70% *Panchayat* offices and many health centers are electrified but through general electrification. In the state of Assam, the implementation works in almost all regions is still under way. In Bihar and Jharkhand, officials mentioned that in none of the sample districts were any of the institutions electrified. Only in the state of Uttar Pradesh, very few schools were found to be electrified through RGGVY scheme. Discussion with stakeholders uncovered an important issue regarding institutions in other regions of the sample states that are yet to be electrified through RGGVY. In such regions as well as sample areas infrastructure may be available and adequate, yet the institution may not have or cannot secure funds to foot bills. Thus institutions remain devoid of electricity. Those schools that were electrified in the sample districts have taken general connection. In the state of Uttar Pradesh, schools and street lights have been electrified for general public use. Initiatives have been taken by school principals to bring in electricity to school and better the lives of school children and educators through RGGVY connection. The principals use school funds to pay off electricity bills. The extent of institution electrification through RGGVY can be better understood through the following table 4.7.

4.18. Status of Electrification of Rural Institutions

States	Institution Electrification through RGGVY in Sample Villages	Actual Number of Institutions electrified through RGGVY in the sample villages in each state	
		Figure	Numbers in the sample district
Andhra Pradesh	No	0	0
Assam	No	0	0
Bihar	No	0	0
Gujarat	No	0	0
Haryana	No	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	No	0	0
Jharkhand	No	0	0
Karnataka	No	0	0

4.18. Status of Electrification of Rural Institutions

States	Institution Electrification through RGGVY in Sample Villages	Actual Number of Institutions electrified through RGGVY in the sample villages in each state	
		Figure	Numbers in the sample district
Madhya Pradesh	No	0	0
Odisha	No	0	0
Punjab	No	0	0
Rajasthan	No	0	0
Tamil Nadu	No	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Yes	5	Hathras-3 and Sant Kabir Nagar-2
West Bengal	No	0	0
DJRC Primary Survey 2013			

NB: From the sample villages there are no institutions found electrified except in Uttar Pradesh. Officials are of the view that there may be institutions electrified under the scheme in other regions/district.

4.8. Assessment of DDG introduced in Sample States

Decentralized Distribution Generation (DDG) should be implemented where grid supply is not feasible or cost effective. Energy in the form of solar/wind/biogas helps supply electricity to rural households in inaccessible areas. DDG is usually introduced in those areas that are quite remote, in hilly or as mentioned inaccessible regions. DDG was not found in any of the sample villages during this study, but DDG has been implemented in regions other than sample ones. In such cases DDG has been effectively implemented and sustained with people's participation and generation of awareness regarding use of alternative sources of energy to electrify households. Such households get regular bills and have to make payments if they want to enjoy getting benefits of electricity. A few such villages have been reported in MP, Jaipur district of Rajasthan, Gujarat, in Haveri district of Karnataka and also Andhra Pradesh. In the state of West Bengal, Dept. of Power and MES West Bengal Green Energy Development Corporation Ltd. West Bengal is working on implementing DDG but no information has been received regarding this from the state. The information on extent of DDG electrification is still awaited through state schedules from most sample states. The process of electrifying through DDG is adopted in distance and interior villages. Some areas that have ample sunlight have

been reported to be electrified through solar panels as in MP and Rajasthan. Lines are drawn to households and meters are fixed through which meter reading is taken by electricity authorities and beneficiaries pay for their electricity consumption. The problem with this system is that it has not been widely known or practised. The batteries used in DDG are reported as subject to theft. A system needs to be established to raise awareness regarding DDG and protection of technical inputs (as they would be quite expensive and time taking for any replacements) among various stakeholders, most importantly the beneficiaries.

4.9. FRANCHISEE SYSTEM IN THE SAMPLE STATES

Introduction of franchisee system is a good attempt for bill distribution under the scheme, but none of the sample states have completed the implementation of franchisee system in full. RGGVY scheme required the franchisee system to be fully managing distribution and collection of bills as well as attending any maintenance issues.

Except in the states of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, retired ex-army officials are involved in the distribution of bills. In Himachal Pradesh, the consumers pay bills at the nearest electricity office or at *Lok Mitra Kendra* located in rural areas to help out people. This *Kendra* deals with accepting other payments besides electricity bills and provides information about different schemes implemented by Government.

Also for the state of Gujarat, Franchisee system has been implemented through various operating DISCOMS such as DGVCL, MGVCL, PGVCL, UGVCL etc. They have taken responsibility for revenue collection through-e-gram panchayat post office and other co-operative societies. Their goal is to achieve 100% revenue collection by deploying the staff to villages after issuing the bills. Franchises have been engaged at the district level, block level, GP level or village level.

Thus in most sample states the system has been partially introduced where power distribution companies have engaged a few franchisees to distribute bill at the village level.

4.10. YEAR WISE AT&C LOSSES

This information is not readily available with us as this was to be received by the sample states through the state schedule. Depending on information received through state schedules it could be analysed. A few states that have supplied information have been presented in table 4.8. However through official discussions it was asserted that except for Gujarat AT & C losses are not going down in any other state over the years. It is worrisome as most sample states have reportedly modernized their infrastructure under electricity reforms and profess to have introduced modern management to improve efficiency.

4.19. AT&C LOSSES (%) FOR LAST THREE YEARS

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Gujarat	27.03	19.64	22.6	
Uttar Pradesh	32.15	35.55	35.82	
MP (Central and Western discom)	38.48 29.33	37.72 30.47	37.79 28.14	36.03

Source: www.rggvy.gov.in and secondary data collected from web portal of sample states

4.11. COST TO THE RGGVY PROGRAMME PER BENEFICIARY

Project completion cost and the cost incurred to electrify beneficiary households are closely related. From analysis it is found that the states having more electrified villages or receiving electricity even before the launch of the programmes incur less cost of implementation. Thus Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Gujarat, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh have less than Rupees five thousand (Rs.5000) as cost per beneficiary based on the amount released and the actual coverage of the households. The completion of the projects and the cost per beneficiary are closely related. Himachal Pradesh has higher cost incurred per beneficiary (Rs.38, 595.27) as it is more challenging and cost exhaustive to electrify hilly villages. Uttar Pradesh also incurs very high cost per beneficiary at Rs. 52,528.01 due to the larger number of un-electrified villages that accounted for higher infrastructure set-up cost. Also this state has higher number of beneficiaries compared to some of the states. Please refer table 4.9forCost per Beneficiary Based on Released Amount (Based on Actual Beneficiaries).

4.20. COST PER BENEFICIARY BASED ON ACTUAL COVERAGE AND ACHIEVEMENT

STATES	AWARDED COST/REVISED COST (IN RS. LAKHS)	AMOUNT RELEASED (IN RS. LAKHS)	TARGET NO.	ACHIEVEMENT NO.	COST PER BENEFICIARY BASED ON AWARDED COST (BASED ON ESTIMATED COVERAGE (RS.)	COST PER BENEFICIARY BASED ON RELEASED AMOUNT (BASED ON ESTIMATED COVERAGE) (RS.)	COST PER BENEFICIARY BASED ON AWARDED COST (BASED ON ACTUAL BENEFICIARIES (₹RS.)	COST PER BENEFICIARY BASED ON RELEASED AMOUNT (BASED ON ACTUAL BENEFICIARIES) (₹RS.)
ASSAM	31271.98	27718.63	120615	114789	₹ 25,927.11	₹ 22,981.08	₹ 27,243.01	₹24,147.46
ANDHRA PRADESH	5849.08	5630.52	169640	236073	₹3,447.94	₹ 3,319.10	₹2,477.66	₹2,385.08
BIHAR	52428.98	46107.26	868216	934390	₹6,038.70	₹5,310.57	₹5,611.04	₹4,934.48
GUJARAT	2463.41	2210.48	61592	62225	₹3,999.56	₹3,588.91	₹3,958.88	₹3,552.40
HARYANA	1415.72	1222.36	7523	8205	₹18,818.56	₹16,248.31	₹17,254.36	₹14,897.75
HIMACHAL PRADESH	8187.57	6989.99	16112	18111	₹50,816.60	₹43,383.75	₹45,207.72	₹38,595.27
JHARKHAND	35334.3	31361.84	111856	160134	₹31,589.10	₹28,037.69	₹22,065.46	₹19,584.75
KARNATAKA	4348.17	3468.72	48189	70048	₹9,023.16	₹7,198.16	₹6,207.41	₹4,951.92
MADHYA PRADESH	20702.72	17518.96	68113	70961	₹30,394.67	₹25,720.44	₹29,174.79	₹24,688.15
ODISHA	33021.04	28722.33	312357	298783	₹10,571.57	₹9,195.35	₹11,051.85	₹9,613.11
PUNJAB	1926.54	578.18	11755	9831	₹16,389.11	₹4,918.59	₹19,596.58	₹5,881.19
RAJASTHAN	12759.03	10818.63	152190	129839	₹8,383.62	₹7,108.63	₹9,826.81	₹8,332.34
TAMIL NADU	5977.79	4531.84	90178	97755	₹6,628.88	₹5,025.44	₹6,115.07	₹4,635.92
UTTAR PRADESH	22102.08	18646.92	26354	35499	₹83,866.13	₹70,755.56	₹62,261.13	₹52,528.01
WEST BENGAL	77258.13	67843.41	363636	358129	₹21,246.01	₹18,656.96	₹21,572.71	₹18,943.85
GRAND TOTAL	615563.48	533034.38	4502326	4720988	₹13,672.12	₹11,839.09	₹13,038.87	₹11,290.74

SOURCE: WWW.REC.IN AND SECONDARY DATA COLLECTED FROM WEB PORTAL OF SAMPLE STATES

4.12. MONITORING AND SUPERVISION MECHANISM

Monitoring and supervision are done at different levels depending upon the progress of the work. If the work is not progressing, then the frequency of monitoring will be more to find out the constraints. There are three stages to monitoring of the RGGVY scheme:

4.12.1. MONITORING COMMITTEE

- Monitoring Committee at National Level: The Monitoring Committee constituted by the Ministry of Power under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power), Government of India, sanctions the projects, including revised cost estimates. The committee also monitors and reviews the progress reports on scheme implementation. If required it reviews and improvises necessary guidelines from time to time for effective implementation of the scheme.

- Monitoring Committee at State Level: At state level, the Chief Engineer and Superintendent Engineer monitor the work done by Executive Engineers in the respective districts. The committee reviews and discusses their progress based on reports submitted to them. If any case requires their specific involvement then they visit the area to resolve the issue. The executive engineers look up to the committee for guidance if needed.

- Monitoring Committee at District Level: At district level, SDOs frequently visit to monitor the progress of work specifically ground work for infrastructure and installations. At the time of installation of transformer in the villages, contractors and sub-contractors are advised by the Executive Engineers. During implementation of the scheme, officials usually make trips to ensure that the work is being carried out smoothly and give their suggestions and inputs for

better implementation. In blocks, the JEs (Junior Engineers) are involved in monitoring work progress.

4.12.2. ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH LEVEL TIER

For the scheme to operate smoothly three tiers of quality control mechanism has been put in place. Although all tiers have the same objective (of enrolling BPL households with priority to *Dalits* and other backward classes, for free electric connection), each tier has its exclusive responsibility.

First Tier: Project implementing agency (PIA) and third party inspection agency engaged by the PIA is the first tier of the Quality Control Structure, whose responsibility is to ensure that all the materials to be utilized and the workmanship confirm to the prescribed specifications. This inspection is necessary as it has to synchronize with phased release of funds under RGGVY. Inspection and proof of corrective action are mandatory requirements for subsequent fund release. This inspection covers approximately 100% of villages for each project.

Second Tier: Rural Electrification Corporation becomes responsible to control quality in the second tier. REC gets inspection of works/materials done through its non-field staff and by outsourcing the responsibility. REC may outsource the inspection works to retired employees of State Electricity Boards/State Utilities/CPSUs. These individuals appointed to do quality inspections are designated as REC Quality Monitors (RQM). All reports submitted by RQMs are organized and analysed for further action/corrective action by REC.The inspection will cover quality checks at pre-shipment stage at vendors' outlet for major materials. Usually 10% of villages are selected on random sample basis to carry out inspection works.

Three Tier: Independent Evaluators (Individuals/Agency) are engaged by the Ministry of Power for evaluation (from time to time) of supply of materials and erection works. These evaluators are designated as National Quality Monitors (NQM). It is the state's responsibility to facilitate the inspection of works by the NQM, who shall be given free access to all administrative, technical and financial records. Evaluation usually covers 1% of the villages. NQMs also report on the general functioning of the Quality Control Mechanism in the District.

The existing three-tier monitoring system was reported to be operational and should continue. However, faster decision making should be ensured through the current system of monitoring. It was also found that up to 2%-3% randomly selected sample villages may be visited by independent evaluators.

4.12.3. PERFORMANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE THREE TIER MONITORING MECHANISM

The scheme is being implemented as per guideline. Three tier monitoring committee monitor implementation works at each level. The scheme has more effective outcome due to the 'tier' monitoring mechanism. The three tier monitoring system works as such in sample states:

First Tier: In the First Tier, the Project Implementing Agency is responsible for Quality Control Structure. Once LOA is received, approved contractors procure materials from recommended companies. The procured items are then inspected by the Project Implementing Agency (PIA). Executive Engineers carry out this inspection known as 'pre-dispatch inspection'. Verification is done by executive engineers one more time when materials are received at the storage/warehouse. 30% to 40% villages are covered for verification of materials and monitoring contractor activity. If any substandard or wrong items are discovered, they are returned. This system is being followed as per guideline is sample states. Overall, at the state level, Chief Engineer and Superintendent Engineers at district level monitor the work done by Executive Engineers in the districts as well as the work of the contractors during implementation.

Second Tier: On the field, materials are checked by engineers. For this tier of quality control, 10% of the villages covered through the scheme are selected for verification. If any issues are found at this tier they are brought to the notice of REC. During field verification, suggestions are always given to contractors in charge of installations regarding power requirements in the village.

It was found through field level discussions that more independent evaluators should have been engaged to evaluate the progress of works as per guideline. It must be noted that as many state electricity departments are short-staffed it becomes a challenge to

engage officers to facilitate and dedicate time to the independent evaluator's visit in a state.

4.12.4. RECORD KEEPING

Records for the scheme are maintained at each level. At state level, all the records are kept district wise. Consolidated figures for the states are maintained too. The district officials send monthly progress report of physical and financial progress of the work to the state offices. The number of BPL households covered in electrified, de-electrified and un-electrified villages is reported. The amount spent on electrification at district, block and village level are tracked through progress report. Yet the information on how many APL beneficiaries or backward class households received electricity through RGGVY is not maintained. During DJRC field visit it was found that the information pertaining to BPL households is kept as it was targeted to provide and cover these households with free connection.

4.12.5. WEB BASED MONITORING SYSTEM

For review of scheme progress at national level, Ministry of Power has designed a web portal which is updated from time to time depending on work progress. Through the portal, a literate and web-savvy person can understand the progress of the scheme from village to the state and even up to the National level. Web based monitoring system for RGGVY has been designed at national level as it is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The system has been set up to retrieve progress status for RGGVY implementation in all states at any time. This website (http://rggvy.gov.in) carries status report of electrification in any state. Still for many districts the data has not yet been entered.

4.13. TENDERING PROCEDURE

States strictly follow the guidelines for tendering process. For electrification work, tenders are invited from the agencies that meet the basic eligibility criteria. Tendering is done through e-tendering process. A selection committee selects contractors at state level. The turnkey contractors engage some sub-contractors for implementation of work at district level and also at block level. At the time of implementation the contractors

engage retired Engineers for effective and productive implementation with their help in monitoring and supervision of the ongoing works.

4.14. QUALITY OF HARDWARE INSTALLED

Contractors installed the hardware as per the prescribed requisition, after approval of the respective states. Negligible number of complaints was reported at each village regarding the hardware installed through the scheme. Almost every village has its own transformer with 11 KV line. Keeping vision for future electrification, infrastructures have been developed. All internal work including wiring and installation of meter were reported to be of good quality. Only a few beneficiaries in Rajasthan reported very high meter reading and were quite upset with faulty meters. They even mentioned that authorities did not pay timely attention to resolve such issues. However, no proof or adequate paperwork could be furnished by them to substantiate their claims. Needless to say officials mentioned they would look into the matter.

During implementation, materials are checked at the site by the Quality Monitoring Committee. The contractors follow the prescribed catalogue from which materials are to be purchased. When the materials are used at the site, they are checked to see if they are per stipulation or not. For household electrification, all accessories are found to be of good quality. **From sample villages, no instances of fire due to fault in coil were found from households.** The APL households purchase their own materials as advised by the electricity officials. Reading is rarely faulty as good quality material is used.

4.15. POST IMPLEMENTATION MAINTENANCE OF HARDWARE

Post implementation of the scheme is an issue for RGGVY. Post implementation and follow-up is not a mandate within RGGVY framework. As of now, there is no post implementation maintenance in any of the sample states. Although during implementation of the scheme, there was proper and frequent monitoring but post completion of electrification officials are reportedly not required to do any follow-up. Still, in the states of MP, Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Assam some officials were reported to visit villages on their own or due to some other official work. They ask to find out from beneficiaries regarding availability of power supply. This they have done purely out of

goodwill and a sense of responsibility (refer table 4.10). These visits were however not dedicated for post implementation follow-up enquiry.

4.21. Officials visit to Supervise the electric supply in sample village/household post implementation

States	No	Yes	Total	No (%)	Yes (%)
Andhra Pradesh	160	0	160	98.3	1.7
Assam	160	0	160	96.1	3.9
Bihar	239	1	240	99.6	0.4
Gujarat	150	10	160	93.8	6.3
Haryana	160	0	160	100.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	160	0	160	100.0	0.0
Jharkhand	160	0	160	100.0	0.0
Karnataka	160	0	160	97.4	2.6
Madhya Pradesh	179	61	240	74.6	25.4
Odisha	240	0	240	91.3	8.7
Punjab	160	0	160	100.0	0.0
Rajasthan	239	1	240	99.6	0.4
Tamil Nadu	240	0	240	93.6	6.4
Uttar Pradesh	400	0	400	92.8	7.2
West Bengal	117	43	160	73.1	26.9
DJRC Primary Survey 2013					

4.16. Public Grievance and Redress System

Most of the sample beneficiaries have not faced any problems in accessing benefits of getting a connection through RGGVY. Those who are connected praise the ease with which they received connection and did not have to run from pillar to post with an application. It took a month for village electrification work and subsequently another few weeks for household connection. As the hardware installed for rural works and within household is of good quality, there have been very few cases of broken/damaged/faulty items. Still if beneficiaries have complaints of any kind, there is no set system in operation yet to lodge and record complaints. Complaints received over phone are attended to and solved as per priority and need of the hour. The state of Haryana has introduced a system of 'toll free number'. The system works where the complainant dials into the number and speaks with an agent. This system can be introduced in every other state too with adaptation to suit regional and local conditions.

CHAPTER -V

MAJOR FINDINGS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1. MAJOR FINDINGS

RGGVY scheme has largely fulfilled its objective of providing electricity to villages and hamlets/*padas* in rural areas and by bringing electricity connection to BPL, *Dalit* and ST households free of cost. It has been possible due to Government's initiative, primarily at the central level and the commitment from the states that implemented the scheme. While, the scheme mainly targeted the BPL households, APL households could also get electric connection through RGGVY once they submitted an application with required fees. Discussion with 3040 beneficiaries (both BPL and APL) revealed that electricity is now regarded by the consumers in rural areas as a basic requirement. This need has been more pronounced in developing states and regions than in the developed ones, such as Punjab or Gujarat, where most villages were electrified much before the launch of RGGVY. Willingness to participate in discussions by beneficiaries, stakeholders and some non-beneficiaries helped this evaluation exercise meaningful.

Many important suggestions given by the beneficiaries regarding required improvements that could be brought about in rural electrification are worth considering both in policy and implementation areas. The understanding of the beneficiaries in sample households relating to process and impact is reflected in the evaluation report. An attempt has been made to analyses the primary information in order to understand whether *dalits,* other backward classes, SC and ST households covered in the sample villages in different states have benefited as per RGGVY objectives. The scheme is working more or less as per mandate and no discrimination based on caste, tribe, income or social status was found in any of the sample villages of the sample states. Despite these noteworthy achievements in RGGVY scheme, there are many areas that need to be looked into on priority so as to get full benefit of rural electrification and desired income redistribution, gender and positive environmental impact.

5.1.1. ECONOMIC CATEGORY

The survey covered more number of BPL households than envisaged (eight per sample village) under the sample design. This had to be done, as explained before, for two reasons. First, during the survey, either beneficiaries from APL households were not available to be interviewed, or there were only a few APL households in villages of some sample states who had taken electricity connection through RGGVY. The latter case was more evident in states such as Gujarat and Punjab where electrification came during and before the 80's and most APL households have been connected since then. The shortfall of APL household respondents has been substituted with more BPL household respondents. All households in sample states, developing or otherwise willingly participated in individual survey as well as FGD and came forth to provide information for improvement of scheme performance. Overall 14.1 % of the households interviewed belonged to APL and 85.9 % of the households interviewed belonged to BPL category as shown in table 5.1

5.1. ECONOMIC CATEGORY OF THE SAMPLE BENEFICIARY

STATES	APL	BPL	TOTAL	APL (%)	BPL (%)
ANDHRA PRADESH	21	139	160	13.1	86.9
ASSAM	25	135	160	15.6	84.4
BIHAR	20	220	240	8.3	91.7
GUJARAT	5	155	160	3.1	96.9
HARYANA	11	149	160	6.9	93.1
HIMACHAL PRADESH	32	128	160	20.0	80.0
JHARKHAND	25	135	160	15.6	84.4
KARNATAKA	17	143	160	10.6	89.4
MADHYA PRADESH	48	192	240	20.0	80.0
ODISHA	48	192	240	20.0	80.0
PUNJAB	5	155	160	3.1	96.9
RAJASTHAN	47	193	240	19.6	80.4
TAMIL NADU	23	217	240	9.6	90.4
UTTAR PRADESH	80	320	400	20.0	80.0
WEST BENGAL	23	137	160	14.4	85.6
OVERALL	430	2610	3040	14.1	85.9
DJRC PRIMARY SURVEY 2013					

5.1.2. GENDER

Both female and male respondents participated in this survey. Although the study was not designed to reach a certain number from each gender, it was very important to document the views of women in selected households on changes in life and lifestyle, impacting them and their children. Around 28% of the respondents were female and 72% of the respondents were male (refer table 5.2). The male members were usually the head of the household in whose name the electricity connection has been provided. These members are also the owners of their house. At the time of the interview with men, women were either busy with household chores or nearby areas, but came forward to take part in the interview or add to the information male members were providing. Such opinions or FGD discussions with women do not form part of the 28% exclusive interviews done with them. The female respondents who took part in exclusive interviews were themselves beneficiaries or stood-in for their spouses who were either not present or away on work (usually within or outside the state). The views of the women members who were not head of the households helped in better understanding about the family members and the extent of benefits derived by them.

5.2. SAMPLE BENEFICIARY BY GENDER

STATE	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)
ANDHRA PRADESH	45	115	160	28	72
ASSAM	55	105	160	34	66
BIHAR	60	180	240	25	75
GUJARAT	45	115	160	28	72
HARYANA	38	122	160	24	76
HIMACHAL PRADESH	51	109	160	32	68
JHARKHAND	42	118	160	26	74
KARNATAKA	43	117	160	27	73
MADHYA PRADESH	67	173	240	28	72
ODISHA	62	178	240	26	74
PUNJAB	43	117	160	27	73
RAJASTHAN	58	182	240	24	76
TAMIL NADU	69	171	240	29	71
UTTAR PRADESH	138	262	400	35	66
WEST BENGAL	43	117	160	27	73
OVERALL	859	2181	3040	28	72
DJRC PRIMARY SURVEY 2013					

5.1.3. EDUCATION

The literacy levels being low and illiteracy levels being high from the sample table 5.2 signifies that the poor and backward classes have less chance to move forward in terms of economic gain. Electricity however eases their burden in household activities and gives them a possibility to work during evening hours of electricity supply. These beneficiaries also have a chance to provide better facilities for education to their children. They never had the opportunity of proving adequate light to their children to study after the sunset. In many households the men are employed in distant cities mostly on contractual basis for few months in a year.

5.3. EDUCATION OF SAMPLE BENEFICIARY (IN PERCENTAGE)

STATES	HIGH SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	PRIMARY	LITERATE	ILLITERATE
ANDHRA PRADESH	1	8	16	45	30
ASSAM	1	8	18	49	24
BIHAR	5	10	21	30	35
GUJARAT	2	8	20	45	26
HARYANA	3	9	17	46	26
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	8	18	46	26
JHARKHAND	6	12	16	34	31
KARNATAKA	1	10	18	41	30
MADHYA PRADESH	2	9	16	43	30
ODISHA	0	10	17	44	29
PUNJAB	1	8	18	49	24
RAJASTHAN	5	7	16	38	34
TAMIL NADU	4	3	9	35	49
UTTAR PRADESH	3	9	18	41	31
WEST BENGAL	4	11	18	42	25
OVERALL	3	8	17	41	31

DJRC PRIMARY SURVEY 2013

5.1.4. SOCIAL CATEGORY

The percentage of people in each social category who were connected through RGGVY is not available through secondary data. The split of RGGVY households in number according to SC/ST/Minority/OBC etc. is not available with any of the DISCOMS or at the state level. This information was however collected through primary data that made the

study quite interesting, in the sense that, all beneficiaries belonging to such categories said that they have been duly covered, thus making the scheme 'inclusive'. The scheme also does not discriminate based on category or gender and has an ulterior goal to award free electricity connection to BPL households. APL households belonging to backward classes can get connection but only after submitting an application form and application fees. Around 73% of the population belongs to Minority, OBC, SC and ST classes (refer table 5.4). Head of *Dalit households* interviewed mentioned that no sort of discrimination was felt by them during RGGVY implementation. The scheme has indeed provided a number of benefits which the poor and backward would have otherwise not been able to get in normal course of development.

5.4. Social Category of Sample Beneficiaries (in percentage)

State	General category	Minority	OBC	SC	ST
Andhra Pradesh	34	11	14	22	19
Assam	34	11	14	22	19
Bihar	15	5	25	10	45
Gujarat	43	12	19	23	3
Haryana	17	7	14	61	1
Himachal Pradesh	41	15	20	22	2
Jharkhand	15	5	10	15	55
Karnataka	34	11	14	22	19
Madhya Pradesh	25	27	11	18	18
Odisha	14	6	53	18	10
Punjab	14	6	9	70	2
Rajasthan	38	4	24	29	5
Tamil Nadu	8	3	55	24	10
Uttar Pradesh	34	11	16	22	18
West Bengal	40	23	14	19	4
Overall	27	10	22	25	16

DJRC, Primary Survey 2013

5.1.5. Family size

The issue of family size is quite relevant in this study. About 75% of the households represent 'small family' having "1-5" members and around 25% has"6-12" members (as seen from table 5.5). A single bulb and a fan may be sufficient for one or two people in the BPL house but not adequate for a larger family of five or more. In fact within the "1-

5" family range most households had five members. The issue becomes grave as the fight to operate within the 'given' units of electricity in the 'evening time' gets critical. When more members have to work with fewer bulbs and scheduled time period, as found in eastern states, UP, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh the felt benefits of RGGVY start to diminish. Power crisis is a serious issue and to rectify it several factors have to be taken into consideration if 100%, 24/7 power supply is to be achieved.

5.5. FAMILY SIZE (IN PERCENTAGE)

STATES	1 -6 PERSONS	7-12 PERSONS
ANDHRA PRADESH	95.00	5.00
ASSAM	95.00	5.00
BIHAR	68.00	32.00
GUJARAT	93.00	7.00
HARYANA	95.00	5.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH	95.00	5.00
JHARKHAND	65.00	35.00
KARNATAKA	95.00	5.00
MADHYA PRADESH	93.00	8.00
ODISHA	94.00	6.00
PUNJAB	95.00	5.00
RAJASTHAN	94.00	6.00
TAMIL NADU	99.00	1.00
UTTAR PRADESH	95.00	5.00
WEST BENGAL	94.00	6.00
OVERALL	91.00	9.00

5.1.6. AGE CLASSIFICATION

Analysis of age classification from sample beneficiary and non-beneficiary households provides some interesting features. Most respondents are young and within the age group of 20-45 (table 5.6). In the sample states where the number of hours of electricity supply is low (lower than the mandate of electricity supply of 6-8 hours), the young people face problems. This is the situation mostly during evening hours, as was observed in the states of Jharkhand and Bihar. In these states, a sizeable proportion of respondents or their family members mentioned that the heads of the household migrate to other areas to look for work options. Although availability of electricity is not

a factor to curb migration but Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in these areas found that this factor along with other convergent government schemes could help reduce migration. Children and those above the ages of 51 said they were benefited through electricity in states of Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana, and Gujrat as such households were not connected with electricity prior to RGGVY. The beneficiaries' households in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat benefit through 24 hours of electricity supply. In sample states before RGGVY implementation, children studied in kerosene lights resulting in loss of interest in studies and increase in school dropout rate. After power supply under RGGVY, the situation has dramatically changed; children have become quite keen to finish their homework after their return from school. For those in Jharkhand and Bihar, they are still living the same way prior to RGGVY, especially during the evening time. In other states the beneficiaries, specifically the older people, pursue their respective hobbies, sometimes commercially activities like weaving and basket making etc. during evening. They also watch TV for entertainment. RGGVY has enhanced the quality of life of every age –group.

5.6. AGE CLASSIFICATIONS OF SAMPLE BENEFICIARY IN PERCENTAGE

STATES	< 30	31- 50	51-70	ABOVE 70
ANDHRA PRADESH	20.6	59.4	20	0
ASSAM	20.6	59.4	20	0
BIHAR	0	72.5	27.5	0
GUJARAT	20.6	58.1	20.6	0.6
HARYANA	19.5	61	19.5	0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	20.6	60	19.4	0
JHARKHAND	0	67.5	32.5	0
KARNATAKA	20.6	59.4	20	0
MADHYA PRADESH	22.1	57.5	20	0.4
ODISHA	19.6	58.8	21.3	0.4
PUNJAB	20.6	59.4	20	0
RAJASTHAN	5.7	59.2	30.7	4.4
TAMIL NADU	17.9	61.7	20	0.4
UTTAR PRADESH	22.5	59.5	18	0
WEST BENGAL	20	55.6	23.8	0.6
OVERALL	16.7	60.7	22.1	0.5

DJRC, PRIMARY SURVEY 2013

5.2. AWARENESS

Awareness about a scheme and intended benefits helps potential beneficiaries to take interest in its implementation and likely to motivate them for better governance in maintenance and management. Around 99.5% (table 5.7) of the sample beneficiaries were aware of RGGVY scheme prior to connection. About the scheme, they knew that connection would be free for BPL households but not the APL households. While this was a fact, many households spoken with also thought that electricity consumption would be free for the BPL and they would not see any bill. As the BPL households are working as 'laborers' mostly, they felt that charging them for electricity usage is a bit too much. Still in majority of the sample states, beneficiaries felt that electricity is a boon and would continue to pay and never go back to the days of the dark.

5.7. AWARENESS OF RGGVY SCHEME AMONG SAMPLE BENEFICIARIES-(FREE CONNECTION ONLY TO BPL HOUSEHOLDS))

State	No	Yes
Andhra Pradesh	0.6	99.4
Assam	0.6	99.4
Bihar	0	100
Gujarat	1.9	98.1
Haryana	0.6	99.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	99.4
Jharkhand	0	100
Karnataka	0.6	99.4
Madhya Pradesh	0.8	99.2
Odisha	0	100
Punjab	0.6	99.4
Rajasthan	0	100
Tamil Nadu	6.3	93.7
Uttar Pradesh	0.8	99.3
West Bengal	0.6	99.4
overall	0.5	99.5

DJRC, PRIMARY SURVEY 2013

5.2.1. SOURCE OF AWARENESS

The contractor and the electricity department have played a major role in creating awareness among the BPL beneficiaries (refer table5.8). During survey and groundwork

beneficiaries came to know about the free electric connection that would be provided to them through RGGVY scheme. The latest BPL list was used to identify and bestow this benefit in the villages. The Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) members have helped in raising awareness on RGGVY and the benefits associated with it. Although there is not much to the scheme except the required mandate, most villagers still feel that they are being short-supplied the number of hours of electricity. Many villagers also feel that they were to receive free electricity. There is some confusion between "free electric connection' and 'free electricity'. The awareness levels for villagers need to be raised on a few points as to what will be free and what will not. They also need to be explained by the electricity department as to what charge they would see on their bills (questions related to consumption) and how frequently they will receive a bill. During and post implementation, the village *Pradhan* (headman) has been reported to be helpful in coordinating and pursuing issues related to electricity.

5.8. Sources of Awareness on RGGVY Scheme (%)

State	Contractor	Electricity Department	PRI Member	Village Headman
Andhra Pradesh	50	30	20	0
Assam	30	24	45	1
Bihar	45	45	10	0
Gujarat	30	20	50	0
Haryana	10	85	5	0
Himachal Pradesh	10	85	5	0
Jharkhand	65	30	5	0
Karnataka	40	45	15	0
Madhya Pradesh	40	40	20	0
Odisha	70	20	10	0
Punjab	15	80	5	0
Rajasthan	50	25	25	0
Tamil Nadu	60	30	10	0
Uttar Pradesh	85	10	5	0
West Bengal	50	25	25	0
overall	48	36	16	0

DJRC, Primary Survey 13

5.3. Occupation of the Sample Population/household

Principal occupations of the beneficiary households have hardly undergone any change. A high proportion of heads of households reported farming (and related activities) as their principal occupation. The main subsidiary occupation is labour, both on farm and

off-farm. The main workers of the households do temporarily migrate or work in nearby villages on odd jobs during off-peak agricultural season. Unskilled and semi-skilled workers mostly male do migrate to other states. While in their respective villages, they face low income earning opportunities including working for MGNREGS. Some also work in construction activities and various earth-works in and around the village. While most are engaged in seasonal work, a small proportion of beneficiaries are engaged in petty business. Prior to RGGVY implementation those who conducted business out of home shops had to incur huge expenditure on kerosene for lighting which they had to procure mostly from the black market. After RGGVY, electricity has provided light within such households during the night. Even 'one bulb' provides very good service in a shop. Voltage fluctuation was not found to be a major issue adversely affecting their work. Thus in those states where current was available in the prime time or evenings, most household beneficiaries, specifically women took up a new occupation as 'subsidiary' to earn additional income while getting self-employed. However, the BPL households getting extra income did not help them to substantially get 'out of poverty'. Additional income if any was not much related to the availability of electricity.

RGGVY was supposed to provide electricity connection to BPL households for free while APL households could take connection for a fee. However, availability of electricity has either no impact or marginal impact in change of occupation. The overall impact for all the 15 sample states for change in main occupation is only about 3% (refer table 5.8). There is no reason to believe that this change has occurred due to availability of electricity through RGGVY. The respondents were asked clearly if their main occupation had changed due to RGGVY. There were a few non-beneficiary households who have taken electricity connection from RGGVY beneficiary households for a fee and started a petty business. Still, it is quite debatable if RGGVY was the 'only' factor for the change in main occupation. What was more interesting here is that although the change in main occupation is negligible, there has been some change in subsidiary occupation due to RGGVY. This has been largely possible as most households, especially beneficiary households were able to pursue their hobby into a profession in the evening hours due to electricity. Many households have opened a shop outside their house or have gotten involved in trading or petty business, which was not at all possible before, as they lived and operated in darkness. Conditions to remain professionally active were better in

electrified villages for states in Punjab and Gujarat. But getting employment or changing profession or occupation are subject to and dependent on many factors and cannot be ascribed to RGGVY scheme implementation. Again, those who have changed their principal occupation have done so outside of the village, for example making products (hand-made or semi-machine made) and selling them in the city. RGGVY has not been able to make a substantial shift in the main occupation or helping beneficiaries get regular employment.

RGGVY implementation has created opportunities for respondents to add a subsidiary occupation (refer table 5.10) either for them or for their household members, thus enhancing income levels of such respondents, mostly beneficiaries. Such respondents have either opened a shop, or taken up a particular hobby or prior vocation into a commercial outfit. For example some beneficiaries reported pursuing weaving, tailoring, bamboo craft making, handi-craft making etc. in the evening hours due to availability of electricity. The beneficiaries found a market for their items either in the vicinity or through middlemen in other areas.

Needless to point to note here is that since a large number of BPL beneficiaries lack adequate and required education. Employment opportunities for them are minimal. In any case their situation cannot be transformed because of RGGVY intervention alone.

5.9. CHANGE IN PRIMARY OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS IN SAMPLE STATES AFTER RGGVY (IN %)

STATES	CONTINUING IN THE SAME OCCUPATION	DIVERSIFIED TO OTHER OCCUPATIONS
ANDHRA PRADESH	98	2
ASSAM	97	3
BIHAR	98	2
GUJARAT	95	5
HARYANA	99	1
HIMACHAL PRADESH	99	1
JHARKHAND	98	2
KARNATAKA	95	5
MADHYA PRADESH	95	5
ODISHA	97	3
PUNJAB	98	2
RAJASTHAN	96	4
TAMIL NADU	99	1
UTTAR PRADESH	95	5
WEST BENGAL	96	4

OVERALL	97	3
DJRC, PRIMARY SURVEY 2013		

5.10. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS IN SAMPLE STATES AFTER RGGVY

STATE	Continuing in the Same Subsidiary Occupation	Changed to a different Subsidiary Occupation
ANDHRA PRADESH	95.0	5
ASSAM	95.0	5
BIHAR	97.5	2.5
GUJARAT	90.0	10
HARYANA	91.3	8.7
HIMACHAL PRADESH	90.0	10
JHARKHAND	97.5	2.5
KARNATAKA	91.9	8.1
MADHYA PRADESH	94.2	5.8
ODISHA	94.6	5.4
PUNJAB	90.0	10
RAJASTHAN	91.3	8.7
TAMIL NADU	95.0	5
UTTAR PRADESH	93.0	7
WEST BENGAL	90	10
GRAND TOTAL	93.1	6.9

5.4. VOLTAGE IN SAMPLE BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLD

Voltage of electricity has been mostly defined as 'normal' by almost 80% of the beneficiaries (refer table 5.11). Whenever there is electricity, which means when there is no power cut or interruption, voltage was found to be normal. This was true even in states such as Bihar where power supplied through RGGVY, in some villages does not reach the mandate of supply hours. In Jharkhand power is usually not available in the evening which is considered as the 'peak time', where members of the family want to work or watch TV and children would like to study. In states such as Karnataka and Andhra that are reeling under power crises, power is cut off mostly during the day but remains in the evening. In most areas power cuts are scheduled which beneficiaries feel

helps them plan their day. Unscheduled power cuts take place due to storms or transformer and line breakage.

5.11. Response about Voltage status in numbers and in Percentage in the sample households

States	High	Low	Normal	Total	High %	Low %	Normal %
Andhra Pradesh	20	10	130	160	12.5	6.3	81.3
Assam	20	10	130	160	12.5	6.3	81.3
Bihar	5	0	235	240	2.1	0.0	97.9
Gujarat	18	9	133	160	11.3	5.6	83.1
Haryana	20	10	130	160	12.5	6.3	81.3
Himachal Pradesh	20	10	130	160	12.5	6.3	81.2
Jharkhand	5	0	155	160	3.1	0.0	96.9
Karnataka	20	10	130	160	12.5	6.3	81.3
Madhya Pradesh	40	30	170	240	16.7	12.5	70.8
Odisha	0	0	240	240	13.5	5.3	81.2
Punjab	20	10	130	160	12.1	6.6	81.3
Rajasthan	3	0	237	240	1.3	0.0	98.8
Tamil Nadu	0	0	240	240	8.5	6.4	85.1
Uttar Pradesh	50	23	327	400	12.5	5.8	81.8
West Bengal	21	20	119	160	13.1	12.5	74.4
Grand Total	262	142	2636	3040	8.6	4.7	86.7
Source: DJRC Primary Survey 2013							

5.5. Household Receiving and Paying Bill Regularly

As seen in Chapter 4, section 4.9, Franchisee system has not been fully implemented in any of the sample states. Currently the extent of responsibility of franchisees ends with generation and delivery of bills. The beneficiaries have to make their own arrangement for bill payment. Reminders are issued to defaulters and if they do not comply then their connections are disconnected. Instances have been found in a few cases, where beneficiaries are receiving bills every three or four months (e.g. in West Bengal, refer state specific case study in Best Practices Section of this Study Report). Beneficiaries belonging to BPL category find it highly impossible to arrange for the entire due amount to be paid at one go. Hence they have no choice but to forgo their electricity connection, if that is the alternative. For every reconnection they need to make payment of past dues. Most beneficiaries were aware of the free connection to BPL households, however a few still remain under the assumption that bill payment is only to 'view' and not to 'pay' and such expenses too are to be borne by the government.

A good suggestion that was received at the village level is that government should collect the electricity bill amounts from the beneficiaries every month, although many households live in abject poverty and therefore not able to arrange funds for such regular payments. Discussion in FGDs revealed that around 30% households in the states of Jharkhand and Bihar are not making regular payments despite receiving bills regularly. Even then in states such as Jharkhand and Bihar, authorities were very tolerant to defaulters. They are yet to be disconnected. In states of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, authorities are strict and monitor defaulters. Defaulters here are notified and if non-payment occurs despite due advance notice then the beneficiaries' lines are disconnected. Overall around 89% of the households who receive bills regularly are paying it off on time.

5.12. BENEFICIARY PAYING BILLS REGULARLY

STATE	NO (%)	YES (%)
ANDHRA PRADESH	1.2	98.8
ASSAM	1.2	98.8
BIHAR	43.8	56.2
GUJARAT	0.6	99.4
HARYANA	1.2	98.8
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1.2	98.8
JHARKHAND	37.6	62.4
KARNATAKA	1.2	98.8
MADHYA PRADESH	3.3	96.7
ODISHA	17.3	82.7
PUNJAB	1.2	98.8
RAJASTHAN	0.8	99.2
TAMIL NADU	1.2	98.8
UTTAR PRADESH	1.5	98.5
WEST BENGAL	7.1	92.9
OVERALL	10.7	89.3

SOURCE: DJRC PRIMARY SURVEY, 2013

5.6. AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES ON ELECTRICITY

As found in Chapter 4 (section 4.6) most households are okay with tariff rates leading to a reasonable monthly expenditure on electricity. While most beneficiaries initially had thought that consumption would be free now they are satisfied with the existing tariff rates. Consumers also prefer meter reading system vs. a flat fee per month on their bills. From respondents in sample states it is found that about 69% of the consumers are

paying less than Rs.100 per month on electricity charges. Around 28 % of the consumers pay between Rs.100 to Rs.200 (table 5.13). The rest of the consumers who are in the categories "pay more than Rs.200 per month" are marginal. Some of the consumers who pay such high amount bills are in Odisha. There have been no complaints from such customers and they mentioned that bill is being produced as per meter reading and their consumption. During survey of Rajasthan, beneficiaries complained that meter reading is faulty and the authorities are not doing enough to rectify their complaints. As mentioned before such instances could not be substantiated with documentation.

5.13. Percentage of Beneficiaries Paying Monthly Bills in various slabs (Rs)

States	Beneficiaries paying Less than ₹100 (%)	paying between ₹100 to ₹200 (%)	paying between ₹200 to ₹500 (%)	paying above ₹500(%)
Andhra Pradesh	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
Assam	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
Bihar	70.0	25.0	5.0	0.0
Gujarat	93.8	3.6	1.3	1.3
Haryana	50.0	20.0	30.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	70.0	25.0	5.0	0.0
Karnataka	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0
Odisha	70.0	20.0	10.0	0.0
Punjab	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	0.4	98.4	0.4	0.8
Tamil Nadu	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
West Bengal	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
Overall	68.9	27.9	3.1	0.1

5.7. Distance to Bill Paying Centre

Currently there is no collection center that is close to most beneficiaries for payment of bills. Bills are being delivered by franchisees in most states except in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh where retired army officers' organization, deliver bills. But no such organization has been equipped with the capacity for bill amount collection. This has to be implemented at the earliest as more than 80% of the beneficiaries revealed that they have to cover a distance of more than 6km (refer table 5.14) to pay off their electricity

bill. BPL householders have to often travel by foot or by bicycle to pay these bills. Beneficiaries would like a center to be opened much closer for bill collection, preferably very close to their village.

5.14. DISTANCE OF BILL PAYING CENTRE

STATES	ABOVE 6KM (%)	LESS THAN 2KM (%)	2 TO 4KM (%)	4 TO 6KM (%)	NA (%)
ANDHRA PRADESH	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASSAM	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BIHAR	50.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.1
GUJARAT	93.8	5.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
HARYANA	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.0	30.0	70.0	0.0	0.0
JHARKHAND	72.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8
KARNATAKA	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MADHYA PRADESH	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
ODISHA	80.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
PUNJAB	0.0	0.0	30.0	70.0	0.0
RAJASTHAN	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TAMIL NADU	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UTTAR PRADESH	90.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
WEST BENGAL	90.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
OVERALL	80.6	1.9	6.9	5.6	5.0

DJRC, PRIMARY SURVEY

5.8. FREQUENCY OF POWER INTERRUPTION IN SAMPLE VILLAGES

Although power is available per RGGVY mandate in all electrified villages, barring in some villages in Bihar, scheduled power cuts are a regular feature. Besides scheduled power cuts, irregular power interruptions also take place. The reasons for this are many starting from transformer overload, hooking in a few villages, power crises in the state etc. Around 55% of the respondents mentioned that they experienced power interruption for more than two times in a day (table 5.15). At least 80% of the beneficiaries said that power was interrupted two times in a day. Some of these spells were short. Longer spells accounted if a major breakdown, storms or inclement weather occurred. In Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, the respondents said that the questions regarding power cuts posed to them were not relevant as power was available 24/7.

5.15. Frequency of power cut (views of beneficiaries in %)

State	more than two times	one or two times	Not Applicable
Andhra Pradesh	50.0	50.0	0.0
Assam	50.0	50.0	0.0
Bihar	100.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	0.0	0.0	100.0
Haryana	50.0	50.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	100.0
Jharkhand	100.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	50.0	50.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	43.3	56.7	0.0
Odisha	55.0	45.0	0.0
Punjab	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	90.0	10.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	49.7	50.3	0.0
West Bengal	45.0	55.0	0.0
Overall	55.4	28.8	15.8

5.9. Redressing Grievances in Sample States

Grievances arise out of faulty systems, failure in transformer, line break-up complaints or not having access to electricity even if a household is eligible to get connection. The electricity authorities and the contractors cannot do much about choosing the beneficiary as in sample states they simply have to work with the latest approved BPL list which can be as old as 1997 in states such as Odisha. In the last fifteen years, it is a possibility that at least a few of them have attained APL status and vice versa, thus disgruntling the latest eligible BPL households. In sample states it was found that complaints relating to electricity supply received over phone are attended to and solved as per priority and need of the hour, except in the state of Haryana that has introduced a system of 'toll free number'. The complainant dials the number and speaks with an agent. Thereafter the complaint is attended to and dealt with very fast. This system can also be adopted in other states. From sample analysis it was found that around 80% of the people never had a reason to complain. People do not complain for reasons such as power cuts during power crises, cut-off of power during evening time. As they feel this has been decided at the state level, the local authorities too cannot help in the situation. What they do bring to notice are issues of line break-up complaints, bursting of

transformer usually due to overload, etc. Only about 5% of the sample respondents complained about problems with transformer (mostly due to overload and not faulty equipment) whereas around 19% of the respondents filed line break-up complaints either by phone or making a personal visit to the local electricity office (refer tables 5.16, 5.17, 5.18).

5.16. Existence of Formal Public Grievance Redressal Systems (views of beneficiaries)

States	NO (%)	YES (%)
Andhra Pradesh	85.0	15.0
Assam	80.0	20.0
Bihar	90.0	10.0
Gujarat	95.0	5.0
Haryana	80.0	20.0
Himachal Pradesh	91.9	8.1
Jharkhand	85.0	15.0
Karnataka	90.0	10.0
Madhya Pradesh	70.0	30.0
Odisha	65.0	35.0
Punjab	95.0	5.0
Rajasthan	75.8	24.2
Tamil Nadu	90.0	10.0
Uttar Pradesh	74.0	26.0
West Bengal	67.5	32.5

5.17. Line Breakup Complaints (Percentage view of beneficiary households)

States	No	Yes
Andhra Pradesh	98.1	1.9
Assam	97.5	2.5
Bihar	95.8	4.2
Gujarat	98.8	1.3
Haryana	98.8	1.3
Himachal Pradesh	98.7	1.3
Jharkhand	96.9	3.1
Karnataka	98.8	1.3
Madhya Pradesh	90.0	10.0
Odisha	98.8	1.3
Punjab	98.8	1.3
Rajasthan	97.5	2.1
Tamil Nadu	98.8	1.3
Uttar Pradesh	98.0	2.0
West Bengal	91.9	8.1

5.18. STATUS OF FAILURE OF DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMER IN THE VILLAGE

(VIEW OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS IN %)

STATES	NO	YES
ANDHRA PRADESH	98.8	1.3
ASSAM	98.8	1.3
BIHAR	97.1	2.9
GUJARAT	99.4	0.6
HARYANA	98.8	1.3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	98.8	1.3
JHARKHAND	97.5	2.5
KARNATAKA	98.8	1.3
MADHYA PRADESH	98.8	1.3
ODISHA	98.8	1.3
PUNJAB	100.0	0.0
RAJASTHAN	98.8	1.3
TAMIL NADU	100.0	0.0
UTTAR PRADESH	98.8	1.3
WEST BENGAL	98.1	1.9

5.10. HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN ILLEGAL CONNECTION (HOOKING) IN SAMPLE VILLAGES

Discussions with officials and respondents reveal that hooking (illegal connection) has been significantly reduced due to RGGVY implementation but not fully eradicated in the sample states. The villages where village level electrification is complete with all BPL and APL households connected with electricity, hooking is non-existent. A few of the respondents said that those households that are still not connected due to any factor or have been disconnected due to late receipt of bill and subsequent non-payment are involved in hooking. This scenario could well change soon as implementation works is likely to be fully completed in the near future. In some villages of Medinapore district and Bihar and Jharkhand, instances of hooking were found. Villagers expressed that hooking has been seen but refused to identify the erring households. In many places the villagers themselves made efforts with the help of officials to completely eradicate hooking as in Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. No case of hooking was reported by villagers and officials in the sample districts of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Punjab.

5.11. GOVERNANCE IN ELECTRICITY CONNECTION

It was very interesting to learn that there was not a single case where bribery was given either by the beneficiary or the non-beneficiary respondent for having electricity connection for an eligible household. BPL Beneficiary households in most sample states received connection for free whereas the APL beneficiary households had to spend desired amounts as fees for connection, wiring, meter etc. The officials have followed the latest approved BPL list in a sample state to provide electricity to the beneficiary household. Officials did not practice any discrimination against SC/ST/*Dalit* households.

5.12. IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS IN SAMPLE DISTRICTS OF SAMPLE STATES

Care has been taken to include tangible and intangible benefits accrued through RGGVY programme intervention in the sample areas of the study states. Households not yet connected through RGGVY, i.e. the non-beneficiaries, were also included if they have benefited through village/*pad* electrification. As per RGGVY objectives, all households were to be electrified and all BPL households were to receive free electricity connection.

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Regarding implementation of scheme, starting from selection of BPL beneficiaries as per guidelines, electrification of BPL and APL households, supply of power, management of voltage and tripping during both day and night hours, maintenance of infrastructure, and responsiveness of electricity officials to the needs of the people, the overall beneficiary reaction has been very positive. Almost cent percent of the beneficiaries said they were satisfied with what the RGGVY has done for them. Despite wide differences in hours of power supply per day and number of tripping during critical hours in the evenings, for example, when children engage themselves in study and people watch their favourite TV programmes and news etc., such response can be interpreted in several ways. First, those who were suffering from non-availability of power before RGGVY, now get electricity even if for a few hours (Madhubani). Those who get electricity when they need, feel happier because of savings from otherwise to be used kerosene cost. Third, some are using electricity to get additional income from self-employment. Although in several instances, this employment has substituted the

previous employment, it has a positive impact. Those, specifically women, who were earlier going out to work in others' fields, now prefer to work as self-employed, working at their will and leisure period, thereby saving from the difficulties of working under sun and rain in others' field. So the satisfaction level is high (refer table 5.19).

5.19. SATISFACTION LEVEL OF BENEFICIARY ON RGGVY

STATES	YES (%)
ANDHRA PRADESH	100.0
ASSAM	100.0
BIHAR	100.0
GUJARAT	100.0
HARYANA	100.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	100.0
JHARKHAND	100.0
KARNATAKA	100.0
MADHYA PRADESH	100.0
ODISHA	100.0
PUNJAB	100.0
RAJASTHAN	99.2
TAMIL NADU	100.0
UTTAR PRADESH	100.0
WEST BENGAL	100.0
OVERALL	99.9

DJRC, PRIMARY SURVEY 2012-2013

Electrification of villages amongst other benefits has impacted positive externalities, impacting on the non-beneficiaries as well. For example at the time of village functions or religious festivities, all households can enjoy light, fan and entertainment made possible through RGGVY (recordings of music, video, films, TV etc.). Households from the sample villages find better source of entertainment and information by watching TV. People have mobile phone connectivity which was not available before. With mobile phone connectivity there is better connection with outside world. People are no longer dependant on using a landline/STD booth to go and make a call. They even have fun playing games on mobile phone or listening to radio/music on their phones. Village level functions are better lit and more enjoyable now. With electricity, household's expenditure on entertainment and other important events have increased. However, the beneficiaries feel happier spending their money on non-food items as well. Sample households feel that electricity has positively impacted on their health and hygiene. TV

has been a mega source in mass education on the benefits of safe health and hygiene habits. Access to TV has opened up a whole new world to information which was not available before. TV educates the masses on better farm practices (better seed/pest management/organic options) and locally made cheaper options for many agriculture inputs (agriculture being a large source of income in the rural areas).

From sample analysis it is found that most beneficiaries are dependent on agriculture as their main source of livelihood. Some beneficiaries, who do not own or lease land, work as labourer in agriculture and allied rural activities. There are others who work only as labourer in various activities and are paid wages.

5.12.1. IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT

Information on the impact on employment is given in table 5.20 where change in occupation due to RGGVY in primary and subsidiary occupations has been captured. While RGGVY has had a negligible impact on beneficiaries switching from their main occupation or enhancing it, the scheme has allowed some changes in subsidiary occupations. Beneficiaries who earlier acquired some skills or had a hobby but could not utilize them for commercial purpose (earning income) are now able after RGGVY implementation to pursue them for commercial gains during evening hours when there is light or during the day too after finishing their daily labour work and taking some rest. Electricity has made it possible for almost 7% of such households in the sample states to help add a few more hours of employment. Beneficiaries, who are engaged in producing items of cottage industries in their household, are getting additional hours to work in the evening and night at the time of requirement. Same goes for an agriculturist who is also skilled in artisanship e.g. weaving, rope making, fishing net/trap preparation, and pottery etc. These poor people are able to do additional work on an average 2-3 hours a day which provides them with additional income.

Change in employment in beneficiary households, both APL and BPL has been positive when pre and post project situation is compared. It has varied across sample districts in sample states. In case of APL households change in employment has a wide range; 7.7% in Nalbari, Assam and 16% in Jhalwar Rajasthan. Almost similar pattern is seen in respect of BPL households, changes varying between 8.5% in case of Guntur,

Andhra Pradesh and 17.3% in Rajsamand, Rajasthan. The important point to be noted here is that, all these positive changes in employment have not come about because of RGGVY intervention. Employment has increased mostly due to opportunities of general development in the economy including new employment generation programmes (like MGNREGS) introduced and to a very small extent due to changes in the pattern of employment specifically in subsidiary occupations taking place in newly electrified areas and households.

For accelerating employment, consistent plan of generation of employment by public facilitation and household involvement is necessary through decentralized planning. This is yet to take place in sample districts of the sample states covered in the study.

5.20. Employment Impact Due To Development In RGGVY Sample Areas of Various States – Days of Employment per household per year

		APL			BPL		
States	**District**	**Before**	**After**	**% change**	**Before**	**After**	**% change**
AP	Guntur	275.56	298.67	8.4	241.83	262.38	8.5
	Medak	242.50	263.33	8.6	244.12	265.84	8.9
Assam	Kamrup	242.73	261.82	7.9	242.61	265.16	9.3
	Nalbari	243.57	262.29	7.7	243.94	267.59	9.7
Bihar	Jehanabad	232.86	253.57	8.9	228.49	250.19	9.5
	Madhubani	231.25	252.25	9.1	230.00	252.76	9.9
	Muzaffarpur	236.00	257.20	9.0	229.73	251.32	9.4
Gujrat	Mahsana	196.67	219.67	11.7	240.39	273.56	13.8
	Narmada	275.00	309.00	12.4	247.56	282.72	14.2
Haryana	Kurukshetra	242.00	272.40	12.6	248.67	277.25	11.5
	Panchkula	263.33	297.50	13.0	248.11	277.62	11.9
HP	Bilaspur	252.11	288.16	14.3	242.30	273.3	12.8
	Sirmaur	246.92	283.15	14.7	253.58	284.51	12.2
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	234.62	256.39	9.3	227.76	251.21	10.3
	Ranchi	221.67	243.17	9.7	231.62	256.4	10.7
Karnataka	Haveri	286.25	315.13	10.1	246.25	269.39	9.4
	Mandya	250.00	276.22	10.5	249.15	273.07	9.6
MP	Guna	255.71	276.64	8.2	251.06	276.17	10.0
	Indore	255.79	276.47	8.1	241.07	264.2	9.6
	Ratlam	250.00	270.73	8.3	247.23	271.45	9.8
Odisha	Angul	204.00	224.19	9.9	209.84	233.77	11.4

5.20. Employment Impact Due To Development In RGGVY Sample Areas of Various States – Days of Employment per household per year

		APL			BPL		
States	**District**	**Before**	**After**	**% change**	**Before**	**After**	**% change**
	Bargarh	202.69	223.56	10.3	210.89	233.45	10.7
	Kendrapara	206.44	227.88	10.4	205.25	227.61	10.9
Punjab	Moga	273.33	311.00	13.8	247.79	278.01	12.2
	Patiala	280.00	317.50	13.4	243.85	275.05	12.8
Rajasthan	Jaipur	217.28	251.17	15.6	212.53	248.66	17.0
	Jhalawar	232.40	269.54	16.0	238.49	278.55	16.8
	Rajsamand	237.64	275.14	15.8	235.47	276.2	17.3
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	198.38	217.38	9.6	204.92	228.26	11.4
	Erode	212.29	233.00	9.8	216.27	239.84	10.9
	Tiruvannamalai	224.38	246.75	10.0	220.85	245.79	11.3
UP	Barabanki	250.91	283.50	13.0	247.76	284.67	14.9
	Hathras	248.64	280.68	12.9	248.28	283.03	14.0
	Kannauj	257.50	289.65	12.5	244.67	279.65	14.3
	Sant Kabir Nagar	245.00	276.58	12.9	247.06	282.88	14.5
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	227.50	256.50	12.7	250.50	287.57	14.8
WB	North 24 Parganas	254.44	276.78	8.8	248.73	270.11	8.6
	Paschim Medinipur	258.57	280.29	8.4	246.36	269.02	9.2
Overall		239.96	266.53	11.1	237.35	265	11.65

5.21. AVERAGE ANNUAL DAYS OF EMPLOYMENT OF NON-BENEFICIARYPER HOUSEHOLD

States	District	Before	After	Change in %
AP	Guntur	239.83	259.38	8.2
	Medak	244.12	264.84	8.5
Assam	Kamrup	242.61	264.16	8.9
	Nalbari	243.94	267.59	9.7
Bihar	Jehanabad	228.49	249.19	9.1
	Madhubani	230	250.76	9.0
	Muzaffarpur	229.73	250.32	9.0
Gujurat	Mahsana	240.39	274.56	14.2
	Narmada	247.56	282.12	14.0
Haryana	Kurukshetra	248.67	276.25	11.1
	Panchkula	248.11	275.62	11.1
HP	Bilaspur	242.3	272.3	12.4
	Sirmaur	253.58	284.11	12.0
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	227.76	251.71	10.5
	Ranchi	231.62	256.23	10.6
Karnataka	Haveri	246.25	268.39	9.0
	Mandya	249.15	273.27	9.7
MP	Guna	251.06	276.47	10.1
	Indore	241.07	264.02	9.5
	Ratlam	247.23	271.65	9.9
Odisha	Angul	209.84	232.77	10.9
	Bargarh	210.89	234.45	11.2
	Kendrapara	205.25	227.31	10.7
Punjab	Moga	247.79	278.21	12.3
	Patiala	243.85	274.25	12.5
Rajastan	Jaipur	212.53	247.66	16.5
	Jhalawar	238.49	278.95	17.0
	Rajsamand	235.47	276.62	17.5
UP	Barabanki	247.76	284.47	14.8
	Hathras	248.28	283.23	14.1
	Kannauj	244.67	278.65	13.9
	Sant Kabir Nagar	247.06	283.88	14.9
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	250.5	287.37	14.7
WB	North 24 Parganas	248.73	270.71	8.8
	Paschim Medinipur	246.36	269.02	9.2
Overall		239.17	266.87	11.58

Additional employment has been generated in agro-processing in areas of labour shortage due to migration to other states. Agro-Processing machinery and equipment that use electricity (rice hullers, wheat Atta Chakkis, decouplers of pulses, ground nut decorticators, winnowers, small-scale threshers, fodder choppers etc.) have started their entry into the BPL and APL households although on a limited scale, impacting on the quality of employment. Although the number of days of employment has not increased substantially, the quality of employment and the wage per day for labourers engaged in these activities has gone up.

Non-Beneficiary Households: Change in employment in non-beneficiary households in various states follow similar pattern as in beneficiary households. Although, statewise, employment scenario between the beneficiary and non-beneficiary households widely differ, overall, increase in days of employment of beneficiary and non-beneficiary households hardly differ, 11.65% in the case of the former, while 11.55% in respect of the latter. The net employment impact of RGGVY implementation is therefore considered insignificant.

5.12.2. IMPACT ON MIGRATION

Rural electrification through RGGVY does not appear to have any impact on migration. Hardly any respondent mentioned that that migration has been checked due to RGGVY intervention. Although almost every respondent echoed sentiments on improvement in their daily life due to electricity, barring a handful of cases in MP, Punjab, Gujarat, Rajasthan, nowhere it was visibly or figuratively evident that out-migration has declined due to RGGVY. The scheme provides electricity to households and has not commercially electrified any ventures (except only a handful of cases captured through case studies). Even if it were to, most states, reeling with power cuts and power crises, the commercial ventures would run into production losses due to it. If electricity can be connected for commercial establishments with a minimum required supply of power to run them cost effectively, more individuals would come forth to start their enterprise or work in profit making shops. Yet, only electricity cannot guarantee a business profit, several other factors will hold key to grow an industry, in service or manufacturing sector, depending on the sample state and regional characteristic.

5.12.3. IMPACT ON INCOME

Income impact of RGGVY introduction on beneficiary households is difficult to estimate as a number of income generation schemes are undergoing in the same area where RGGVY has been introduced. However, electricity availability has facilitated some having skills or potential to do business to take up some self-employed income generating activities as a subsidiary occupation. A sizeable proportion of beneficiaries who work in such alternate vocations during evening feel that a light bulb in the house provides them a chance to work and earn to supplement their household monthly income from the usual sources. This may be seen as 'low income option' for many but is actually a good contribution to the family income which would have never been possible if RGGVY had not provided free electricity connection to BPL families. Changes in the main occupation after RGGVY intervention is not much; only about 7% of households indicating such change.

Change in occupation that enhances the status of gainful employment and thereby income are closely related. As noticed earlier (table 5.9) the main occupation in beneficiary households has hardly changed while the through subsidiary occupation (running small shops, commercially pursue their skills, provide services-beauty parlours, tailoring facilities etc.) taken up by women especially during afternoon or evening hours after their daily chores has augmented household income. It is found that beneficiaries now get additional hours for doing value addition by pursuing alternative vocation that fetches them additional income. These vocations vary in nature such as weaving/artistry/tailoring/ etc.

There is hardly any difference in income changes between the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of RGGVY across states. While, overall, the income has increased by 19.34 % in respect of BPL beneficiaries and 16.09% for APL beneficiaries, income in non-beneficiary household (average) has increased by 18.50 percent. It can safely be concluded that there has not been any perceptible change in income due to operation of RGGVY. If income generation is one of the broader objectives of RGGVY, then additional interventions in the rural economy would be needed and a recommendation to this effect will be provided.

5.22. Changes in Annual Income (in `) per Household of the RGGVY Beneficiaries (APL and BPL) in Sample Districts of Selected States of India

States	District	Average Annual Income of APL Household in Rupees			Average Annual Income of BPL Household in Rupees		
		Before	After	% change	Before	After	% change
AP	Guntur	27444.44	31155.56	13.52	25501.41	29716.90	16.53
	Medak	27000.00	30841.67	14.23	24264.71	28070.59	15.68
Assam	Kamrup	28363.64	31627.27	11.51	25414.49	29715.94	16.93
	Nalbari	29071.43	32964.29	13.39	23863.64	27657.58	15.90
Bihar	Jehanabad	26000.00	29400	13.08	21965.75	25516.44	16.16
	Madhubani	25625.00	28750	12.20	21763.89	24848.61	14.17
	Muzaffarpur	25800.00	28940	12.17	21746.67	24882.67	14.42
Gujurat	Mahsana	27666.67	30900	11.69	26038.96	31832.47	22.25
	Narmada	28500.00	32000	12.28	24843.59	30144.87	21.34
Haryana	Kurukshetra	28800.00	32500	12.85	24568	28590.67	16.37
	Panchkula	28833.33	32666.67	13.29	24256.76	28147.30	16.04
HP	Bilaspur	32421.05	38005.26	17.22	24288.52	28003.28	15.29
	Sirmaur	27384.62	31169.23	13.82	24686.57	28479.10	15.36
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	35000.00	38838.46	10.97	21843.28	25437.31	16.45
	Ranchi	25583.33	28666.67	12.05	21779.41	24885.29	14.26
Karnataka	Haveri	29500.00	32762.5	11.06	25244.44	29502.78	16.87
	Mandya	28333.33	32277.78	13.92	24042.25	27836.62	15.78
MP	Guna	28571.43	32757.14	14.65	25015.15	29421.21	17.61
	Indore	28263.16	31752.63	12.35	23409.84	26911.48	14.96
	Ratlam	28266.67	32153.33	13.75	24569.23	28863.08	17.48
Odisha	Angul	28187.50	32675	15.92	24796.88	27245.31	9.87
	Bargarh	29000.00	32625	12.50	23281.25	26732.81	14.83

5.22. Changes in Annual Income (in `) per Household of the RGGVY Beneficiaries (APL and BPL) in Sample Districts of Selected States of India

States	District	Average Annual Income of APL Household in Rupees			Average Annual Income of BPL Household in Rupees		
		Before	After	% change	Before	After	% change
	Kendrapara	28625.00	32218.75	12.55	23640.63	29009.38	22.71
Punjab	Moga	30000.00	33300	11.00	25241.56	29433.77	16.61
	Patiala	30000.00	33650	12.17	24025.64	27841.03	15.88
Rajastan	Jaipur	32777.78	42500	29.66	33967.74	46016.13	35.47
	Jhalawar	33200.00	46400	39.76	33784.61	46630.77	38.02
	Rajsamand	33857.14	42571.43	25.74	28424.24	40257.58	41.63
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	25375.00	29375	15.76	22694.44	29315.28	29.17
	Erode	25571.43	30485.71	19.22	22753.42	29669.86	30.40
	Tiruvannamalai	26625.00	30587	14.88	22916.67	28263.89	23.33
UP	Barabanki	30545.45	35918.18	17.59	23879.31	27418.97	14.82
	Hathras	28318.18	32154.55	13.55	23982.76	27784.48	15.85
	Kannauj	29050.00	33300	14.63	25583.33	29711.67	16.14
	Sant Kabir Nagar	27333.33	30933.33	13.17	24205.88	28054.41	15.90
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	27500.00	30850	12.18	24855.26	28776.32	15.78
WB	North 24 Parganas	28111.11	32155.56	14.39	24746.48	29042.25	17.36
	Paschim Medinipur	27142.86	30721.43	13.18	23500	26966.67	14.75
Overall		29013.95	33683.49	16.09	24573.33	29324.83	19.34

5.23. CHANGES IN ANNUAL INCOME (IN RUPEES `) PER HOUSEHOLD OF THE RGGVY NON-BENEFICIARIES IN SAMPLE DISTRICTS OF SELECTED STATES OF INDIA

States	District	Before(Rs)	After(Rs)	% Change
AP	Guntur	25401.41	29376.9	15.65
	Medak	23204.71	26700.59	15.07
Assam	Kamrup	25070.49	28898.94	15.27
	Nalbari	23863.64	27557.58	15.48
Bihar	Jehanabad	21965.75	25416.44	15.71
	Madhubani	21763.89	24898.61	14.40
	Muzaffarpur	21076.67	24172.67	14.69
Gujurat	Mahsana	26038.96	31732.47	21.87
	Narmada	24843.59	30124.87	21.26
Haryana	Kurukshetra	24568	28530.67	16.13
	Panchkula	24256.76	28247.3	16.45
HP	Bilaspur	24288.52	28013.28	15.34
	Sirmaur	24686.57	28469.1	15.32
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	21843.28	25337.31	16.00
	Ranchi	21779.41	24825.29	13.99
Karnataka	Haveri	25244.44	29402.78	16.47
	Mandya	24042.25	27736.62	15.37
MP	Guna	25015.15	29431.21	17.65
	Indore	23409.84	26921.48	15.00
	Ratlam	24569.23	28763.08	17.07
Odisha	Angul	24796.88	27221.31	9.78
	Bargarh	23281.25	26632.81	14.40
	Kendrapara	23640.63	28909.38	22.29
Punjab	Moga	25241.56	29333.77	16.21
	Patiala	24025.64	27811.03	15.76
Rajastan	Jaipur	33967.74	46036.13	35.53
	Jhalawar	33784.61	46620.77	37.99
	Rajsamand	28424.24	40157.58	41.28
UP	Barabanki	23879.31	27318.97	14.40
	Hathras	23982.76	27684.48	15.43
	Kannauj	25583.33	29751.67	16.29
	Sant Kabir Nagar	24205.88	28031.41	15.80
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	24855.26	28736.32	15.61
WB	North 24 Parganas	24746.48	29142.25	17.76
	Paschim Medinipur	23500	26866.67	14.33
Overall		**24645.70**	**29204.78**	**18.50**

generally carried out at one's own pace. Since this provides them additional money, most are enthusiastic in improving their living condition. This also sums up the fact that impact on food security due to RGGVY has been marginal.

5.12.4. IMPACT ON EDUCATION

Impact on education of children of RGGVY beneficiary households is perceptible and considered significant. It is perceptible as a high proportion of beneficiary households, varying between 60% in Bihar and 100% in Tamil Nadu reported that their children are devoting substantially more time (additional three to four hours per day) to studies at home than they did before the availability of electricity through RGGVY. Therefore the input to for improving education performance is high. The significant aspect is related to the rural situation without electricity where children would not like to study after sunset because of poor visibility under kerosene lamp or lantern. It is also significant as the head of the households indicated that their children, in general, are performing better in school due to availability of power in late afternoons and evening hours, when the children are back home from school. They are able to finish their homework, something they did with much difficulty before as there was no electricity and it was difficult to study in kerosene lamp lights. In the past, most children in these households used to lose interest in their studies. With electricity, there is more visibility and doing homework and preparation for tests has become more facilitating. Also due to the help of educational programmes on TV, now possible because of electricity, students are enhancing their learning abilities and adopting new and modern techniques for application of principles learnt in class. It is difficult to analyze for beneficiaries whether the students' grades improved solely due to RGGVY but their level of interest in education certainly has, thereby kindling a desire in them to perform better (see table 5.25). On the whole parents mentioned that they find better grades on report cards of their children than before the RGGVY period.

Moreover small children earlier were always unsafe around kerosene oil lamps and most parents had to sit next to them to keep a watch. Now parents no longer have to keep any such vigils as they are aware of the safety that electricity provides. Electric connection has given flexibility to parents to take care of other chores around the house.

5.24. Children studying more during evening hours due to RGGVY (view of beneficiaries in %)

States	Not applicable	No	Yes
Andhra Pradesh	1.9	0.0	98.1
Assam	1.9	0.0	98.1
Bihar	0.0	40	60
Gujarat	0.6	1.9	97.5
Haryana	1.9	0.0	98.1
Himachal Pradesh	1.9	0.0	98.1
Jharkhand	0.0	35	65
Karnataka	1.9	0.0	98.1
Madhya Pradesh	2.5	0.0	97.5
Odisha	1.7	0.0	98.3
Punjab	1.9	0.0	98.1
Rajasthan	0.0	1.3	98.8
Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	2.0	0.0	98.0
West Bengal	2.5	0.0	97.5

5.25. Performance of School-going Children After RGGVY (View of Respondents%)

States	Numbers		Total	No (%)	Yes (%)
	No	YES			
Andhra Pradesh	2	158	160	1.3	98.8
Assam	2	158	160	1.3	98.8
Bihar	48	192	240	20.0	80.0
Gujarat	5	155	160	3.1	96.9
Haryana	2	158	160	1.3	98.8
Himachal Pradesh	2	158	160	1.3	98.8
Jharkhand	24	136	160	15.0	85.0
Karnataka	2	158	160	1.3	98.8
Madhya Pradesh	4	236	240	1.7	98.3
Odisha	19	221	240	7.9	92.1
Punjab	2	158	160	1.3	98.8
Rajasthan	3	237	240	1.3	98.8
Tamil Nadu	0	240	240	0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	6	394	400	1.5	98.5
West Bengal	2	158	160	1.3	98.8
	123	2917	3040	**4.0**	**96.0**

5.12.5. IMPACT ON WOMEN

Rural electrification has had positive impact on women in households. Usually most women remain in-house or are involved in household activities as compared to male members of the household. Men mostly work as laborers in their locality or leave the village to work within the state or outside the state. This was found out from discussions within beneficiary and non-beneficiary households. After rural electrification, however, the situation has changed. Even those women who are living in the households are the ones who are taking up the additional employment to turn a skill for commercial purpose (open a grocery or do trading in the locality) (numbers including in change in subsidiary occupation analysis). Women and children are deriving maximum benefits of electricity in the sample states. Almost all women respondents felt that their lives have been positively impacted after RGGVY. This feeling was more pronounced in un-electrified and de-electrified villages much more than in the electrified ones. Beneficiary households were able to take a connection from the neighbor or relative's house to access electricity in electrified villages. But in un-electrified and de-electrified villages the impact is felt by all beneficiary households and even non-beneficiary ones, who end up taking connection from another household for a fee. Women are greatly aided in carrying out household chores especially in the evening, as they are relieved from carrying lanterns or oil lamps. As the visibility improves, women's eyesight is not strained. The zeal to keep things clean has increased among women, who were getting bogged from sweltering heat or terrible monsoon conditions before implementation of RGGVY. Women feel a great deal of safety and are not afraid to venture outside the house in the evening. Electricity safeguards them and their children from intruders including in certain areas from wild animals as was found in some villages of Odisha. Women mentioned that use of fan, not only gives relief from hard day's work, but also fends off flies, mosquitoes etc. thus improving living conditions and sanitation.

Earlier children often fell sick from common diseases such as diarrhea etc. Watching television has broadened women's minds and given them a view of the outside world, which for many women hardly existed before. They expressed that they have better

knowledge about water borne diseases, health and hygiene of women and children and development programme that can help them. They now have knowledge of government programmes, techniques for improved agriculture, irrigation, natural resource conservation, and ways to improve health, drinking safe water and saving water. Women have become more particular about inoculating their children. Although NGO's worked in many clusters to propagate the benefits in better practice of health and sanitation, the ideas of women have gotten bolstered through watching TV programmes, thanks to availability of electricity. The above does not mean now every woman is conversant with all development programmes. In certain areas a significant proportion of women, in poor beneficiary households remain ignorant and unaware of many schemes (for example inTamil Nadu sample villages).

In general, communication through use of cell phones has considerably improved in respect of women. They now discuss issues with another party on phone instead of having to travel physically to talk to the person. Despite these benefits, women desired to have more hours of electricity in their households. Although not totally related to RGGVY scheme or any other electricity scheme, women in almost every sample state felt that states could do better with employment schemes or getting individuals gainful self-employment to take advantage of electricity. This could be in the form of jobs or start-ups within village or locality. Since this opportunity lacks, men look for work 'elsewhere' (thus fuelling migration) having women to shoulder additional domestic responsibility. The convergence aspect of rural electrification, job creation, and income generation has been mostly neglected in the sample states.

5.12.6. IMPACT ON HEALTH AND SANITATION

Health and sanitation has improved in various ways in rural households after RGGVY intervention. Prior to RGGVY most habitants would defecate closer to the residential places as they did not want to go out in the dark. After RGGVY, with assistance from government's Total Sanitation Scheme (TSC) BPL beneficiaries use toilets by fixing a bulb or go farther from living surrounding to attend to call of nature. Thus sanitation has considerably improved in sample RGGVY intervention areas. Men, women and children have adopted various techniques to live in cleaner environment after 'seeing' better living programmes on TV. Government programmes on health and sanitation in

local languages has enlightened rural people on how to lead a disease free life by improving living condition. As mentioned earlier, women have also become quite serious about taking their children for inoculation or tending to illnesses and reporting at the hospital. Before RGGVY most villagers had to depend on quacks due to lack of knowledge about their ill wills. As women cooked in lamp lights, often insects fell into the cooking items. This is hardly the case now. Fans help to bring relief from sweat that inconvenienced them. Fans also fight off insects and flies that are carriers of several bacteria bringing diseases to people's households. This has reduced too. TV imparts a sense of practicing healthy habits, such as washing hands before eating, drinking boiled water, getting requisite vaccinations, and having important telephone numbers and addresses of local hospitals etc.

5.26. BENEFICIARY PERCEPTION ABOUT HEALTH TIPS AND SAFE FOOD PREPARATION (%)

STATES	HOUSEHOLDS GETTING HEALTH TIPS BY WATCHING TV	HOUSEHOLDS PREPARING SAFE FOOD AT NIGHT IN ELECTRIC LIGHT WHICH THEY FEEL SAFER THAN THE KEROSENE LAMP
ANDHRA PRADESH	50.0	50.0
ASSAM	50.0	50.0
BIHAR	48.3	49.2
GUJARAT	49.4	50.0
HARYANA	50.0	50.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	50.0	50.0
JHARKHAND	48.8	48.8
KARNATAKA	50.0	50.0
MADHYA PRADESH	49.6	50.4
ODISHA	47.9	52.1
PUNJAB	50.0	50.0
RAJASTHAN	49.6	50.4
TAMIL NADU	50.0	50.0
UTTAR PRADESH	50.0	50.0
WEST BENGAL	50.0	50.0

5.12.7. IMPACT ON SOCIAL LIFE

RGGVY has impacted on social lives of people from both beneficiary and non-beneficiary households primarily in two ways. Those beneficiary households having TV, allow residents from other households, even the non-beneficiary ones to come and watch programmes, thus enhancing villagers' knowledge base on several issues such as health and sanitation, importance of education etc. This increases interaction among villagers

who rarely ventured out in the dark earlier. Secondly communication and safety among villagers has improved with the use of cell phones facilitated by battery charging because of availability of electricity. Residents easily charge their phones and recharge their minutes over the phone too thus saving them a physical trip to a shop or household that has electricity. Residents even call a neighbor in need to get a quick response. Village level discussions are better managed and arranged, usually at a place where electricity is available. Records are timely maintained. Non-beneficiaries too have benefited with foray of electricity especially in de-electrified and un-electrified villages. They are able to draw a line from neighbors' house (though not legal, nonetheless beneficial) or charge their phone in beneficiary households.

5.27. HEAD OF SAMPLE BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS BY GENDER

States	District	Female	Male	Total	Female (%)	Male (%)
AP	Guntur	20	60	80	25	75
	Medak	25	55	80	31.25	68.75
Assam	Kamrup	27	53	80	33.75	66.25
	Nalbari	28	52	80	35	65
Bihar	Jehanabad	23	57	80	28.75	71.25
	Madhubani	22	58	80	27.5	72.5
	Muzaffarpur	15	65	80	18.75	81.25
Gujurat	Mahsana	27	53	80	33.75	66.25
	Narmada	18	62	80	22.5	77.5
Haryana	Kurukshetra	24	56	80	30	70
	Panchkula	12	68	80	15	85
HP	Bilaspur	29	51	80	36.25	63.75
	Sirmaur	21	59	80	26.25	73.75
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	25	55	80	31.25	68.75
	Ranchi	17	63	80	21.25	78.75
Karnataka	Haveri	25	55	80	31.25	68.75
	Mandya	18	62	80	22.5	77.5
MP	Guna	23	57	80	28.75	71.25
	Indore	29	51	80	36.25	63.75
	Ratlam	15	65	80	18.75	81.25
Odisha	Angul	23	57	80	28.75	71.25
	Bargarh	23	57	80	28.75	71.25
	Kendrapara	16	64	80	20	80
Punjab	Moga	22	58	80	27.5	72.5
	Patiala	21	59	80	26.25	73.75
Rajasthan	Jaipur	27	53	80	33.75	66.25
	Jhalawar	16	64	80	20	80
	Rajsamand	14	66	80	17.5	82.5
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	21	59	80	26.25	73.75
	Erode	20	60	80	25	75
	Tiruvannamalai	29	51	80	36.25	63.75
UP	Barabanki	30	50	80	37.5	62.5
	Hathras	30	50	80	37.5	62.5
	Kannauj	26	54	80	32.5	67.5
	Sant Kabir Nagar	27	53	80	33.75	66.25
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	25	55	80	31.25	68.75
WB	North 24 Parganas	19	61	80	23.75	76.25
	Paschim Medinipur	25	55	80	31.25	68.75
Total		***857***	***2183***	***3040***	***28***	***72***

5.28. Economic Category of the Sample Beneficiary Households

States	District	APL	BPL	Total	APL (%)	BPL (%)
AP	Guntur	9	71	80	11.25	88.75
	Medak	12	68	80	15	85
Assam	Kamrup	11	69	80	13.75	86.25
	Nalbari	14	66	80	17.5	82.5
Bihar	Jehanabad	7	73	80	8.75	91.25
	Madhubani	8	72	80	10	90
	Muzaffarpur	5	75	80	6.25	93.75
Gujurat	Mahsana	3	77	80	3.75	96.25
	Narmada	2	78	80	2.5	97.5
Haryana	Kurukshetra	5	75	80	6.25	93.75
	Panchkula	6	74	80	7.5	92.5
HP	Bilaspur	19	61	80	23.75	76.25
	Sirmaur	13	67	80	16.25	83.75
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	13	67	80	16.25	83.75
	Ranchi	12	68	80	15	85
Karnataka	Haveri	8	72	80	10	90
	Mandya	9	71	80	11.25	88.75
MP	Guna	14	66	80	17.5	82.5
	Indore	19	61	80	23.75	76.25
	Ratlam	15	65	80	18.75	81.25
Odisha	Angul	16	64	80	20	80
	Bargarh	16	64	80	20	80
	Kendrapara	16	64	80	20	80
Punjab	Moga	3	77	80	3.75	96.25
	Patiala	2	78	80	2.5	97.5
Rajasthan	Jaipur	18	62	80	22.5	77.5
	Jhalawar	15	65	80	18.75	81.25
	Rajsamand	14	66	80	17.5	82.5
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	8	72	80	10	90
	Erode	7	73	80	8.75	91.25
	Tiruvannamalai	8	72	80	10	90
UP	Barabanki	22	58	80	27.5	72.5
	Hathras	22	58	80	27.5	72.5
	Kannauj	20	60	80	25	75
	Sant Kabir Nagar	12	68	80	15	85
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	4	76	80	5	95
WB	North 24 Parganas	9	71	80	11.25	88.75
	Paschim Medinipur	14	66	80	17.5	82.5
Total		*430*	*2610*	*3040*	*14.1*	*85.9*

5.29. EDUCATION STATUS OF SAMPLE BENEFICIARY

States	District	High School	Literate	Middle School	Primary	Illiterate	Total	High School	Literate	Middle School	Primary	Illiterate
AP	Guntur	2	42	5	10	21	80	2.5	52.5	6.25	12.5	26.25
	Medak	0	30	8	15	27	80	0	37.5	10	18.75	33.75
Assam	Kamrup	2	43	4	12	19	80	2.5	53.75	5	15	23.75
	Nalbari	0	35	8	17	20	80	0	43.75	10	21.25	25
Bihar	Jehanabad	7	28	2	19	24	80	8.75	35	2.5	23.75	30
	Madhubani	2	20	11	20	27	80	2.5	25	13.8	25	33.8
	Muzaffarpur	2	25	10	11	32	80	2.5	31.3	12.5	13.8	40
Gujurat	Mahsana	2	38	4	14	22	80	2.5	47.5	5	17.5	27.5
	Narmada	1	34	8	18	19	80	1.25	42.5	10	22.5	23.75
Haryana	Kurukshetra	2	41	4	13	20	80	2.5	51.25	5	16.25	25
	Panchkula	3	32	10	14	21	80	3.75	40	12.5	17.5	26.25
HP	Bilaspur	2	43	4	12	19	80	2.5	53.75	5	15	23.75
	Sirmaur	0	33	8	17	22	80	0	41.25	10	21.25	27.5
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	8	33	7	10	22	80	10	41.25	8.75	12.5	27.5
	Ranchi	2	22	12	16	28	80	2.5	27.5	15	20	35
Karnataka	Haveri	2	34	6	12	26	80	2.5	42.5	7.5	15	32.5
	Mandya	0	31	10	17	22	80	0	38.75	12.5	21.25	27.5
MP	Guna	2	36	5	10	27	80	2.5	45	6.25	12.5	33.75
	Indore	0	30	7	16	27	80	0	37.5	8.75	20	33.75
	Ratlam	2	38	9	12	19	80	2.5	47.5	11.25	15	23.75
Odisha	Angul	0	41	4	14	21	80	0	51.25	5	17.5	26.25
	Bargarh	0	35	10	12	23	80	0	43.75	12.5	15	28.75
	Kendrapara	0	29	11	15	25	80	0	36.25	13.75	18.75	31.25
Punjab	Moga	2	43	4	12	19	80	2.5	53.75	5	15	23.75
	Patiala	0	35	8	17	20	80	0	43.75	10	21.25	25
Rajasthan	Jaipur	2	51	6	11	10	80	2.5	63.75	7.5	13.75	12.5
	Jhalawar	7	24	7	13	29	80	8.75	30	8.75	16.25	36.25
	Rajsamand	2	17	4	15	42	80	2.5	21.25	5	18.75	52.5
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	2	28	4	9	37	80	2.5	35	5	11.25	46.25
	Erode	3	28	1	8	40	80	3.75	35	1.25	10	50
	Tiruvannamalai	5	28	2	4	41	80	6.25	35	2.5	5	51.25
UP	Barabanki	4	32	5	12	27	80	5	40	6.25	15	33.75
	Hathras	0	30	8	17	25	80	0	37.5	10	21.25	31.25
	Kannauj	2	36	4	12	26	80	2.5	45	5	15	32.5
	Sant Kabir Nagar	0	28	12	17	23	80	0	35	15	21.25	28.75
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	5	37	5	12	21	80	6.25	46.25	6.25	15	26.25
WB	North 24 Parganas	5	38	6	12	19	80	6.25	47.5	7.5	15	23.75
	Paschim Medinipur	2	29	11	17	21	80	2.5	36.25	13.75	21.25	26.25
Grand Total	**38**	**82**	**1257**	**254**	**514**	**933**	**3040**	**3**	**41**	**8**	**17**	**31**

5.30. Social Category of the Sample Beneficiary

States	District	General	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Total	General (%)	Minority (%)	OBC (%)	SC (%)	ST (%)
AP	Guntur	32	12	8	21	7	80	40	15	10	26.25	9
	Medak	22	6	14	14	24	80	27.5	7.5	17.5	17.5	30
Assam	Kamrup	32	12	8	21	7	80	40	15	10	26.3	8.8
	Nalbari	22	6	14	14	24	80	27.5	7.5	17.5	17.5	30
Bihar	Jehanabad	20	2	8	16	34	80	25	2.5	10	20	42.5
	Madhubani	15	3	25	6	31	80	18.8	3.8	31.3	7.5	38.8
	Muzaffarpur	0	8	27	1	44	80	0	10	33.8	1.3	55
Gujurat	Mahsana	35	12	15	18	0	80	43.8	15	18.8	22.5	0
	Narmada	33	7	16	19	5	80	41.3	8.8	20	23.8	6.3
Haryana	Kurukshetra	16	7	11	46	0	80	20	8.8	13.8	57.5	0
	Panchkula	11	4	11	52	2	80	13.8	5	13.8	65	2.5
HP	Bilaspur	35	14	10	21	0	80	43.8	17.5	12.5	26.3	0
	Sirmaur	31	10	22	14	3	80	38.8	12.5	27.5	17.5	3.8
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	16	2	4	15	43	80	20	2.5	5	18.8	53.8
	Ranchi	8	6	12	9	45	80	10	7.5	15	11.3	56.3
Karnataka	Haveri	32	12	8	21	7	80	40	15	10	26.3	8.8
	Mandya	22	6	14	14	24	80	27.5	7.5	17.5	17.5	30
MP	Guna	20	31	6	12	11	80	25	38.8	7.5	15	13.8
	Indore	21	6	12	18	23	80	26.3	7.5	15	22.5	28.8
	Ratlam	20	28	9	13	10	80	25	35	11.3	16.3	12.5
Odisha	Angul	0	0	77	3	0	80	0	0	96.3	3.8	0
	Bargarh	2	13	23	18	24	80	2.5	16.3	28.8	22.5	30
	Kendrapara	32	1	26	21	0	80	40	1.3	32.5	26.3	0
Punjab	Moga	16	7	7	49	1	80	20	8.8	8.8	61.3	1.3
	Patiala	6	2	7	63	2	80	7.5	2.5	8.8	78.8	2.5
Rajasthan	Jaipur	44	4	13	16	3	80	55	5	16.3	20	3.8
	Jhalawar	20	1	27	29	3	80	25	1.3	33.8	36.3	3.8
	Rajsamand	27	5	18	24	6	80	33.8	6.3	22.5	30	7.5
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	2	6	39	33	0	80	2.5	7.5	48.8	41.3	0
	Erode	14	2	37	10	17	80	17.5	2.5	46.3	12.5	21.3
	Tiruvannamalai	3	0	55	14	8	80	3.8	0	68.8	17.5	10
UP	Barabanki	32	12	8	21	7	80	40	15	10	26.3	8.8
	Hathras	22	6	14	14	24	80	27.5	7.5	17.5	17.5	30
	Kannauj	32	12	8	21	7	80	40	15	10	26.3	8.8
	Sant Kabir Nagar	22	6	14	14	24	80	27.5	7.5	17.5	17.5	30
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	27	9	18	18	8	80	33.8	11.3	22.5	22.5	10
WB	North 24 Parganas	26	31	8	13	2	80	32.5	38.8	10	16.3	2.5
	Paschim Medinipur	38	6	14	17	5	80	47.5	7.5	17.5	21.3	6.3
Total		**808**	**317**	**667**	**763**	**485**	**3040**	**27**	**10**	**22**	**25**	**16**

5.31. FAMILY SIZE BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS BY DISTRICT

		Family Size			Beneficiary Family Size in Percentage	
States	District	0-6 Family Members	7-12 Family Members	Total	0-6 Family Members	7-12 Family Members
AP	Guntur	75	5	80	93.75	6.25
	Medak	77	3	80	96.25	3.75
Assam	Kamrup	75	5	80	93.75	6.25
	Nalbari	77	3	80	96.25	3.75
Bihar	Jehanabad	57	23	80	71.25	28.75
	Madhubani	53	27	80	66.25	33.75
	Muzaffarpur	53	27	80	66.25	33.75
Gujurat	Mahsana	74	6	80	92.5	7.5
	Narmada	75	5	80	93.75	6.25
Haryana	Kurukshetra	74	6	80	92.5	7.5
	Panchkula	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
HP	Bilaspur	75	5	80	93.75	6.25
	Sirmaur	77	3	80	96.25	3.75
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	51	29	80	63.75	36.25
	Ranchi	53	27	80	66.25	33.75
Karnataka	Haveri	75	5	80	93.75	6.25
	Mandya	76	4	80	95	5
MP	Guna	71	9	80	88.75	11.25
	Indore	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Ratlam	72	8	80	90	10
Odisha	Angul	72	8	80	90	10
	Bargarh	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Kendrapara	75	5	80	93.75	6.25
Punjab	Moga	75	5	80	93.75	6.25
	Patiala	77	3	80	96.25	3.75
Rajastan	Jaipur	75	5	80	93.75	6.25
	Jhalawar	74	6	80	92.5	7.5
	Rajsamand	76	4	80	95	5
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	80	0	80	100	0
	Erode	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Tiruvannamalai	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
UP	Barabanki	75	5	80	93.75	6.25
	Hathras	77	3	80	96.25	3.75
	Kannauj	75	5	80	93.75	6.25
	Sant Kabir Nagar	77	3	80	96.25	3.75
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	77	3	80	96.25	3.75
WB	North 24 Parganas	71	9	80	88.75	11.25
	Paschim Medinipur	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
Total		***2769***	***271***	***3040***	***91***	***9***

5.32. AGE CLASSIFICATION OF THE BENEFICIARIES IN NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE

States	District	0 -30	31 -50	51 -70	Above 70	Total	0 -30 (%)	31 -50(%)	51 -70(%)	Above 70(%)
AP	Guntur	27	42	11	0	80	33.75	52.5	13.75	0
	Medak	22	41	17	0	80	27.5	51.25	21.25	0
Assam	Kamrup	18	50	12	0	80	22.5	62.5	15	0
	Nalbari	13	49	17	1	80	16.25	61.25	21.25	1.25
Bihar	Jehanabad	1	45	34	0	80	1.25	56.25	42.5	0
	Madhubani	3	54	23	0	80	3.75	67.5	28.75	0
	Muzaffarpur	4	54	22	0	80	5	67.5	27.5	0
Gujurat	Mahsana	20	47	12	1	80	25	58.75	15	1.25
	Narmada	13	47	19	1	80	16.25	58.75	23.75	1.25
Haryana	Kurukshetra	19	50	11	0	80	23.75	62.5	13.75	0
	Panchkula	14	49	16	1	80	17.5	61.25	20	1.25
HP	Bilaspur	15	54	11	0	80	18.75	67.5	13.75	0
	Sirmaur	12	50	17	1	80	15	62.5	21.25	1.25
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	0	41	39	0	80	0	51.25	48.75	0
	Ranchi	3	54	23	0	80	3.75	67.5	28.75	0
Karnataka	Haveri	17	51	12	0	80	21.25	63.75	15	0
	Mandya	13	47	19	1	80	16.25	58.75	23.75	1.25
MP	Guna	21	46	13	0	80	26.25	57.5	16.25	0
	Indore	14	44	21	1	80	17.5	55	26.25	1.25
	Ratlam	18	48	14	0	80	22.5	60	17.5	0
Odisha	Angul	17	50	13	0	80	21.25	62.5	16.25	0
	Bargarh	13	46	20	1	80	16.25	57.5	25	1.25
	Kendrapara	17	46	17	0	80	21.25	57.5	21.25	0
Punjab	Moga	18	50	12	0	80	22.5	62.5	15	0
	Patiala	14	46	19	1	80	17.5	57.5	23.75	1.25
Rajasthan	Jaipur	9	45	26	0	80	11.25	56.25	32.5	0
	Jhalawar	12	45	23	0	80	15	56.25	28.75	0
	Rajsamand	9	47	22	2	80	11.25	58.75	27.5	2.5
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	13	54	13	0	80	16.25	67.5	16.25	0
	Erode	8	50	21	1	80	10	62.5	26.25	1.25
	Tiruvannamalai	11	55	14	0	80	13.75	68.75	17.5	0
UP	Barabanki	16	52	12	0	80	20	65	15	0
	Hathras	11	49	19	1	80	13.75	61.25	23.75	1.25
	Kannauj	16	52	12	0	80	20	65	15	0
	Sant Kabir Nagar	12	48	19	1	80	15	60	23.75	1.25
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	17	55	8	0	80	21.25	68.75	10	0
WB	North 24 Parganas	17	50	13	0	80	21.25	62.5	16.25	0
	Paschim Medinipur	12	42	25	1	80	15	52.5	31.25	1.25
Total		***509***	***1845***	***671***	***15***	***3040***	***16.7***	***60.7***	***22.1***	***0.5***

5.33. PRESENCE OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES REDRESSAL SYSTEMS

States	District	No	Yes	Total	No (%)	Yes (%)
AP	Guntur	65	15	80	81.3	18.75
	Medak	71	9	80	88.8	11.25
Assam	Kamrup	63	17	80	78.8	21.25
	Nalbari	65	15	80	81.3	18.75
Bihar	Jehanabad	69	11	80	86.3	13.75
	Madhubani	69	11	80	86.3	13.75
	Muzaffarpur	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
Gujurat	Mahsana	76	4	80	95	5
	Narmada	76	4	80	95	5
Haryana	Kurukshetra	70	10	80	87.5	12.5
	Panchkula	58	22	80	72.5	27.5
HP	Bilaspur	67	13	80	83.8	16.25
	Sirmaur	72	8	80	90	10
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	68	12	80	85	15
	Ranchi	68	12	80	85	15
Karnataka	Haveri	72	8	80	90	10
	Mandya	72	8	80	90	10
MP	Guna	53	27	80	66.3	33.75
	Indore	60	20	80	75	25
	Ratlam	55	25	80	68.8	31.25
Odisha	Angul	49	31	80	61.3	38.75
	Bargarh	53	27	80	66.3	33.75
	Kendrapara	54	26	80	67.5	32.5
Punjab	Moga	76	4	80	95	5
	Patiala	76	4	80	95	5
Rajasthan	Jaipur	63	17	80	78.8	21.25
	Jhalawar	59	21	80	73.8	26.25
	Rajsamand	60	20	80	75	25
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	63	17	80	78.8	21.25
	Erode	65	15	80	81.3	18.75
	Tiruvannamalai	62	18	80	77.5	22.5
UP	Barabanki	60	20	80	75	25
	Hathras	59	21	80	73.8	26.25
	Kannauj	60	20	80	75	25
	Sant Kabir Nagar	58	22	80	72.5	27.5
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	59	21	80	73.8	26.25
WB	North 24 Parganas	51	29	80	63.8	36.25
	Paschim Medinipur	57	23	80	71.3	28.75
Total		***2431***	***609***	***3040***	***80***	***20***

5.34. WHERE COMPLAINED ANYBODY/AUTHORITIES REGARDING ELECTRICITY PROBLEM

States	District	No	Yes	Total	No (%)	Yes (%)
AP	Guntur	74	6	80	92.5	7.5
	Medak	77	3	80	96.3	3.8
Assam	Kamrup	76	4	80	95	5
	Nalbari	72	8	80	90	10
Bihar	Jehanabad	74	6	80	92.5	7.5
	Madhubani	72	8	80	90	10
	Muzaffarpur	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
Gujurat	Mahsana	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Narmada	77	3	80	96.3	3.8
Haryana	Kurukshetra	74	6	80	92.5	7.5
	Panchkula	74	6	80	92.5	7.5
HP	Bilaspur	64	16	80	80	20
	Sirmaur	72	8	80	90	10
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	74	6	80	92.5	7.5
	Ranchi	75	5	80	93.8	6.3
Karnataka	Haveri	76	4	80	95	5
	Mandya	75	5	80	93.8	6.3
MP	Guna	71	9	80	88.8	11.3
	Indore	71	9	80	88.8	11.3
	Ratlam	79	1	80	98.8	1.3
Odisha	Angul	73	7	80	91.3	8.8
	Bargarh	75	5	80	93.8	6.3
	Kendrapara	74	6	80	92.5	7.5
Punjab	Moga	76	4	80	95	5
	Patiala	79	1	80	98.8	1.3
Rajasthan	Jaipur	72	8	80	90	10
	Jhalawar	72	8	80	90	10
	Rajsamand	77	3	80	96.3	3.8
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	75	5	80	93.8	6.3
	Erode	74	6	80	92.5	7.5
	Tiruvannamalai	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
UP	Barabanki	71	9	80	88.8	11.3
	Hathras	73	7	80	91.3	8.8
	Kannauj	70	10	80	87.5	12.5
	Sant Kabir Nagar	77	3	80	96.3	3.8
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
WB	North 24 Parganas	74	6	80	92.5	7.5
	Paschim Medinipur	74	6	80	92.5	7.5
Total		***2827***	***213***	***3040***	***93***	***7***

5.35. OFFICIALS VISIT TO SUPERVISE THE ELECTRIC SUPPLY IN YOUR VILLAGE/HOUSEHOLD

States	District	No	Yes	Total	No (%)	Yes (%)
AP	Guntur	80	0	80	100	0
	Medak	80	0	80	100	0
Assam	Kamrup	80	0	80	100	0
	Nalbari	80	0	80	100	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Madhubani	80	0	80	100	0
	Muzaffarpur	80	0	80	100	0
Gujurat	Mahsana	74	6	80	92.5	7.5
	Narmada	76	4	80	95	5
Haryana	Kurukshetra	80	0	80	100	0
	Panchkula	80	0	80	100	0
HP	Bilaspur	60	20	80	75	25
	Sirmaur	76	4	80	95	5
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	80	0	80	100	0
	Ranchi	80	0	80	100	0
Karnataka	Haveri	80	0	80	100	0
	Mandya	80	0	80	100	0
MP	Guna	59	21	80	73.75	26.25
	Indore	57	23	80	71.25	28.75
	Ratlam	63	17	80	78.75	21.25
Odisha	Angul	80	0	80	100	0
	Bargarh	80	0	80	100	0
	Kendrapara	80	0	80	100	0
Punjab	Moga	80	0	80	100	0
	Patiala	80	0	80	100	0
Rajasthan	Jaipur	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Jhalawar	80	0	80	100	0
	Rajsamand	75	5	80	93.75	6.25
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	32	48	80	40	60
	Erode	42	38	80	52.5	47.5
	Tiruvannamalai	39	41	80	48.75	51.25
UP	Barabanki	80	0	80	100	0
	Hathras	80	0	80	100	0
	Kannauj	80	0	80	100	0
	Sant Kabir Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
WB	North 24 Parganas	60	20	80	75	25
	Paschim Medinipur	57	23	80	71.25	28.75
Total		***2768***	***272***	***3040***	***91.1***	***8.9***

5.36. LINE BREAKUP COMPLAINTS

States	District	No	Yes	Total	No (%)	Yes (%)
AP	Guntur	77	3	80	96.3	3.75
	Medak	80	0	80	100	0
Assam	Kamrup	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Nalbari	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
Bihar	Jehanabad	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Madhubani	74	6	80	92.5	7.5
	Muzaffarpur	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
Gujurat	Mahsana	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Narmada	80	0	80	100	0
Haryana	Kurukshetra	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Panchkula	80	0	80	100	0
HP	Bilaspur	68	12	80	85	15
	Sirmaur	80	0	80	100	0
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	76	4	80	95	5
	Ranchi	79	1	80	98.8	1.25
Karnataka	Haveri	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Mandya	80	0	80	100	0
MP	Guna	68	12	80	85	15
	Indore	79	1	80	98.8	1.25
	Ratlam	69	11	80	86.3	13.75
Odisha	Angul	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Bargarh	79	1	80	98.8	1.25
	Kendrapara	80	0	80	100	0
Punjab	Moga	79	1	80	98.8	1.25
	Patiala	79	1	80	98.8	1.25
Rajasthan	Jaipur	76	4	80	95	5
	Jhalawar	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Rajsamand	80	0	80	100	0
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	79	1	80	98.8	1.25
	Erode	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Tiruvannamalai	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
UP	Barabanki	77	3	80	96.3	3.75
	Hathras	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Kannauj	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Sant Kabir Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	79	1	80	98.8	1.25
WB	North 24 Parganas	68	12	80	85	15
	Paschim Medinipur	79	1	80	98.8	1.25
Grand Total		***2939***	***101***	***3040***	***96.7***	***3.3***

5.37. RESPONSE REGARDING FAILURE OF DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMER(S) IN THE VILLAGE

States	District	No	Yes	Total	No (%)	Yes (%)
AP	Guntur	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Medak	80	0	80	100	0
Assam	Kamrup	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Nalbari	80	0	80	100	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Madhubani	77	3	80	96.25	3.75
	Muzaffarpur	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
Gujurat	Mahsana	80	0	80	100	0
	Narmada	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
Haryana	Kurukshetra	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Panchkula	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
HP	Bilaspur	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Sirmaur	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Ranchi	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
Karnataka	Haveri	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Mandya	80	0	80	100	0
MP	Guna	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Indore	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Ratlam	80	0	80	100	0
Odisha	Angul	80	0	80	100	0
	Bargarh	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Kendrapara	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
Punjab	Moga	80	0	80	100	0
	Patiala	80	0	80	100	0
Rajasthan	Jaipur	75	5	80	93.75	6.25
	Jhalawar	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Rajsamand	80	0	80	100	0
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	80	0	80	100	0
	Erode	80	0	80	100	0
	Tiruvannamalai	80	0	80	100	0
UP	Barabanki	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Hathras	77	3	80	96.25	3.75
	Kannauj	80	0	80	100	0
	Sant Kabir Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
WB	North 24 Parganas	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Paschim Medinipur	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
Grand		***2998***	***42***	***3040***	***98.62***	***1.38***

5.38. OPERATION OF FRANCHISEE SYSTEM IN THE VILLAGE

States	District	No	Yes	Total	No (%)	Yes (%)
AP	Guntur	80	0	80	100	0
	Medak	80	0	80	100	0
Assam	Kamrup	80	0	80	100	0
	Nalbari	80	0	80	100	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	80	0	80	100	0
	Madhubani	80	0	80	100	0
	Muzaffarpur	80	0	80	100	0
Gujurat	Mahsana	0	80	80	0	100
	Narmada	2	78	80	2.5	97.5
Haryana	Kurukshetra	29	51	80	36.25	63.75
	Panchkula	21	59	80	26.25	73.75
HP	Bilaspur	16	64	80	20	80
	Sirmaur	8	72	80	10	90
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	80	0	80	100	0
	Ranchi	80	0	80	100	0
Karnataka	Haveri	80	0	80	100	0
	Mandya	80	0	80	100	0
MP	Guna	47	33	80	58.75	41.25
	Indore	48	32	80	60	40
	Ratlam	46	34	80	57.5	42.5
Odisha	Angul	80	0	80	100	0
	Bargarh	80	0	80	100	0
	Kendrapara	80	0	80	100	0
Punjab	Moga	8	72	80	10	90
	Patiala	0	80	80	0	100
Rajasthan	Jaipur	34	46	80	42.5	57.5
	Jhalawar	27	53	80	33.75	66.25
	Rajsamand	43	37	80	53.75	46.25
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	80	0	80	100	0
	Erode	80	0	80	100	0
	Tiruvannamalai	80	0	80	100	0
UP	Barabanki	56	24	80	70	30
	Hathras	58	22	80	72.5	27.5
	Kannauj	63	17	80	78.75	21.25
	Sant Kabir Nagar	52	28	80	65	35
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	47	33	80	58.75	41.25
WB	North 24 Parganas	80	0	80	100	0
	Paschim Medinipur	80	0	80	100	0
Total		***2125***	***915***	***3040***	***69.9***	***30.1***

5.39. SATISFACTION LEVEL OF BENEFICIARY ON RGGVY OPERATION

States	District	Yes	No	Total	Yes (%)	No (%)
AP	Guntur	80	0	80	100	0
	Medak	80	0	80	100	0
Assam	Kamrup	80	0	80	100	0
	Nalbari	80	0	80	100	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	80	0	80	100	0
	Madhubani	80	0	80	100	0
	Muzaffarpur	80	0	80	100	0
Gujurat	Mahsana	80	0	80	100	0
	Narmada	80	0	80	100	0
Haryana	Kurukshetra	80	0	80	100	0
	Panchkula	80	0	80	100	0
HP	Bilaspur	80	0	80	100	0
	Sirmaur	80	0	80	100	0
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	80	0	80	100	0
	Ranchi	80	0	80	100	0
Karnataka	Haveri	80	0	80	100	0
	Mandya	80	0	80	100	0
MP	Guna	80	0	80	100	0
	Indore	80	0	80	100	0
	Ratlam	80	0	80	100	0
Odisha	Angul	80	0	80	100	0
	Bargarh	80	0	80	100	0
	Kendrapara	80	0	80	100	0
Punjab	Moga	80	0	80	100	0
	Patiala	80	0	80	100	0
Rajasthan	Jaipur	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Jhalawar	80	0	80	100	0
	Rajsamand	80	0	80	100	0
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	80	0	80	100	0
	Erode	80	0	80	100	0
	Tiruvannamalai	80	0	80	100	0
UP	Barabanki	80	0	80	100	0
	Hathras	80	0	80	100	0
	Kannauj	80	0	80	100	0
	Sant Kabir Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
WB	North 24 Parganas	80	0	80	100	0
	Paschim Medinipur	80	0	80	100	0
Total		***3038***	***2***	***3040***	***99.9***	***0.1***

5.40. AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY CONNECTION IN THE HOUSE

States	District	Yes	Yes (%)
AP	Guntur	80	100
	Medak	80	100
Assam	Kamrup	80	100
	Nalbari	80	100
Bihar	Jehanabad	80	100
	Madhubani	80	100
	Muzaffarpur	80	100
Gujurat	Mahsana	80	100
	Narmada	80	100
Haryana	Kurukshetra	80	100
	Panchkula	80	100
HP	Bilaspur	80	100
	Sirmaur	80	100
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	80	100
	Ranchi	80	100
Karnataka	Haveri	80	100
	Mandya	80	100
MP	Guna	80	100
	Indore	80	100
	Ratlam	80	100
Odisha	Angul	80	100
	Bargarh	80	100
	Kendrapara	80	100
Punjab	Moga	80	100
	Patiala	80	100
Rajasthan	Jaipur	80	100
	Jhalawar	80	100
	Rajsamand	80	100
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	80	100
	Erode	80	100
	Tiruvannamalai	80	100
UP	Barabanki	80	100
	Hathras	80	100
	Kannauj	80	100
	Sant Kabir Nagar	80	100
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	80	100
WB	North 24 Parganas	80	100
	Paschim Medinipur	80	100
Total	***38***	***3040***	***100***

5.41. ELECTRICITY CONNECTION PROVIDED IN SCHEDULED TIME

States	District	Yes	No	Total	Yes (%)	No (%)
AP	Guntur	80	0	80	100	0
	Medak	80	0	80	100	0
Assam	Kamrup	80	0	80	100	0
	Nalbari	80	0	80	100	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	80	0	80	100	0
	Madhubani	80	0	80	100	0
	Muzaffarpur	80	0	80	100	0
Gujurat	Mahsana	80	0	80	100	0
	Narmada	80	0	80	100	0
Haryana	Kurukshetra	80	0	80	100	0
	Panchkula	80	0	80	100	0
HP	Bilaspur	80	0	80	100	0
	Sirmaur	80	0	80	100	0
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	80	0	80	100	0
	Ranchi	80	0	80	100	0
Karnataka	Haveri	80	0	80	100	0
	Mandya	80	0	80	100	0
MP	Guna	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Indore	80	0	80	100	0
	Ratlam	80	0	80	100	0
Odisha	Angul	80	0	80	100	0
	Bargarh	80	0	80	100	0
	Kendrapara	80	0	80	100	0
Punjab	Moga	80	0	80	100	0
	Patiala	80	0	80	100	0
Rajasthan	Jaipur	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Jhalawar	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Rajsamand	80	0	80	100	0
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	80	0	80	100	0
	Erode	80	0	80	100	0
	Tiruvannamalai	80	0	80	100	0
UP	Barabanki	80	0	80	100	0
	Hathras	80	0	80	100	0
	Kannauj	80	0	80	100	0
	Sant Kabir Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
WB	North 24 Parganas	80	0	80	100	0
	Paschim Medinipur	80	0	80	100	0
Total	***38***	***3036***	***4***	***3040***	***99.9***	***0.1***

5.42. WHETHER FILLED IN APPLICATION FORM TO GET ELECTRICITY UNDER RGGVY SCHEME

States	District	No	Yes	Total	No (%)	Yes (%)
AP	Guntur	80	0	80	100	0
	Medak	80	0	80	100	0
Assam	Kamrup	80	0	80	100	0
	Nalbari	80	0	80	100	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	80	0	80	100	0
	Madhubani	80	0	80	100	0
	Muzaffarpur	80	0	80	100	0
Gujurat	Mahsana	80	0	80	100	0
	Narmada	80	0	80	100	0
Haryana	Kurukshetra	0	80	80	0	100
	Panchkula	0	80	80	0	100
HP	Bilaspur	0	80	80	0	100
	Sirmaur	0	80	80	0	100
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	80	0	80	100	0
	Ranchi	80	0	80	100	0
Karnataka	Haveri	80	0	80	100	0
	Mandya	80	0	80	100	0
MP	Guna	80	0	80	100	0
	Indore	80	0	80	100	0
	Ratlam	80	0	80	100	0
Odisha	Angul	80	0	80	100	0
	Bargarh	80	0	80	100	0
	Kendrapara	80	0	80	100	0
Punjab	Moga	0	80	80	0	100
	Patiala	0	80	80	0	100
Rajasthan	Jaipur	80	0	80	100	0
	Jhalawar	80	0	80	100	0
	Rajsamand	80	0	80	100	0
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	0	80	80	0	100
	Erode	0	80	80	0	100
	Tiruvannamalai	0	80	80	0	100
UP	Barabanki	80	0	80	100	0
	Hathras	80	0	80	100	0
	Kannauj	80	0	80	100	0
	Sant Kabir Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
WB	North 24 Parganas	80	0	80	100	0
	Paschim Medinipur	80	0	80	100	0
Total		***2320***	***720***	***3040***	***76.3***	***23.7***

5.43. TO PROVIDE ELECTRICITY CONNECTION IF ANYONE DEMANDED EXTRA MONEY/BRIBE FROM THE BENEFICIARY						
States	**District**	**No**	**Yes**	**Total**	**No (%)**	**Yes (%)**
AP	Guntur	80	0	80	100	0
	Medak	80	0	80	100	0
Assam	Kamrup	80	0	80	100	0
	Nalbari	80	0	80	100	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	80	0	80	100	0
	Madhubani	80	0	80	100	0
	Muzaffarpur	80	0	80	100	0
Gujurat	Mahsana	80	0	80	100	0
	Narmada	80	0	80	100	0
Haryana	Kurukshetra	0	80	80	0	100
	Panchkula	0	80	80	0	100
HP	Bilaspur	80	0	80	100	0
	Sirmaur	80	0	80	100	0
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	80	0	80	100	0
	Ranchi	80	0	80	100	0
Karnataka	Haveri	80	0	80	100	0
	Mandya	80	0	80	100	0
MP	Guna	80	0	80	100	0
	Indore	80	0	80	100	0
	Ratlam	80	0	80	100	0
Odisha	Angul	80	0	80	100	0
	Bargarh	80	0	80	100	0
	Kendrapara	80	0	80	100	0
Punjab	Moga	0	80	80	0	100
	Patiala	0	80	80	0	100
Rajasthan	Jaipur	80	0	80	100	0
	Jhalawar	80	0	80	100	0
	Rajsamand	80	0	80	100	0
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	80	0	80	100	0
	Erode	80	0	80	100	0
	Tiruvannamalai	80	0	80	100	0
UP	Barabanki	80	0	80	100	0
	Hathras	80	0	80	100	0
	Kannauj	80	0	80	100	0
	Sant Kabir Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
WB	North 24 Parganas	80	0	80	100	0
	Paschim Medinipur	80	0	80	100	0
Total		***2720***	***320***	***3040***	***89.5***	***10.5***

5.44. Amount of Money Spent on Wiring by BPL Beneficiary

States	District	No of BPL Households	Not paid any amount
AP	Guntur	71	71
	Medak	68	68
Assam	Kamrup	69	69
	Nalbari	66	66
Bihar	Jehanabad	73	73
	Madhubani	72	72
	Muzaffarpur	75	75
Gujurat	Mahsana	77	77
	Narmada	78	78
Haryana	Kurukshetra	75	75
	Panchkula	74	74
HP	Bilaspur	61	61
	Sirmaur	67	67
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	67	67
	Ranchi	68	68
Karnataka	Haveri	72	72
	Mandya	71	71
MP	Guna	66	66
	Indore	61	61
	Ratlam	65	65
Odisha	Angul	64	64
	Bargarh	64	64
	Kendrapara	64	64
Punjab	Moga	77	77
	Patiala	78	78
Rajasthan	Jaipur	62	62
	Jhalawar	65	65
	Rajsamand	66	66
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	72	72
	Erode	73	73
	Tiruvannamalai	72	72
UP	Barabanki	58	58
	Hathras	58	58
	Kannauj	60	60
	Sant Kabir Nagar	68	68
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	76	76
WB	North 24 Parganas	71	71
	Paschim Medinipur	66	66
Grand Total	***38***	*2610*	*2610*

5.45. AVERAGE DAILY HOURS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

States	District	12 hrs. +	8 - 12 hrs.	6 - 8 hrs.	3- 6 hrs.	24 hrs.	Total	12 hrs. +(%)	8 - 12 hrs. (%)	6 - 8 hrs. (%)
AP	Guntur	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
	Medak	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
Assam	Kamrup	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
	Nalbari	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
	Madhubani	0	0	0	80	0	80	0	0	0
	Muzaffarpur	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
Gujurat	Mehsana	60	0	0	0	20	80	75	0	0
	Narmada	50	0	0	0	30	80	62.5	0	0
Haryana	Kurukshetra	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
	Panchkula	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
HP	Bilaspur	40	0	0	0	40	80	50	0	0
	Sirmaur	40	0	0	0	40	80	50	0	0
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
	Ranchi	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
Karnataka	Haveri	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
	Mandya	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
MP	Guna	0	79	0	1	0	80	0	98.8	0
	Indore	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
	Ratlam	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
Odisha	Angul	20	60	0	0	0	80	25	75	0
	Bargarh	30	50	0	0	0	80	37.5	62.5	0
	Kendrapara	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
Punjab	Moga	30	0	0	0	50	80	37.5	0	0
	Patiala	40	0	0	0	40	80	50	0	0
Rajasthan	Jaipur	25	42	3	10	0	80	31.25	52.5	3.8
	Jhalawar	44	36	0	0	0	80	55	45	0
	Rajsamand	70	10	0	0	0	80	87.5	12.5	0
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0
	Erode	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0
	Tiruvannamalai	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0
UP	Barabanki	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
	Hathras	30	50	0	0	0	80	37.5	62.5	0
	Kannauj	50	30	0	0	0	80	62.5	37.5	0
	Sant Kabir Nagar	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
WB	North 24 Parganas	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
	Paschim Medinipur	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0
Total		***769***	***1957***	***3***	***91***	***220***	***3040***	***25.3***	***64.38***	***0.1***

5.46. IF THERE WERE REGULAR POWER CUTS

States	District	Yes	No	Total	Yes (%)	No (%)
AP	Guntur	80	0	80	100	0
	Medak	80	0	80	100	0
Assam	Kamrup	80	0	80	100	0
	Nalbari	80	0	80	100	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	80	0	80	100	0
	Madhubani	80	0	80	100	0
	Muzaffarpur	80	0	80	100	0
Gujurat	Mahsana	0	80	80	0	100
	Narmada	0	80	80	0	100
Haryana	Kurukshetra	80	0	80	100	0
	Panchkula	80	0	80	100	0
HP	Bilaspur	0	80	80	0	100
	Sirmaur	0	80	80	0	100
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	80	0	80	100	0
	Ranchi	80	0	80	100	0
Karnataka	Haveri	80	0	80	100	0
	Mandya	80	0	80	100	0
MP	Guna	80	0	80	100	0
	Indore	80	0	80	100	0
	Ratlam	80	0	80	100	0
Odisha	Angul	80	0	80	100	0
	Bargarh	80	0	80	100	0
	Kendrapara	80	0	80	100	0
Punjab	Moga	0	80	80	0	100
	Patiala	0	80	80	0	100
Rajasthan	Jaipur	80	0	80	100	0
	Jhalawar	80	0	80	100	0
	Rajsamand	80	0	80	100	0
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	80	0	80	100	0
	Erode	80	0	80	100	0
	Tiruvannamalai	80	0	80	100	0
UP	Barabanki	80	0	80	100	0
	Hathras	80	0	80	100	0
	Kannauj	80	0	80	100	0
	Sant Kabir Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
WB	North 24 Parganas	80	0	80	100	0
	Paschim Medinipur	80	0	80	100	0
Total		***2560***	***480***	***3040***	***84***	***16***

5.47. FREQUENCY OF POWER CUT

States	District	More Than two	Two	One	NA	Total	More than two times (%)	Two times (%)	Once (%)	Not Applicable (%)
AP	Guntur	50	30	0	0	80	62.5	37.5	0	0
	Medak	30	50	0	0	80	37.5	62.5	0	0
Assam	Kamrup	50	30	0	0	80	62.5	37.5	0	0
	Nalbari	30	50	1	0	80	37.5	62.5	1.3	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	80	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0
	Madhubani	80	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0
	Muzaffarpur	80	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0
Gujurat	Mahsana	0	0	0	80	80	0	0	0	100
	Narmada	0	0	0	80	80	0	0	0	100
Haryana	Kurukshetra	50	30	0	0	80	62.5	37.5	0	0
	Panchkula	30	50	0	0	80	37.5	62.5	0	0
HP	Bilaspur	0	0	0	80	80	0	0	0	100
	Sirmaur	0	0	0	80	80	0	0	0	100
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	80	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0
	Ranchi	80	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0
Karnataka	Haveri	50	30	0	0	80	62.5	37.5	0	0
	Mandya	30	50	0	0	80	37.5	62.5	0	0
MP	Guna	37	43	0	0	80	46.3	53.8	0	0
	Indore	43	37	0	0	80	53.8	46.3	0	0
	Ratlam	24	56	0	0	80	30	70	0	0
Odisha	Angul	40	40	0	0	80	50	50	0	0
	Bargarh	40	40	0	0	80	50	50	0	0
	Kendrapara	40	40	0	0	80	50	50	0	0
Punjab	Moga	0	0	0	80	80	0	0	0	100
	Patiala	0	0	0	80	80	0	0	0	100
Rajasthan	Jaipur	75	5	0	0	80	93.8	6.3	0	0
	Jhalawar	71	9	0	0	80	88.8	11.3	0	0
	Rajsamand	69	11	0	0	80	86.3	13.8	0	0
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	80	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0
	Erode	80	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0
	Tiruvannamalai	80	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0
UP	Barabanki	50	30	0	0	80	62.5	37.5	0	0
	Hathras	30	50	0	0	80	37.5	62.5	0	0
	Kannauj	50	30	0	0	80	62.5	37.5	0	0
	Sant Kabir Nagar	30	50	0	0	80	37.5	62.5	0	0
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	39	41	0	0	80	48.8	51.3	0	0
WB	North 24 Parganas	30	50	0	0	80	37.5	62.5	0	0
	Paschim Medinipur	42	38	0	0	80	52.5	47.5	0	0
Total		***1670***	***890***	***0***	***480***	***3040***	***54.9***	***29.3***	***0***	***15.8***

5.48. VOLTAGE STATUS IN THE SAMPLE HOUSES

States	District	High	Low	Normal	Total	High (%)	Low (%)	Normal (%)
AP	Guntur	8	5	67	80	10	6.3	83.8
	Medak	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Assam	Kamrup	2	10	68	80	2.5	12.5	85
	Nalbari	4	0	76	80	5	0	95
Bihar	Jehanabad	5	0	75	80	6.3	0	93.8
	Madhubani	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Muzaffarpur	0	24	56	80	0	30	70
Gujurat	Mahsana	5	3	72	80	6.3	3.8	90
	Narmada	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Haryana	Kurukshetra	1	5	74	80	1.3	6.3	92.5
	Panchkula	5	0	75	80	6.3	0	93.8
HP	Bilaspur	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Sirmaur	7	0	73	80	8.8	0	91.3
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	5	0	75	80	6.3	0	93.8
	Ranchi	0	19	61	80	0	23.8	76.3
Karnataka	Haveri	1	6	73	80	1.3	7.5	91.3
	Mandya	6	0	74	80	7.5	0	92.5
MP	Guna	5	0	75	80	6.3	0	93.8
	Indore	0	2	78	80	0	2.5	97.5
	Ratlam	7	5	68	80	8.8	6.3	85
Odisha	Angul	3	0	77	80	3.8	0	96.3
	Bargarh	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Kendrapara	0	30	50	80	0	37.5	62.5
Punjab	Moga	2	3	75	80	2.5	3.8	93.8
	Patiala	6	0	74	80	7.5	0	92.5
Rajasthan	Jaipur	6	5	69	80	7.5	6.3	86.3
	Jhalawar	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Rajsamand	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	1	0	79	80	1.3	0	98.8
	Erode	6	0	74	80	7.5	0	92.5
	Tiruvannamalai	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
UP	Barabanki	1	0	79	80	1.3	0	98.8
	Hathras	10	0	70	80	12.5	0	87.5
	Kannauj	0	9	71	80	0	11.3	88.8
	Sant Kabir Nagar	8	0	72	80	10	0	90
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	10	3	67	80	12.5	3.8	83.8
WB	North 24 Parganas	5	5	70	80	6.3	6.3	87.5
	Paschim Medinipur	0	6	74	80	0	7.5	92.5
Total		***119***	***140***	***2781***	***3040***	***3.9***	***4.6***	***91.5***

5.49. Electrical Equipment's In Farming Or Agriculture In The Sample Households

States	District	No	Electrical Motor Pump	Total	No (%)	Electrical Motor Pump Use (%)
AP	Guntur	80	0	80	100	0
	Medak	80	0	80	100	0
Assam	Kamrup	80	0	80	100	0
	Nalbari	80	0	80	100	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	80	0	80	100	0
	Madhubani	80	0	80	100	0
	Muzaffarpur	80	0	80	100	0
Gujurat	Mahsana	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Narmada	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
Haryana	Kurukshetra	80	0	80	100	0
	Panchkula	80	0	80	100	0
HP	Bilaspur	80	0	80	100	0
	Sirmaur	80	0	80	100	0
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	80	0	80	100	0
	Ranchi	80	0	80	100	0
Karnataka	Haveri	80	0	80	100	0
	Mandya	80	0	80	100	0
MP	Guna	80	0	80	100	0
	Indore	80	0	80	100	0
	Ratlam	80	0	80	100	0
Odisha	Angul	80	0	80	100	0
	Bargarh	80	0	80	100	0
	Kendrapara	80	0	80	100	0
Punjab	Moga	80	0	80	100	0
	Patiala	80	0	80	100	0
Rajasthan	Jaipur	80	0	80	100	0
	Jhalawar	80	0	80	100	0
	Rajsamand	80	0	80	100	0
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	80	0	80	100	0
	Erode	80	0	80	100	0
	Tiruvannamalai	80	0	80	100	0
UP	Barabanki	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Hathras	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Kannauj	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Sant Kabir Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
WB	North 24 Parganas	80	0	80	100	0
	Paschim Medinipur	80	0	80	100	0
Total		***3033***	***7***	***3040***	***99.8***	***0.2***

5.50. BENEFICIARY RECEIVING BILLS REGULARLY

States	District	No	Yes	Not yet Received	NA	Total	No (%)	Yes (%)	Not yet (%)	NA (%)
AP	Guntur	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
	Medak	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
Assam	Kamrup	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
	Nalbari	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	30	34	16	0	80	37.5	42.5	20	0
	Madhubani	40	40	0	0	80	50	50	0	0
	Muzaffarpur	40	40	0	0	80	50	50	0	0
Gujurat	Mahsana	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
	Narmada	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
Haryana	Kurukshetra	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
	Panchkula	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
HP	Bilaspur	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
	Sirmaur	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	0	64	16	0	80	0	80	20	0
	Ranchi	40	40	0	0	80	50	50	0	0
Karnataka	Haveri	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
	Mandya	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
MP	Guna	1	79	0	0	80	1.25	98.75	0	0
	Indore	1	79	0	0	80	1.25	98.75	0	0
	Ratlam	1	79	0	0	80	1.25	98.75	0	0
Odisha	Angul	31	49	0	0	80	38.75	61.25	0	0
	Bargarh	24	56	0	0	80	30	70	0	0
	Kendrapara	29	51	0	0	80	36.25	63.75	0	0
Punjab	Moga	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
	Patiala	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
Rajasthan	Jaipur	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
	Jhalawar	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
	Rajsamand	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	5	65	0	10	80	6.25	81.25	0	12.5
	Erode	8	72	0	0	80	10	90	0	0
	Tiruvannamalai	7	73	0	0	80	8.75	91.25	0	0
UP	Barabanki	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
	Hathras	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
	Kannauj	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
	Sant Kabir Nagar	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0	80	0	0	80	0	100	0	0
WB	North 24 Parganas	8	72	0	0	80	10	90	0	0
	Paschim Medinipur	8	72	0	0	80	10	90	0	0
Total		***273***	***2725***	***32***	***10***	***3040***	***9***	***89.6***	***1.1***	***0.3***

5.51. BENEFICIARY PAYING BILLS REGULARLY

States	District	No	Yes	NA	Total	No (%)	Yes (%)	NA (%)
AP	Guntur	2	78	0	80	2.5	97.5	0
	Medak	0	80	0	80	0	100	0
Assam	Kamrup	2	78	0	80	2.5	97.5	0
	Nalbari	0	80	0	80	0	100	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	30	34	16	80	37.5	42.5	20
	Madhubani	40	40	0	80	50	50	0
	Muzaffarpur	40	40	0	80	50	50	0
Gujurat	Mahsana	1	79	0	80	1.25	98.75	0
	Narmada	0	80	0	80	0	100	0
Haryana	Kurukshetra	2	78	0	80	2.5	97.5	0
	Panchkula	0	80	0	80	0	100	0
HP	Bilaspur	2	78	0	80	2.5	97.5	0
	Sirmaur	0	80	0	80	0	100	0
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	0	64	16	80	0	80	20
	Ranchi	40	40	0	80	50	50	0
Karnataka	Haveri	2	78	0	80	2.5	97.5	0
	Mandya	0	80	0	80	0	100	0
MP	Guna	3	77	0	80	3.75	96.25	0
	Indore	2	78	0	80	2.5	97.5	0
	Ratlam	3	77	0	80	3.75	96.25	0
Odisha	Angul	36	44	0	80	45	55	0
	Bargarh	36	44	0	80	45	55	0
	Kendrapara	36	44	0	80	45	55	0
Punjab	Moga	2	78	0	80	2.5	97.5	0
	Patiala	0	80	0	80	0	100	0
Rajasthan	Jaipur	2	78	0	80	2.5	97.5	0
	Jhalawar	10	70	0	80	12.5	87.5	0
	Rajsamand	0	80	0	80	0	100	0
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	6	64	10	80	7.5	80	12.5
	Erode	8	72	0	80	10	90	0
	Tiruvannamalai	10	70	0	80	12.5	87.5	0
UP	Barabanki	2	78	0	80	2.5	97.5	0
	Hathras	0	80	0	80	0	100	0
	Kannauj	2	78	0	80	2.5	97.5	0
	Sant Kabir Nagar	0	80	0	80	0	100	0
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	2	78	0	80	2.5	97.5	0
WB	North 24 Parganas	3	77	0	80	3.75	96.25	0
	Paschim Medinipur	2	78	0	80	2.5	97.5	0
Total		***326***	***2672***	***42***	***3040***	***10.7***	***87.9***	***1.4***

5.52. PLACE OF BILL PAYMENT

States	District	Electricity office	NA	GP Office	Post Office	Franchise	Total	Electricity Office (%)	NA (%)	GP Office (%)	Post Office (%)	Franchise (%)
AP	Guntur	78	2	0	0	0	80	97.5	2.5	0	0	0
	Medak	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
Assam	Kamrup	78	2	0	0	0	80	97.5	2.5	0	0	0
	Nalbari	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	34	46	0	0	0	80	42.5	57.5	0	0	0
	Madhubani	40	40	0	0	0	80	50	50	0	0	0
	Muzaffarpur	40	40	0	0	0	80	50	50	0	0	0
Gujurat	Mahsana	74	1	5	0	0	80	92.5	1.3	6.3	0	0
	Narmada	77	1	0	2	0	80	96.3	1.3	0	2.5	0
Haryana	Kurukshetra	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
	Panchkula	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
HP	Bilaspur	75	5	0	0	0	80	93.8	6.3	0	0	0
	Sirmaur	64	4	0	0	12	80	80	5	0	0	15
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	64	16	0	0	0	80	80	20	0	0	0
	Ranchi	40	40	0	0	0	80	50	50	0	0	0
Karnataka	Haveri	78	2	0	0	0	80	97.5	2.5	0	0	0
	Mandya	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
MP	Guna	77	3	0	0	0	80	96.3	3.8	0	0	0
	Indore	78	2	0	0	0	80	97.5	2.5	0	0	0
	Ratlam	77	3	0	0	0	80	96.3	3.8	0	0	0
Odisha	Angul	73	7	0	0	0	80	91.3	8.8	0	0	0
	Bargarh	73	7	0	0	0	80	91.3	8.8	0	0	0
	Kendrapara	70	10	0	0	0	80	87.5	12.5	0	0	0
Punjab	Moga	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
	Patiala	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	Jaipur	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
	Jhalawar	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
	Rajsamand	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	56	24	0	0	0	80	70	30	0	0	0
	Erode	65	15	0	0	0	80	81.3	18.8	0	0	0
	Tiruvannamalai	63	17	0	0	0	80	78.8	21.3	0	0	0
UP	Barabanki	71	9	0	0	0	80	88.8	11.3	0	0	0
	Hathras	72	8	0	0	0	80	90	10	0	0	0
	Kannauj	67	13	0	0	0	80	83.8	16.3	0	0	0
	Sant Kabir Nagar	65	15	0	0	0	80	81.3	18.8	0	0	0
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	66	14	0	0	0	80	82.5	17.5	0	0	0
WB	North 24 Parganas	77	3	0	0	0	80	96.3	3.8	0	0	0
	Paschim Medinipur	78	2	0	0	0	80	97.5	2.5	0	0	0
Total		***2670***	***351***	***5***	***2***	***12***	***3040***	***87.8***	***11.5***	***0.2***	***0.1***	***0.4***

5.53. DISTANCE TO BILL PAYING CENTRE

States	District	Above 6 km	NA	Less than 2 Km	2 - 4 km	4 - 6Km	total	6km + (%)	NA (%)	Less than 2km (%)	2 - 4km (%)	4 - 6km (%)
AP	Guntur	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
	Medak	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
Assam	Kamrup	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
	Nalbari	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	34	30	16	0	0	80	42.5	37.5	20	0	0
	Madhubani	40	40	0	0	0	80	50	50	0	0	0
	Muzaffarpur	40	40	0	0	0	80	50	50	0	0	0
Gujurat	Mahsana	74	0	5	1	0	80	92.5	0	6.25	1.25	0
	Narmada	76	1	3	0	0	80	95	1.25	3.75	0	0
Haryana	Kurukshetra	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
	Panchkula	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
HP	Bilaspur	10	0	18	42	10	80	12.5	0	22.5	52.5	12.5
	Sirmaur	0	0	35	45	0	80	0	0	43.75	56.25	0
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	64	0	16	0	0	80	80	0	20	0	0
	Ranchi	40	40	0	0	0	80	50	50	0	0	0
Karnataka	Haveri	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
	Mandya	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
MP	Guna	79	0	0	0	1	80	98.75	0	0	0	1.25
	Indore	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
	Ratlam	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
Odisha	Angul	67	0	0	13	0	80	83.75	0	0	16.25	0
	Bargarh	62	0	0	18	0	80	77.5	0	0	22.5	0
	Kendrapara	63	0	0	17	0	80	78.75	0	0	21.25	0
Punjab	Moga	0	0	0	22	58	80	0	0	0	27.5	72.5
	Patiala	0	0	0	26	54	80	0	0	0	32.5	67.5
Rajasthan	Jaipur	73	0	0	0	7	80	91.25	0	0	0	8.75
	Jhalawar	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
	Rajsamand	60	0	10	6	4	80	75	0	12.5	7.5	5
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	56	24	0	0	0	80	70	30	0	0	0
	Erode	65	15	0	0	0	80	81.25	18.75	0	0	0
	Tiruvannamalai	63	17	0	0	0	80	78.75	21.25	0	0	0
UP	Barabanki	72	0	0	0	8	80	90	0	0	0	10
	Hathras	75	0	0	0	5	80	93.75	0	0	0	6.25
	Kannauj	74	0	0	0	6	80	92.5	0	0	0	7.5
	Sant Kabir Nagar	70	0	0	0	10	80	87.5	0	0	0	12.5
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	69	0	0	0	11	80	86.25	0	0	0	13.75
WB	North 24 Parganas	69	0	0	0	11	80	86.25	0	0	0	13.75
	Paschim Medinipur	75	0	0	0	5	80	93.75	0	0	0	6.25
Total		***2350***	***207***	***103***	***190***	***190***	***3040***	***77.3***	***6.81***	***3.39***	***6.25***	***6.25***

5.54. AVERAGE NUMBER OF UNITS CONSUMED IN A MONTH

States	District	0 - 25	25 - 50	50 - 100	100 - 300	Above 300	Total	0 – 25 (%)	25 – 50 (%)	50-100 (%)	100 – 300 (%)	Above 300 (%)
AP	Guntur	77	3	0	0	0	80	96.25	3.75	0	0	0
	Medak	76	4	0	0	0	80	95	5	0	0	0
Assam	Kamrup	77	3	0	0	0	80	96.25	3.75	0	0	0
	Nalbari	76	4	0	0	0	80	95	5	0	0	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	43	0	0	0	37	80	53.75	0	0	0	46.25
	Madhubani	20	0	0	0	60	80	25	0	0	0	75
	Muzaffarpur	20	0	0	0	60	80	25	0	0	0	75
Gujurat	Mahsana	71	3	4	1	1	80	88.75	3.75	5	1.25	1.25
	Narmada	72	7	1	0	0	80	90	8.75	1.25	0	0
Haryana	Kurukshetra	77	3	0	0	0	80	96.25	3.75	0	0	0
	Panchkula	76	4	0	0	0	80	95	5	0	0	0
HP	Bilaspur	75	5	0	0	0	80	93.75	6.25	0	0	0
	Sirmaur	74	6	0	0	0	80	92.5	7.5	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	59	0	0	0	21	80	73.75	0	0	0	26.25
	Ranchi	20	0	0	0	60	80	25	0	0	0	75
Karnataka	Haveri	77	3	0	0	0	80	96.25	3.75	0	0	0
	Mandya	76	4	0	0	0	80	95	5	0	0	0
MP	Guna	73	7	0	0	0	80	91.25	8.75	0	0	0
	Indore	73	7	0	0	0	80	91.25	8.75	0	0	0
	Ratlam	75	5	0	0	0	80	93.75	6.25	0	0	0
Odisha	Angul	73	7	0	0	0	80	91.25	8.75	0	0	0
	Bargarh	73	7	0	0	0	80	91.25	8.75	0	0	0
	Kendrapara	73	7	0	0	0	80	91.25	8.75	0	0	0
Punjab	Moga	77	3	0	0	0	80	96.25	3.75	0	0	0
	Patiala	76	4	0	0	0	80	95	5	0	0	0
Rajasthan	Jaipur	7	53	6	1	13	80	8.75	66.25	7.5	1.25	16.25
	Jhalawar	19	60	1	0	0	80	23.75	75	1.25	0	0
	Rajsamand	17	62	1	0	0	80	21.25	77.5	1.25	0	0
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	73	7	0	0	0	80	91.25	8.75	0	0	0
	Erode	73	7	0	0	0	80	91.25	8.75	0	0	0
	Tiruvannamalai	75	5	0	0	0	80	93.75	6.25	0	0	0
UP	Barabanki	77	3	0	0	0	80	96.25	3.75	0	0	0
	Hathras	76	4	0	0	0	80	95	5	0	0	0
	Kannauj	77	3	0	0	0	80	96.25	3.75	0	0	0
	Sant Kabir Nagar	76	4	0	0	0	80	95	5	0	0	0
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	77	3	0	0	0	80	96.25	3.75	0	0	0
WB	North 24 Parganas	73	7	0	0	0	80	91.25	8.75	0	0	0
	Paschim Medinipur	73	7	0	0	0	80	91.25	8.75	0	0	0
Total	***38***	***2452***	***321***	***13***	***2***	***252***	***3040***	***80.7***	***10.6***	***0.4***	***0.1***	***8.3***

5.55. AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENSE ON ELECTRICITY OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

States	District	Less than 100	100 to 200	200 to 500	Above 500	NA	Total	Less than 100 (%)	100 to 200 (%)	200 to 500 (%)	Above 500 (%)	NA (%)
AP	Guntur	79	1	0	0	0	80	98.75	1.25	0	0	0
	Medak	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
Assam	Kamrup	79	1	0	0	0	80	98.75	1.25	0	0	0
	Nalbari	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	53	24	3	0	0	80	66.25	30	3.75	0	0
	Madhubani	58	16	6	0	0	80	72.5	20	7.5	0	0
	Muzaffarpur	57	20	3	0	0	80	71.25	25	3.75	0	0
Gujurat	Mahsana	74	3	1	2	0	80	92.5	3.75	1.25	2.5	0
	Narmada	76	2	1	0	1	80	95	2.5	1.25	0	1.25
Haryana	Kurukshetra	39	20	21	0	0	80	48.75	25	26.25	0	0
	Panchkula	41	12	27	0	0	80	51.25	15	33.75	0	0
HP	Bilaspur	60	16	4	0	0	80	75	20	5	0	0
	Sirmaur	60	7	13	0	0	80	75	8.75	16.25	0	0
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	56	19	5	0	0	80	70	23.75	6.25	0	0
	Ranchi	56	21	3	0	0	80	70	26.25	3.75	0	0
Karnataka	Haveri	79	1	0	0	0	80	98.75	1.25	0	0	0
	Mandya	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
MP	Guna	79	1	0	0	0	80	98.75	1.25	0	0	0
	Indore	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
	Ratlam	79	1	0	0	0	80	98.75	1.25	0	0	0
Odisha	Angul	63	14	3	0	0	80	78.75	17.5	3.75	0	0
	Bargarh	53	20	7	0	0	80	66.25	25	8.75	0	0
	Kendrapara	52	14	14	0	0	80	65	17.5	17.5	0	0
Punjab	Moga	72	8	0	0	0	80	90	10	0	0	0
	Patiala	72	8	0	0	0	80	90	10	0	0	0
Rajasthan	Jaipur	5	59	0	16	0	80	6.25	73.75	0	20	0
	Jhalawar	35	42	3	0	0	80	43.75	52.5	3.75	0	0
	Rajsamand	40	40	0	0	0	80	50	50	0	0	0
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	0	70	0	0	10	80	0	87.5	0	0	12.5
	Erode	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0	0	0
	Tiruvannamalai	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	100	0	0	0
UP	Barabanki	49	31	0	0	0	80	61.25	38.75	0	0	0
	Hathras	52	28	0	0	0	80	65	35	0	0	0
	Kannauj	48	32	0	0	0	80	60	40	0	0	0
	Sant Kabir Nagar	45	35	0	0	0	80	56.25	43.75	0	0	0
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	46	34	0	0	0	80	57.5	42.5	0	0	0
WB	North 24 Parganas	79	1	0	0	0	80	98.75	1.25	0	0	0
	Paschim Medinipur	80	0	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0
Total		***2136***	***761***	***114***	***18***	***11***	***3040***	***70.3***	***25***	***3.8***	***0.6***	***0.4***

5.56. BENEFICIARY SATISFIED WITH THE CURRENT POWER TARIFF

States	District	NA	NO	Yes	Total	NA (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)
AP	Guntur	0	1	79	80	0	1.25	98.75
	Medak	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Assam	Kamrup	0	1	79	80	0	1.25	98.75
	Nalbari	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Bihar	Jehanabad	16	1	63	80	20	1.25	78.75
	Madhubani	0	2	78	80	0	2.5	97.5
	Muzaffarpur	0	3	77	80	0	3.75	96.25
Gujurat	Mahsana	0	1	79	80	0	1.25	98.75
	Narmada	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Haryana	Kurukshetra	0	1	79	80	0	1.25	98.75
	Panchkula	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
HP	Bilaspur	0	1	79	80	0	1.25	98.75
	Sirmaur	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	16	1	63	80	20	1.25	78.75
	Ranchi	0	11	69	80	0	13.75	86.25
Karnataka	Haveri	0	1	79	80	0	1.25	98.75
	Mandya	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
MP	Guna	0	2	78	80	0	2.5	97.5
	Indore	0	1	79	80	0	1.25	98.75
	Ratlam	0	1	79	80	0	1.25	98.75
Odisha	Angul	0	9	71	80	0	11.25	88.75
	Bargarh	0	8	72	80	0	10	90
	Kendrapara	0	7	73	80	0	8.75	91.25
Punjab	Moga	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Patiala	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Rajasthan	Jaipur	0	12	68	80	0	15	85
	Jhalawar	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Rajsamand	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Erode	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Tiruvannamalai	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
UP	Barabanki	0	1	79	80	0	1.25	98.75
	Hathras	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Kannauj	0	1	79	80	0	1.25	98.75
	Sant Kabir Nagar	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0	1	79	80	0	1.25	98.75
WB	North 24 Parganas	0	1	79	80	0	1.25	98.75
	Paschim Medinipur	0	1	79	80	0	1.25	98.75
Total		***32***	***69***	***2939***	***3040***	***1.05***	***2.27***	***96.68***

5.57. IMPACTS ON EDUCATION

States	District	NA	No	Students are interested in studies and getting more hours for study at evening or night	Total	NA (%)	No (%)	Students are interested in studies and getting more hours for study at evening or night (%)
AP	Guntur	3	0	77	80	3.75	0	96.25
	Medak	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Assam	Kamrup	3	0	77	80	3.75	0	96.25
	Nalbari	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Bihar	Jehanabad	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Madhubani	0	1	79	80	0	1.25	98.75
	Muzaffarpur	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Gujurat	Mahsana	3	0	77	80	3.75	0	96.25
	Narmada	0	1	79	80	0	1.25	98.75
Haryana	Kurukshetra	3	0	77	80	3.75	0	96.25
	Panchkula	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
HP	Bilaspur	2	0	78	80	2.5	0	97.5
	Sirmaur	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Ranchi	0	1	79	80	0	1.25	98.75
Karnataka	Haveri	3	0	77	80	3.75	0	96.25
	Mandya	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
MP	Guna	2	0	78	80	2.5	0	97.5
	Indore	2	0	78	80	2.5	0	97.5
	Ratlam	2	0	78	80	2.5	0	97.5
Odisha	Angul	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Bargarh	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Kendrapara	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Punjab	Moga	3	0	77	80	3.75	0	96.25
	Patiala	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Rajasthan	Jaipur	0	2	78	80	0	2.5	97.5
	Jhalawar	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Rajsamand	1	0	79	80	1.25	0	98.75
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Erode	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Tiruvannamalai	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
UP	Barabanki	3	0	77	80	3.75	0	96.25
	Hathras	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Kannauj	3	0	77	80	3.75	0	96.25
	Sant Kabir Nagar	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	2	0	78	80	2.5	0	97.5
WB	North 24 Parganas	2	0	78	80	2.5	0	97.5
	Paschim Medinipur	2	0	78	80	2.5	0	97.5
Total		***39***	***5***	***2996***	***3040***	***1.3***	***0.2***	***98.6***

5.58. CHILDREN ARE STUDYING MORE DURING EVENING HOURS DUE TO RGGVY								
States	District	NA	NO	Yes	Total	NA (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)
AP	Guntur	3	0	77	80	3.75	0	96.25
	Medak	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Assam	Kamrup	3	0	77	80	3.75	0	96.25
	Nalbari	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Bihar	Jehanabad	0	30	50	80	0	37.5	62.5
	Madhubani	0	33	47	80	0	41.25	58.75
	Muzaffarpur	0	33	47	80	0	41.25	58.75
Gujurat	Mahsana	1	2	77	80	1.25	2.5	96.25
	Narmada	0	1	79	80	0	1.25	98.75
Haryana	Kurukshetra	3	0	77	80	3.75	0	96.25
	Panchkula	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
HP	Bilaspur	3	0	77	80	3.75	0	96.25
	Sirmaur	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	0	28	52	80	0	35	65
	Ranchi	0	28	52	80	0	35	65
Karnataka	Haveri	3	0	77	80	3.75	0	96.25
	Mandya	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
MP	Guna	2	0	78	80	2.5	0	97.5
	Indore	2	0	78	80	2.5	0	97.5
	Ratlam	2	0	78	80	2.5	0	97.5
Odisha	Angul	2	0	78	80	2.5	0	97.5
	Bargarh	2	0	78	80	2.5	0	97.5
	Kendrapara	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Punjab	Moga	3	0	77	80	3.75	0	96.25
	Patiala	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
Rajasthan	Jaipur	0	3	77	80	0	3.75	96.25
	Jhalawar	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Rajsamand	1	0	79	80	1.25	0	98.75
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Erode	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Tiruvannamalai	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
UP	Barabanki	3	0	77	80	3.75	0	96.25
	Hathras	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Kannauj	3	0	77	80	3.75	0	96.25
	Sant Kabir Nagar	0	0	80	80	0	0	100
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	2	0	78	80	2.5	0	97.5
WB	North 24 Parganas	2	0	78	80	2.5	0	97.5
	Paschim Medinipur	2	0	78	80	2.5	0	97.5
Total	***38***	***42***	***158***	***2840***	***3040***	***1.4***	***5.2***	***93.4***

5.59. Beneficiary Views on Children's improved Education Performance

States	District	NO	Yes	Total	No (%)	Yes (%)
AP	Guntur	2	78	80	2.5	97.5
	Medak	0	80	80	0	100
Assam	Kamrup	2	78	80	2.5	97.5
	Nalbari	0	80	80	0	100
Bihar	Jehanabad	15	65	80	18.75	81.25
	Madhubani	13	67	80	16.25	83.75
	Muzaffarpur	20	60	80	25	75
Gujurat	Mahsana	4	76	80	5	95
	Narmada	1	79	80	1.25	98.75
Haryana	Kurukshetra	2	78	80	2.5	97.5
	Panchkula	0	80	80	0	100
HP	Bilaspur	2	78	80	2.5	97.5
	Sirmaur	0	80	80	0	100
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	12	68	80	15	85
	Ranchi	12	68	80	15	85
Karnataka	Haveri	2	78	80	2.5	97.5
	Mandya	0	80	80	0	100
MP	Guna	2	78	80	2.5	97.5
	Indore	0	80	80	0	100
	Ratlam	2	78	80	2.5	97.5
Odisha	Angul	8	72	80	10	90
	Bargarh	6	74	80	7.5	92.5
	Kendrapara	5	75	80	6.25	93.75
Punjab	Moga	2	78	80	2.5	97.5
	Patiala	0	80	80	0	100
Rajasthan	Jaipur	3	77	80	3.75	96.25
	Jhalawar	0	80	80	0	100
	Rajsamand	0	80	80	0	100
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	80	0	80	100	0
	Erode	80	0	80	100	0
	Tiruvannamalai	80	0	80	100	0
UP	Barabanki	2	78	80	2.5	97.5
	Hathras	0	80	80	0	100
	Kannauj	2	78	80	2.5	97.5
	Sant Kabir Nagar	0	80	80	0	100
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	2	78	80	2.5	97.5
WB	North 24 Parganas	2	78	80	2.5	97.5
	Paschim Medinipur	0	80	80	0	100
Total		***363***	***2677***	***3040***	***11.94***	***88.06***

5.60. RESPONSE REGARDING POSITIVE IMPACT ON HEALTH AND SANITATION

States	District	No	Yes	Total	No (%)	Yes (%)
AP	Guntur	0	80	80	0	100
	Medak	0	80	80	0	100
Assam	Kamrup	0	80	80	0	100
	Nalbari	0	80	80	0	100
Bihar	Jehanabad	3	77	80	3.75	96.25
	Madhubani	0	80	80	0	100
	Muzaffarpur	0	80	80	0	100
Gujurat	Mahsana	0	80	80	0	100
	Narmada	0	80	80	0	100
Haryana	Kurukshetra	0	80	80	0	100
	Panchkula	0	80	80	0	100
HP	Bilaspur	0	80	80	0	100
	Sirmaur	0	80	80	0	100
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	0	80	80	0	100
	Ranchi	0	80	80	0	100
Karnataka	Haveri	0	80	80	0	100
	Mandya	0	80	80	0	100
MP	Guna	0	80	80	0	100
	Indore	0	80	80	0	100
	Ratlam	0	80	80	0	100
Odisha	Angul	0	80	80	0	100
	Bargarh	0	80	80	0	100
	Kendrapara	0	80	80	0	100
Punjab	Moga	0	80	80	0	100
	Patiala	0	80	80	0	100
Rajasthan	Jaipur	0	80	80	0	100
	Jhalawar	0	80	80	0	100
	Rajsamand	0	80	80	0	100
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	80	0	80	100	0
	Erode	80	0	80	100	0
	Tiruvannamalai	80	0	80	100	0
UP	Barabanki	0	80	80	0	100
	Hathras	0	80	80	0	100
	Kannauj	0	80	80	0	100
	Sant Kabir Nagar	0	80	80	0	100
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0	80	80	0	100
WB	North 24 Parganas	0	80	80	0	100
	Paschim Medinipur	0	80	80	0	100
Total		***243***	***2797***	***3040***	***8***	***92***

5.61. AWARENESS ON RGGVY SCHEME (YES/NO) IN PERCENTAGE

States	District	No	Yes	Grand Total	No (%)	Yes (%)
AP	Guntur	1	79	80	1.25	98.75
	Medak	0	80	80	0	100
Assam	Kamrup	1	79	80	1.25	98.75
	Nalbari	0	80	80	0	100
Bihar	Jehanabad	0	80	80	0	100
	Madhubani	0	80	80	0	100
	Muzaffarpur	0	80	80	0	100
Gujurat	Mahsana	3	77	80	3.75	96.25
	Narmada	0	80	80	0	100
Haryana	Kurukshetra	1	79	80	1.25	98.75
	Panchkula	0	80	80	0	100
HP	Bilaspur	1	79	80	1.25	98.75
	Sirmaur	0	80	80	0	100
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	0	80	80	0	100
	Ranchi	0	80	80	0	100
Karnataka	Haveri	1	79	80	1.25	98.75
	Mandya	0	80	80	0	100
MP	Guna	1	79	80	1.25	98.75
	Indore	0	80	80	0	100
	Ratlam	1	79	80	1.25	98.75
Odisha	Angul	0	80	80	0	100
	Bargarh	0	80	80	0	100
	Kendrapara	0	80	80	0	100
Punjab	Moga	1	79	80	1.25	98.75
	Patiala	0	80	80	0	100
Rajasthan	Jaipur	0	80	80	0	100
	Jhalawar	0	80	80	0	100
	Rajsamand	0	80	80	0	100
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	80	0	80	100	0
	Erode	80	0	80	100	0
	Tiruvannamalai	80	0	80	100	0
UP	Barabanki	1	79	80	1.25	98.75
	Hathras	0	80	80	0	100
	Kannauj	1	79	80	1.25	98.75
	Sant Kabir Nagar	0	80	80	0	100
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	1	79	80	1.25	98.75
WB	North 24 Parganas	1	79	80	1.25	98.75
	Paschim Medinipur	0	80	80	0	100
Total		***255***	***2785***	***3040***	***8.4***	***91.6***

5.62. Sources of Awareness on RGGVY Scheme in Percentage

States	District	Contractor (%)	Electricity Department (%)	PRI Member (%)	Village Headman (%)	NA (%)
AP	Guntur	47.5	31.25	21.25	0	0
	Medak	52.5	28.75	18.75	0	0
Assam	Kamrup	26.25	25	47.5	1.25	0
	Nalbari	33.75	23.75	42.5	0	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	42.5	43.75	13.75	0	0
	Madhubani	48.75	38.75	12.5	0	0
	Muzaffarpur	43.75	51.25	5	0	0
Gujurat	Mahsana	23.75	21.25	55	0	0
	Narmada	36.25	18.75	45	0	0
Haryana	Kurukshetra	10	85	5	0	0
	Panchkula	10	85	5	0	0
HP	Bilaspur	20	73.75	6.25	0	0
	Sirmaur	12.5	85	2.5	0	0
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	66.25	30	3.75	0	0
	Ranchi	63.75	30	6.25	0	0
Karnataka	Haveri	33.75	48.75	17.5	0	0
	Mandya	46.25	41.25	12.5	0	0
MP	Guna	36.25	38.75	25	0	0
	Indore	47.5	38.75	13.75	0	0
	Ratlam	36.25	42.5	21.25	0	0
Odisha	Angul	62.5	22.5	15	0	0
	Bargarh	65	20	15	0	0
	Kendrapara	81.25	17.5	1.25	0	0
Punjab	Moga	12.5	81.25	6.25	0	0
	Patiala	17.5	78.75	3.75	0	0
Rajasthan	Jaipur	36.25	37.5	26.25	0	0
	Jhalawar	50	25	25	0	0
	Rajsamand	55	27.5	17.5	0	0
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	45	30	12.5	0	12.5
	Erode	58.75	26.25	15	0	0
	Tiruvannamalai	71.25	27.5	1.25	0	0
UP	Barabanki	82.5	11.25	6.25	0	0
	Hathras	82.5	13.75	3.75	0	0
	Kannauj	78.75	15	6.25	0	0
	Sant Kabir Nagar	92.5	3.75	3.75	0	0
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	88.75	6.25	5	0	0
WB	North 24 Parganas	42.5	27.5	30	0	0
	Paschim Medinipur	55	25	20	0	0
Total		***47.76***	***36.25***	***15.63***	***0.03***	***0.33***

5.63. CHANGE OF OCCUPATION DUE TO BETTER OPPORTUNITY THROUGH RGGVY						
States	District	NO	Yes	Total	No (%)	Yes (%)
AP	Guntur	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Medak	80	0	80	100	0
Assam	Kamrup	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Nalbari	80	0	80	100	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	80	0	80	100	0
	Madhubani	80	0	80	100	0
	Muzaffarpur	80	0	80	100	0
Gujurat	Mahsana	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Narmada	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
Haryana	Kurukshetra	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Panchkula	80	0	80	100	0
HP	Bilaspur	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Sirmaur	80	0	80	100	0
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	80	0	80	100	0
	Ranchi	80	0	80	100	0
Karnataka	Haveri	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Mandya	80	0	80	100	0
MP	Guna	78	2	80	97.5	2.5
	Indore	80	0	80	100	0
	Ratlam	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
Odisha	Angul	80	0	80	100	0
	Bargarh	80	0	80	100	0
	Kendrapara	80	0	80	100	0
Punjab	Moga	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Patiala	80	0	80	100	0
Rajasthan	Jaipur	80	0	80	100	0
	Jhalawar	80	0	80	100	0
	Rajsamand	80	0	80	100	0
Tamilnadu	Cuddalore	80	0	80	100	0
	Erode	80	0	80	100	0
	Tiruvannamalai	80	0	80	100	0
UP	Barabanki	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Hathras	80	0	80	100	0
	Kannauj	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Sant Kabir Nagar	80	0	80	100	0
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
WB	North 24 Parganas	79	1	80	98.75	1.25
	Paschim Medinipur	80	0	80	100	0
Total		***3025***	***15***	***3040***	***99.5***	***0.5***

BEST PRACTICES (CASE STUDIES)

6.1. BEST PRACTICES

6.1.1. CASE STUDY: STREET LIGHT CONNECTION MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH RGGVY IN BARABANKI

6.1. STREET LIGHT INSTALLED AT BICHALKHA VILLAGE, BANKI BLOCK, BARABANKI DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH

CATEGORY	INFORMATION
VILLAGE NAME:	BICHALKHA
VILLAGE CENSUS CODE	5761100
BLOCK	BANKI
DISTRICT	BARABANKI
STATE	UTTAR PRADESH

Bichalkha village comes under Banki Block of Barabanki district in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Thirty out of the eighty households in the village are electrified through RGGVY scheme. This was an un-electrified village prior to RGGVY. Due to RGGVY scheme implementation in the village, four transformers with a capacity of 10 KVA each were installed. Villagers are reaping several benefits of electricity post this; visibility at night, breeze from fans, watching TV programmes, children at home more interested in studies and reading for longer hours, and increased safety especially for women who preferred to remain indoors once the sun set in are some of the most felt benefits.

In addition to above advantages of RGGVY, street lights have been installed due to village Pradhan's initiative during scheme implementation. The *Panchayat* fund is used to install street lights. Villagers feel safe to move around at night and realize that burglary has been minimized. They have also taken up responsibility to safeguard and maintain these public utilities.

6.1.2. CASE STUDY: SCHOOL ELECTRIFICATION THROUGH RGGVY SCHEME

6.2. BICHPURI PRIMARY SCHOOL, BICHPURI VILLAGE, SADABAD BLOCK, HATHRAS DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH. THE SCHOOL WAS ELECTRIFIED DURING RGGVY VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION.

CATEGORY	INFORMATION
VILLAGE NAME:	BICHPURI
VILLAGE CENSUS CODE	1462300
BLOCK	SADABAD
DISTRICT	HATHRAS
STATE	UTTAR PRADESH

This case study relates to one of the very few instances of institutional electrification that has been successfully implemented in any sample area. Bichpuri is a village that belongs to Sadabad Block of Hathras District in the state of Uttar Pradesh. RGGVY scheme electrified this village in 2008. Villagers appealed to the authorities to also electrify their school during household implementation process. The executing agency, then, Reliance Energy Limited electrified Bichpuri Primary school. The electrical equipment's were purchased with the school fund, but the meter and service wires were provided by the contractor. Mr. Avadhesh Kumar Singh was then the headmaster of the school who saw to it that 'his' primary school received electricity. Mr. Dinesh Kumar who is serving as the headmaster of the school now said that this school holds classes from grade 1 to grade 5 and has fifty students. The headmaster also revealed that the school has not been asked to pay any electricity bill until now. Electricity has eased the lives of the young students especially during hot summer months since fans are used to cool down the classrooms. Bulbs help increase visibility on cloudy and winter days when outside light is insufficient to read. Both teachers and students faced many hardships while attending school prior to electrification. This school has three tube lights, five bulbs and four fans.

6.1.3. CASE STUDY: VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION HELPS TO IRRIGATE CROPS FOR FARMERS IN KANNUAJ DISTRICT

VILLAGERS OF DURJANPUR ARE ENJOYING THE WARMTH OF THE BONFIRE WHILE ROASTING GROUNDNUTS ON COLD WINTER DAYS. THIS VILLAGE FALLS UNDER KANNAUJ BLOCK OF KANNAUJ DISTRICT.

DURJANPUR VILLAGERS ARE BENEFITED THROUGH RGGVY SCHEME TO IRRIGATE THEIR POTATO CROPS

6.3. KANNAUJ DISTRICTS -DURJANPUR

Durjanpur village falls under Sayedpur Sakri Gram Panchayat of Kannauj block, in Kannauj district of Uttar Pradesh. Farming is the principal occupation of almost all the villagers. Hence they are largely dependent on agriculture for their sustenance. The village when electrified in 2008 connected 47 out of 120 households with electricity. Irrigating farmlands in the village had always posed a challenge prior to electrification. Once the village was electrified, the farmers embarked on the mission to apply for a new connection of 11 KV line. Once they got it, they dug a bore well (pump house). With the construction of the pump house, the villagers have been taking advantage to irrigate their crops.

Major crops cultivated here are ground nut, mustard and potato. Village electrification has expanded the scope of cultivation in the sense that seasonal crops are now cultivated throughout the year. Both productivity and production of crops have gone up, household food security has improved and nutrition of children and women has been enhanced. Villagers are happy to share that they enjoy their free time during evening hours watching TV programmes, especially those relating to agriculture and irrigation and entertainment.

6.1.4. CASE STUDY: A RARE CASE OF ELECTRICITY BEING USED IN AGRICULTURE IN DEEGH BLOCK OF SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR IN THE STATE OF UP

TRIBENI PRASED DUBEY OF SIVRAMPUR VILLAGE OF DEEGH BLOCK IN SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR DISTRICT, UTTAR PRADESH

POTATO CROP OF TRIBENI PRASED DUBEY IN SIVRAMPUR VILLAGE

6.4. POTATO CROPS – DEEGH BLOCK OF SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR DISTRICT

Tribeni Prasad Dubey is an APL beneficiary of RGGVY scheme. He lives with his family in Sivrampur village. He is 66 years old and is a farmer by profession. He has an acre of land on which he cultivates seasonal crops such as potato, onion, mustard etc.

When the village was not electrified, almost every farmer or landowner was facing acute problems of irrigating crops. As the electrification completed in 2008, Mr.Dubey got an idea to approach the government for funds to dig a bore well. He received that and with an amount of Rs. 8725 he was also able to secure electric connection for a bore well. Through an agriculture scheme, the government provided a 25 KVA transformer and 250 meter cable for HT line from the existing transformer to the pump house. Crop productivity has increased for most farmers in this village and so has their income which has doubled for some farmers like Mr.Dubey. Now earning more than Rs. 50000 per month, Mr.Dubey realizes that a small investment has stood him in good stead and thanks RGGVY for changing life in the village.

6.1.5. CASE STUDY: HOOKING PROBLEM ERADICATED IN THIS VILLAGE BELONGING TO GUNA DISTRICT OF MP STATE

RANGALAL VIL, AN APL INDIVIDUAL AT DAURANA (BINDU PAHADI) OF RAGHOGARH BLOCK OF GUNA DISTRICT

ELECTRICITY BILL OF RANGLAL VIL

6.5. ELECTRICITY BILL OF APL INDIVIDUAL DAURANA OF RAGHOGARH – GUNA DISTRICT

Mr. Ranglal Vil stays in Daurana (Bindu Pahadi) villageof Guna district in Madhya Pradesh. The village has 30 households, of which 13 are recognized as BPL families, thus the rest 17 being APL households. Mr. Vil belongs to an APL household. Most of the poor families in this village depend on daily labour with varying wages as their source of income. During village electrification, all BPL families received free electric connection. The APL families took to "hooking", thus never paying for any electricity usage. The authorities took notice of this and embarked upon rectifying the situation. They gave free connection without meter to all APL families in this village charging a flat fee of Rs.50 from each APL household. Although the charge is a pittance it was a step in the positive direction as earlier, these families never paid anything surmounting to loss of revenue and leakage. In the future the authorities have planned to install meter in APL households where they too will be billed as per usage just like BPL households.

Category	Information
Age of the beneficiary	50
Caste	ST
Economic Category	APL

Authorities revealed that this was one of the best measures at the time to check hooking practiced by some non-beneficiaries. They opined that this pattern of checks and balances can perhaps be taken up and later adapted to the circumstances in other regions of the state.

6.1.6. CASE STUDY: RGGVY HELPS SUSTAIN TRADITIONAL HANDICRAFT INDUSTRY WHILE BOOSTING INCOME IN THIS VILLAGE IN RAJASTHAN

MR.PRABHU NARAYANA DEMONSTRATING HIS WORK OF ART IN THE HANDMADE CARPET HE HAS WOVEN

MR PRABHU NARAYANA AND ANIL SHARMA IN FRONT OF THEIR HOUSE AT DYODA CHOD VILLAGE OF BASI BLOCK IN JAIPUR DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN

6.6. HANDMADE CARPETS – DYODA VILLAGE OF BASI BLOCK – JAIPUR DISTRICT

Mr.Prabhu Naryana's family is a BPL one, consisting of eight family members. The family resides in Dyoda Chod village of Basi block in Jaipur District. As the family belongs to the Brahmin caste they have been practicing the profession of working as Temple Pujaris (priest). Mr.Prabhu works for a nominal payment in the temple that hardly meets any needs of his large household. To maintain such a large family he also carries out carpet weaving, a craft that is practiced by many villagers. Before RGGVY electrification he could manage to work only during the day. Mr. Narayan collected carpets from other villagers and sold them in nearby areas as well. Needless to say, the family managed with great difficulty to feed so many mouths.

Category	Information
Age	65 Years
Caste	General
Economic Category	BPL

Post RGGVY implementation he has more time and so do other adult household members to weave more carpets, a hobby and profession that enables them to earn more and lead a respectable life. Family's financial situation has been completely transformed. After village electrification through RGGVY in 2010, they started carpet manufacturing in their house by purchasing raw materials from the market. His son, Anil Sharma roped in, to get involved in the manufacturing process. After a year from electrification the entire family of adult members became completely involved in the line of carpet making. Women too are able to lend a hand in the evening as electricity is available during this time. The family income prior to electrification was just Rs.20000 and due to work in the evening hours, the family's income has gone up to Rs.52000 per year. Anil Sharma is holding the reins to marketing the products during daytime while other members go about carrying their household chores or other commercial engagements. At night all the members devote themselves to preserve the art of carpet weaving that they feel will significantly impact their future income. Such instances have become common even in other households of this village where electrification has been a factor in preserving this traditional industry while boosting rural income.

6.1.7. CASE STUDY: RGGVY SLOWLY CHANGING LIVES OF RURAL ASSAM AS SEEN IN THE CASE OF MR.BRAHMA

MR MERGAM BRAHMA IN FRONT OF HIS HOUSE IN BELGURI VILLAGE, BASKA BLOCK, NALBARI DISTRICT

WEAVING MACHINE OF MR MERGAM BRAHMA

6.7. WEAVING MAHINE – BELGURI VILLAGE, BASKA BLOCK – NALBARI DISTRICT

Sixty year old Mergam Brahma is a resident of Belguri village in Baska Block of Nalbari District in the state of Assam, a part of North-eastern India. By profession he is a fisherman, although he practices marginal farming.

Category	Information
Age of the beneficiary	60
BPL Card No	773018
Caste	ST
Economic Category	BPL

Mr.Brahma has another vocational knowledge, weaving. After getting electricity connection for free through RGGVY, he uses his time during the evening to weave for personal and commercial purposes. His house has five bulbs, two fans, a TV, music system and a cell phone. His bill amounts to a mere Rs.47 per month much lower than his earlier expenditure of Rs.100 on kerosene.

Mr.Brahma like many other residents spoken to in rural areas of Assam echoed similar sentiments about electricity changing their lives for better.

6.1.8. CASE STUDY: HOOKING BURNS TRANSFORMER AND LEADS THE VILLAGE INTO DARKNESS

PICTURE SHOWING BURNT TRANSFORMER AT DEVDAL VILLAGE

VILLAGERS OF DEVDAL AT THE TIME OF DISCUSSION DURING DJRC FIELD VISIT

6.8. HOOKING RESULTS IN DARKNESS – TRANSFORMER BURNS DEVDAL VILLAGE MINAKHAN BLOCK NORTH 24 PARAGNAS

There are 200 households in Devdal village in Minakhan block of North 24 Parganas in the state of West Bengal. This village was electrified on 14.10.2006 giving connection to 36 BPL and 24 APL households. Villagers explained that they were ecstatic the day their village was electrified.

Category	Information
Block, District	Minakhan block; North 24 Parganas
BPL Card No	11-BPL, 5 –APL
Caste	SC,ST,OBC
Economic Category	BPL,APL

The village has 60 consumers who are serviced with a 25 KVA transformer. After village electrification, some of the non-beneficiaries used illegal practices such as hooking to get electricity. This went on until September 2012, until the heavy load made the single 25 KVA transformer in the village crash. During DJRC field visit the villagers mentioned several households practiced hooking that overloaded the transformer. Ever since, the villagers have been living in the dark at night!

Officials maintain that a new transformer will be installed only when payment of dues is made and if in the future all villagers ensure responsibility and accountability to report any instance of hooking and take strong measures against illegal connections.

6.1.9. CASE STUDY: QUARTERLY ELECTRICITY BILL LEADING TO DISCONNECTION

MRS.AMINA BIBI AT MATBARI VILLAGE OF MINAKHAN BLOCK OF NORTH 24 PARGANAS

HOOKING, A PRACTICE AT MATBARI VILLAGE OF NORTH 24 PARGANAS

6.9. QUARTERLY ELECTRICITY BILL LEADING TO DISCONNECTION

Category	Information
Beneficiary name	Ramjana Molla, Amina Bibi
Age	60
Caste	Minority
Economic Category	BPL

Mrs. Amina Bibi lives with her husband Ramjana Molla who is a RGGVY beneficiary in Matbari village of Minakhan Block in North 24 Parganas district of the state of West Bengal. During RGGVY electrification, their household received free electricity connection. The couple was ecstatic, obviously! What followed though was quite sad! Villagers in Matbari, including Amina Bibi's household started receiving quarterly bills amounting to Rs.800 per quarter. Amina Bibi and her husband could not afford to pay this amount (considered 'hefty' by them) in one go. Many other poor BPL families in the village could not pay their dues as well. As a result, electricity was disconnected due to non-payment. As per villagers, they would like to see monthly bills only. Officials say re-connection will be possible if past dues are cleared by beneficiaries for which they don't have money for a one-time payment.

6.1.10. CASE STUDY: RGGVY CONNECTION CREATING POSITIVE IMPACT ON ALL HOUSEHOLDS IN THE VILLAGE.

VILLAGERS OF TENTULIA ABAD

ELECTRICITY CONNECTION TO TENTULIA VILLAGE, WEST BENGAL

6.10. POSITIVE IMPACT TENTULIA ABAD, WEST BENGAL

Tentulia Abad village belongs to Haroa block of North 24 Parganas district in the state of West Bengal. Although this is not a sample village, officials felt that we should visit the village to see the positive impact of RGGVY in the block. As per 2002 bench mark study by REC this village had 34 households, of which 30 were recognized as BPL. RGGVY scheme was introduced in this village in 2007. Prior to electrification all APL households had electricity as Tentulia Abad village was identified as "electrified". The BPL families desired to have electricity that had been a distant dream. The poor families depended on farming and fishing as their regular albeit meager income. Thus they could not apply under general category to take electricity connection.

Category	Information
BPL Card No	BPL-30 and APL-4
Caste	SC, ST
Economic Category	BPL-30 and APL-4

In January of 2007, free electricity connection was provided to all 30 BPL families with installation of a 25 KVA transformer in the village. Villagers are now living their dream and their reality has become more positive. Electricity enables a few BPL families to work extra hours in the evening thus enhancing their financial status with additional income. The beneficiaries also save on the money they spent on kerosene purchase, a large amount of Rs.300 per month.

6.1.11. CASE STUDY: POWER CUT AT EVENING 'A MUST'!

VILLAGERS OF NARAYANPUR OF GHATSILA BLOCK OF EAST SINGHBHUM DISTRICT OF JHARKHAND STATE

6.11. POWER CUTS NARAYANPUR GHATSILA BLOCK – EAST SINGHBHUM DISTRICT - JHARKAND

Research team visited Narayanpur village of Ghatsila block of East Singhbhum district of Jharkhand state in the month of November 2012 to conduct the impact assessment of the RGGVY scheme on its residents. Villagers were glad to meet them and spare their time for free and frank discussion. They were happy to receive free electricity connection that has given access to facilities that were non-existent prior to electrification. Currently, when power is available they watch TV, listen to music during village function and even charge their cell phones, the premier mode of communication most did not possess prior to RGGVY intervention in the village. Since electricity is available for only twelve hours and during daytime, its full potential is neither realized and its benefits are bare minimum.

Villagers complained that supply of power during evening when it is most required, is minimal, irregular and marked with power interruptions. Electricity is available for twelve hours, during daytime when almost all members are away attending chores or after 10PM at night when most members are sleeping. Children should have the chance to study under electric light instead of still burning kerosene lamps which makes the families spend more, with both kerosene and electricity bills.

6.1.12. CASE STUDY: ONLY FOUR HOURS OF ELECTRICITY AVAILABLE IN A DAY

VILLAGERS OF BIRSAIR (NABTOLI) OF SAMBHUR GRAM PANCHAYAT OF RAHIKA BLOCK OF MADHUBANI DISTRICT DURING DJRC FIELD VISIT EXPRESS THEIR CONCERNS

6.12. BIRSAIR OF SAMBHUR GRAM PANCHAYAT – 4 HOURS OF ELECTRICITY A DAY

Birsair is a revenue village and Nabtoli is one of the 'tola' of this village. This village comes under Sambhur Gram Panchayat of Rahika block of Madhubani district in the state of Bihar. Birsair is about 15 km away from the block head quarter. Forty out of fifty-five households were electrified from the village. Initially villagers were glad that electricity connection was provided for free at last and least, they had power. Their excitement was short-lived.

Villagers, men and women encountered several problems post implementation. The main reason being power is not continuously available. A schedule for availability of power has not been provided to the villagers, which may help them to plan their day. Usually only four to five hours of power supply is given during the day and there is no power in the evenings. This makes for light during day, but darkness at night, a condition that was also present prior to RGGVY electrification. Villagers have raised these issues several times, but nothing has been resolved yet. Village electrification took place in 2012, which is recent. Officials say since there is shortage of power, they are trying to distribute power the best way they can with its availability. Women would rather have power at night instead of daytime.

6.1.13. CASE STUDY: AN EXAMPLE OF HOW ELECTRICITY EASES HOUSEHOLD CHORES AND PROVIDES BETTER LIVING CONDITION FOR WOMEN IN STATE OF ODISHA

6.13. MRS. NAYANA LENKA IN HER HOUSE, BARO VILLAGE, KENDRAPARA DISTRICT, ODISHA

Nayana Lenka's case is a typical one that has been impacted positively with rural electrification of households through RGGVY scheme implementation in Odisha. Mrs. Nayana Lenka lives with her husband and two children in Baro village of Kendrapara district in Odisha. The main source of income for the family is cultivation. Mrs.Lenka assists her husband in farming besides carrying out several household chores, just like many other rural women in the state.

Her life changed in 2011 when her family received free electricity connection. Electricity has made her life far easier than before. During summer and rainy season, fans are handy not only in providing adequate ventilation but warding off flies and mosquitoes. As such her house has become much more hygienic. With electricity connection the family watches TV. Mrs.Lenka like several other women in the village agreed that their outlook has widened on several issues through many TV programmes. Families watch DD channel that is quite educational. They are able to recharge many appliances and batteries that also provide usage during power cuts.

Rural life is tedious no doubt, but women in this village including Mrs. Lenka feel that electricity has made their lives less cumbersome. Similar expressions echoed in almost all un/de-electrified villages of Odisha.

6.1.14. CASE STUDY: TRANSFORMER OF THEFTS PULLING DOWN THE EFFORTS OF RGGVY IMPLEMENTERS

THEFT OF 'COPPER WOUND' FROM THIS TRANSFORMER

VILLAGERS HAVE ENCIRCLED THORN WIRES, BUSH AND SHRUBS AROUND THE TRANSFORMER TO PROTECT THE DTR FROM THEFT. THIS IS A TYPICAL CASE IN KHAPRAKHOL VILLAGE OF AMBABHONA BLOCK IN BARGARH DISTRICT OF ODISHA

6.14. THEFT OF COPPER WINDINGS - KHAPRAKHOL VILLAGE OF AMBABHONA BLOCK IN BARGARH DISTRICT OF ODISHA

Recurrent theft of transformers and conductors in some villages of Odisha is shock to the scheme and its implementers. In the state, National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC) and Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd (PGCIL) have been executing RGGVY. These agencies have reported a number of thefts of distribution transformers and other materials. The problem is acute in Kendrapara district, where at least 170 transformer theft cases have been reported by officials and villagers. Jagatsinghpur, Sundargarh, Khurda, Cuttack and Bargarh districts too have reported a similar pattern.

The district level officials of executing agencies suggest charging villages immediately subsequent to completion of RGGVY work. This will help eluding theft of materials. Also, the transformers should preferably be installed in the middle of the village instead of the beginning or end, so that monitoring against theft could be done at all times by villagers, authorities and passers-by.

6.1.15. CASE STUDY: ELECTRICITY THROGUH RGGVY PROVIDING SECURITY TO THE VILLAGERS FROM WILD ANIMALS SUCH AS ELEPHANTS

A BULB TIED TO THE PLANT BRANCH PROVIDES LIGHT ALL NIGHT TO PROTECT A HOUSE IN GOLAGADIAJUNGLE (ANGUL DISTRICT, ODISHA) VILLAGE FROM ELEPHANTS. SIMILAR CASES ARE FOUND THROUGHOUT THIS VILLAGE THAT EARLIER STRUGGLED TO KEEP WILD ANIMALS AT BAY PRIOR TO VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION THROUGH RGGVY

6.15. ELECTRICITY SERVING AS A FIREWALL BETWEEN HUMANS AND ANIMALS

Golagadiajungle is a remote village in Chendipada block of Angul district in Odisha. The village consists of 135 households, out of which 15 families belong to BPL category. This was an un-electrified village until 2008. RGGVY scheme provided electricity in the village and provided hope to families struggling with many cases of invasion by wild animals at night. A 10 KVA transformer installed in village with free electricity connection to BPL households gave hope to village residents in many ways. Prior to RGGVY, villagers depended on kerosene, often expensive and difficult to procure. This village is in the middle of the forest area through which elephants pass, quite frequently, destroying farmlands and houses. With electrification, every house has fixed a light bulb in the front that repels wild animals from approaching inhabited regions. For many villagers, the priority of lighting outside the house and common areas is much more than electricity inside the house. According to Malati Naik, an old lady of this village, “Electricity has provided safety especially at night”.

6.1.16. CASE STUDY: ONLY 'ELIGIBLE' BPL HOUSEHOLD DEPRIVED OF GETTING FREE ELECTRICITY CONNECTION

6.16. SMT. PILLALAMARAY SARADAMBA LIVES IN LEMALLEPADU VILLAGE OF VATTICHERUKURU BLOCK IN GUNTUR DISTRICT

Lemallepadu village comes under Vatticherukuru block in Guntur District. Smt. Pillalamaray Saradamba lives alone in her house. She belongs to BPL category and is receiving pension for an amount of Rs.200 per month. Every BPL household has been electrified through RGGVY in this village, except for Smt. Saradamba's. Although she was identified as BPL and was informed of her name in the eligible list, the contractor, for some reason deprived her from providing free electricity connection. The authorities after knowing her situation have promised to give her free electricity connection which she is yet to 'receive'. She spends more than Rs.75 per month on kerosene that she has a hard time procuring in the black market. As a lone old woman she just wants to live in 'light' and enjoy its benefits just as others do in her village.

Category	Information
Age	75
BPL Card No	WAP073501800545
Caste	OBC
Economic Category	BPL

6.1.17. CASE STUDY: A NON-BENEFICIARY BENEFITED THROUGH BENEFICIARY'S HOUSEHOLD AND ENHANCED HIS INCOME.

6.17. MR. MALE SHAPPA AT ADUR VILLAGE, HANGAL BLOCK, HAVERI DISTRICT. HE IS NOT A BENEFICIARY BUT IS GRATEFUL TO RGGVY

Mr. Male Shappa lives as a tenant in the house of Mr.Noor Ahemad Peenade. This is an electrified village and Mr.Peenade's house received electricity in February 2007 under RGGVY. Mr.Peenade is a 'BPL' and a petty businessman, so he rarely stays in his house. He has given his house on rent to Mr.Shappa who is about 40 years of age and is a Master Tailor. He was engaged in the profession prior to electrification. Post village electrification, Mr.Shappa uses evening and night hours to stitch clothes on his machine, depending upon availability of electricity during evening hours. Still, he shares that he is able to stitch more clothes. His wife too helps him out in their small business. This has enabled the couple to make more money and enhance their financial status.

Category	Information
Age	40
Caste	General
Economic Category	APL

6.1.18. CASE STUDY: ACCESS TO POWER AT NIGHT HELPS YOUNG LADY INCREASE PRODUCTION AND REVENUE

6.18. SMT. MANJAVVA SURESH NAVALE AT HAMBARADI VILLAGE, HAVERI BLOCK, HAVERI DISTRICT.PHOTO ON THE LEFT ILLUSTRATING MANJAVVA ENGAGED IN TAILORING WORKS.

Hambardi is an electrified 'hamlet' village, becoming so through RGGVY implementation in 2007. Mrs Manjavva Suresh Navale is a resident of this village. Her house was electrified in October 2007 through RGGVY. Mrs. Navale who has some primary education is about 36 years of age. She is a tailor by profession. She started a small tailoring business prior to RGGVY village electrification by purchasing a tailoring machine with her savings. Electrification in the evening and night hours gives her extra time to complete her tailoring orders. But power crisis in the state has been a problem and sometimes power cuts are unscheduled which affects her work pattern.

Beneficiary photograph	
Age	36
Voter ID No	ZWS2191435
BPL Card No	HAVR110896
Caste	SC
Economic Category	BPL

6.1.19. CASE STUDY: POOREST OF THE POOR ARE GIVEN CONNECTION IN RGGVY, YET THEY CONTINUE TO LIVE IN POVERTY IN TAMIL NADU

6.19. RGGVY HUTS IN NORTH SATHIPATTU VILLAGE OF CUDDALORE DISTRICT & ENAMKARYANTHAL VILLAGE OF THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT

Tamil Nadu has been an electrified state including the rural areas. Yet the poorest of the poor as well as the OBC and EBC have been deprived of living in 'light' (they have electricity). This section of the society lives in what is known as huts (mostly thatched roofs). What was common in the sample villages in the three districts is that villagers are either illiterate or have very low levels of literacy. Many of these villages do not even have a school. Their awareness on government programmes is almost negligible. They work mostly as 'coolies' also interpreted as general laborers. People are poor and have little to look forward to. In such a situation giving electricity alone will not help them in any manner. There is an urgent need to bring transformation in these villages, by educating even the 'old', introducing self-employment sustainable programmes, and bringing general health and hygiene awareness. Although the latter sentence does not relate to RGGVY, it does show that the scheme of RGGVY alone cannot bring any rapid transformation. Any scheme to bring out transformation must work in tandem and conjunction with many other 'inclusive schemes'.

6.1.20. CASE STUDY: METER PROBLEM MAKES THE BENEFICIARY PAY MORE THAN ANTICIPATED

6.20. BALJEET SINGH OF SAMBHALKHI VILLAGE, SHAHBAD BLOCK, KURUKSHETRA DISTRICT UNDER HARYANA STATE

Baljeet Singh resides in Sambhalkhi village of Shahbad block that comes under Kurukshetra district inthe state of Haryana. He works as a daily labourer. RGGVY electrified his house in June 2010.

Category	Information
Age	46 Years
Caste	SC
Economic Category	BPL

Mr.Singh states that he has become a loser after getting electricity connection through RGGVY. During RGGVY completion works a meter was installed in his house. The meter he says is faulty and reads incorrectly, always on the higher side. He has complained to the electricity authorities several times to change the meter but the problem has not been rectified. As a result, he pays a flat rate of Rs.350 bi-monthly. Prior to getting RGGVY connection, he used a line from his brother's house for just Rs.50 a month. Now he pays more than three times for the same consumption. This is a loss for him. He feels timely rectification measures are necessary so that poor BPL households are not made to suffer.

6.1.21. CASE STUDY: GOOD VOLTAGE HELPED TO SUSTAIN A SMALL BUSINESS

AVTAR SINGH IN FRONT OF HIS ATTA CHAKKI IN HIS VILLAGE

ATTA CHAKKI OF AVTAR SINGH AT LOHGARH VILLAGE OF PINJORE BLOCK OF PANCHKULA DISTRICT IN THE STATE OF HARYANA

6.21. SMALL BUSINEES PROSPERITY THROUGH RGGVY

Although Avtar Singh is not a direct beneficiary of RGGVY, he has benefited substantially as the scheme was implemented in his village. Avtar who belongs to Lohgarh village, Pinjore Block of Panchkula district, has an atta chaki unit where he has been working as an entrepreneur for the last fifteen years. He has been servicing villagers providing flour from wheat, grains and cereals. In the initial years of business he faced several problems, including a consistent one of low voltage that created hiccups in processing activities. Since RGGVY was implemented in the village (in year 2011), he has been receiving normal to high voltage during the 24 hours of electricity.

Category	Information
Age	40
Caste	SC
Economic Category	APL

This was possible as a 63-KVA transformer was installed in pursuit of intensive village electrification. The new transformer replaced the existing one and was installed at the starting point of the village. Mr.Singh's atta chaki too, is located at the starting point of the village. This strategic point and the transfer of Mr.Singh's connection to the new transformer provided adequate voltage to increase productivity in his atta chaki. The chakki currently produces finished products on time. Due to this, Mrs.Singh has increased income as well as his customer base.

6.1.22. CASE STUDY: EXTENSION OF RESIDENCE AFTER GETTING GOOD VOLTAGE

GARJA RAM AT HIS NEWLY CONSTRUCTED HOUSE IN DEGSECH VILLAGE OF BILASPUR SADAR BLOCK THAT COMES UNDER BILASPUR DISTRICT

A WORKER CUTTING IRON RODS AT THE SITE OF GARJA RAM'S HOUSE

6.22. CHANGES TO RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT AFTER GOOD ELECTRIC VOLTAGE SUPPLY

CATEGORY	INFORMATION
AGE OF THE BENEFICIARY	58 YEARS
CASTE	GENERAL
ECONOMIC CATEGORY	APL

Garja Ram resides in Degsech village that comes under Bilaspur Sadar Block of Bilaspur district. Degsech village was electrified prior to the launch of RGGVY, and Garja Ram was receiving 24 hour electricity per day. But his house was not receiving higher voltage due to its 400 meter distance from the transformer. When RGGVY was implemented in the village, a new transformer was commissioned to be installed near the village. Due to this, all the existing households were moved over to draw current from the new transformer. The new transformer helped in delivering adequate voltage to every household, even the ones connected prior to RGGVY, such as Garja Ram's household. The scheme has helped him to expand his house.

Due to adequate voltage Garja Ram wanted to construct a new asbestos-roofed house closer to his present residence. For this a cutter machine was required. He engaged a mechanic to start his construction work. The mechanic used required tools to cut iron pipes, rods etc. as needed for house construction. Without the enhancement in voltage Garja Ram would have spent a lot more for construction of the house which would have also taken much longer.

6.1.23. CASE STUDY: COMMERCIAL CONNECTION HELPS TO OPEN A SMALL RESTAURANT

MRS.SINGH WORKING IN THE DHABA

MR.SINGH AND HIS WIFE

6.23. ELECTRIC COMMERCIAL CONNECTION & RESTAURANT (DHABBA)

In Miserwala village, electricity connection to households and commercial establishments was given through RGGVY. Mr. Sajid Ali applied for a commercial connection through the scheme. He received the connection in March 2012. After receiving the connection, he put up a portion of his house on rent. Mr.Ramesh Singh is the tenant who pays rent for Rs.1700 including Rs.200, a spaceof the house that he uses to run his recently opened Dhaba. Mr. Singh is a very poor person but he hopes that his dhaba will provide enough profit for the couple to live with respect. He is very happy that he was able to open the dhaba with a commercial connection, so he does not have to be harassed by authorities.

Address	Sajid Alli, Village - Miserwala, Block-Paonta, District-Sirmour, State-Himachal Pradesh
Age	35
Caste	Muslim (Minority)
Economic Category	APL

This scheme has provided employment for two people, Mr.Singh and his wife. Although they are non-beneficiaries they are indirectly benefiting through the scheme.

6.1.24. CASE STUDY: UP-GRADATION OF TRANSFORMER IN A *DALIT BASTI*

VILLAGERS OF PANOH VILLAGE, JHANDUTTA BLOCK, BILASPUR DISTRICT IN THE STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

6.24. TRANSFORMER UPGRADE BILASPUR DISTRICT IN THE STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

Panoh was an electrified village prior to RGGVY where all its residents (15 households in total) are Scheduled Castes belonging to APL category. Although every family had electricity, the voltage was low and always an issue, especially during evening when the children wanted to study. During RGGVY implementation, it was decided by authorities to install a new transformer that would take care of the low voltage concern of villagers. Once the transformer was installed in May 2011, the lives of Panoh villagers have improved. Students study in steady voltage, families' watch TV for leisure and any worry regarding low or fluctuating voltage has vanished.

6.1.25. CASE STUDY: PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED PERSON FOUND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY DUE TO RGGVY ELECTRIFICATION

MR. DINESHBHAI BHAYAJI BHAI AT FULVADI OF NANDOD BLOCK OF NARMADA DISTRICT STANDING IN FRONT OF HIS KIRANA SHOP

MR. DINESHBHAI STANDING IN FRONT OF HIS HOUSE CONSTRUCTED THROUGH SARDAR ABASIKA SCHEME.

6.25. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY BROUGHT ON BY RGGVY ELECTRIFICATION

Fulvadi village comes under Fulvadi Gram Panchayat of Nandod block, Narmada district in the state of Gujarat. This village was electrified in 1982. Mr. Dinesh Bhai who is about 35 years of age is a physically challenged individual. He has completed his education up to 10th grade. Due to his physical challenge he is receiving a pension of Rs.400 per month from the central government.

Age	65
BPL Card No	3723631
Caste	ST
Economic Category	BPL

Eventually he was awarded a residential house under Sardar Abasika scheme of the government (when he didn't have a house he stayed with his brother). As getting land was a constraint, his was constructed at the entry point of the village. This house was electrified in 2009 through RGGVY. After electrification was completed, he spoke to his mother about his interest to open a kirana store. He started the business with a bank finance of Rs.10000 that was arranged by authorities and sanctioned through SBI Rampur bank manager. Electrification and a house have helped him to be gainfully engaged without which he had nothing to look forward to, but his meager pension amount. His brothers are now staying with him and helping to expand the business. He has repaid his SBI loan. Due to electrification, he keeps his shop open till late. He earns over Rs.3000 per month and he has a saving of about Rs. 30000.

6.1.26. CASE STUDY: RGGVY ELECTRICITY CONNECTION HELPING VILLAGE INDUSTRY

MR PRAJAPATI BALABAI IS A POTTERY ARTISAN. SEEN HERE WITH HIS FAMILY AT KUVASANA VILLAGE OF VISNAGAR BLOCK OF MEHSANA DISTRICT

FINAL POTTERY PRODUCTS BEING CRAFTED BY MR. PRAJAPATI BALABAI

6.26. POTTERY MOTORIZED THROUGH RGGVY

Mr. Prajapati Balabhai lives with his family consisting of three young sons at Kuvasana village, in Visnagar Block of Mehsana district. Mr. Prajapati's household and seven others in the village are involved in pottery work.

Category	Information
Age	55 Years
BPL Card No	2396771
Caste	OBC
Economic Category	BPL

Mr. Prajapati, who is the head of his household, comes from a family of pottery makers. He worked manually until 2011. His house received electricity on 12/03/2011. Post electrification a substantial change was brought about in the process of pottery making, not just in Prajapati Bhai's house but in the other pottery making households in the village. The mud work is still done manually (collection of mud, finishing etc.). But for shaping the mud where a manual chakki was used prior to electrification, the same chakki is now operated by a motor which runs on electricity. The productivity has increased as Prajapati Bhai produces more items in a less cumbersome and time consuming process.

Prior to electrification the family income was Rs.100 to Rs.150 per day with which it was difficult to manage a family of five members, including three children. After they received electric connection in March 2011, lives of family members have changed. At home they use four bulbs and an extra bulb for work-shed where Prajapati Bhai works. His young sons are able to assist him for extra hours in the evening. The family now earns Rs. 400 to Rs.450 per day and has been able to purchase a TV, fan, gas cylinder, cell phone, small music system etc. The other households in the village too reflect similar stories about how village electrification has changed the face of the village industry. Poor artisans have found a new way to sustain their art and earn decent income to live with dignity.

CHAPTER -VII

CONSTRAINTS

7.1. BOTTLENECKS IDENTIFIED

There is no doubt that RGGVY has made substantial difference to the living conditions of the beneficiaries. However the scheme is laced with a few bottlenecks that should be looked into and removed. While requirement of power has become a basic necessity, power crises in most sample states is a fact. Rural consumers had often had to bear the brunt of such crises more than their urban counterparts as rural areas have been viewed as 'can do without much'. Still, power can meet and tackle several issues if integration of many schemes takes place. For example boost to the MSME sector is a good way of increasing employment options, but certain units can only enhance their production if they have power. Self-employment schemes are great, but should be encouraged in new and emerging sectors, often dependent on access to electricity. Cheaper alternative sources of power are usually not available or have not been widely scoped for their economic viability. Thus electricity is related to finding and sustaining employment scenarios in rural areas. As the children of 'daily labourers' become literate, more educated, they will naturally not be agreeable to do the 'same' jobs that their parents have been doing. So will the 'rural future' too migrate? Some such questions will be targeted in the next chapter.

- RGGVY implementation had a slow start in most sample states, except in Punjab, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, as the rural areas in these states were already electrified. In all other sample states, LOA was delayed, and there were constraints in implementation due to delayed land acquisition arising out of dispute and friction among villagers who were (to be) affected by land acquisition.
- Although the objective to electrify all identified BPL households has been more or less achieved, poor identification has left many families who consider themselves as BPL, but not included in the BPL list. Many families identified as BPL long ago (some even as far back in 1996/7) have had division-two-three times whereas the new families have not been included in the list. As only the

previous joint family identified as BPL got the connection, the present households who separated from the previous BPL family and claim that they also belong to BPL category (which may be correct as per the new definition of BPL household) do not get the facility of electrification under RGGVY and feel disheartened. Also the system operation does not ensure a free connection to each BPL family, not so declared despite having family income under the poverty line threshold. Villagers also 'know' that some of the "BPL" households have now become APL and in some cases vice versa. However, these changes are not being recognized by the government for benefit-related programmes. It is strongly felt in rural areas that the government must recognize the dynamic changes and help those deserving to get free electricity connection.

- Small villages and *padas* not covered under the population criterion are left out of the 'electrification scheme'.
- Although most eligible have been covered through RGGVY, yet some of the BPL households that were on long duration migration for work during the rural electrification had been left out.
- The BPL households are at a distance from the transformer experience low-voltage situation. This problem is not being addressed properly anywhere.
- Franchisee systems have been working only partially, operating mostly for distribution of bills. Only in a few states franchisees are collecting bills during the period they visit to distribute bills. After this period, the consumer has to himself/herself arrange for payment of bills in electricity office which is more often far away and takes at least one day to cover the distance to and fro leading to loss of wage.
- In several instances it was found that the bills are not being distributed to consumers on time, which leads to late payment and sometimes cancellation of electric connection when the amount accumulates for a few months.
- Web-based monitoring has been found to be not detailed or up-to-date.
- Alternate sources of energy supply not explored or installed. There is lack of knowledge, resources and capacity to get officials and beneficiaries to use other sustainable source of energy.

CHAPTER -VIII

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1. EFFICACY OF POLICY INTERVENTIONS

The policy of rural electrification to reach all villages and rural areas, and to provide electricity connection to all BPL households free of cost and APL households on usual charges through RGGVY is considered as generally effective so far as coverage is concerned. RGGVY has been instrumental in providing power connection to BPL households and to some APL households specifically in states where rural electrification intensity was low. However, the expectation of increased employment and income of the beneficiary households has not materialized, although a number of other associated benefits have accrued to rural economy. This is because, as in respect of many government sponsored schemes, RGGVY was also implemented as a stand-alone scheme. Further, most districts selected in the sample and areas covered by them seems to have provided electricity connection to BPL beneficiaries and APL consumers fairly recently. Other development schemes have not yet taken advantage of presence of electricity in these areas thereby missing the convergence of scheme benefits.

The major changes seen in RGGVY implemented areas relate to household employment, income, and social development in terms of changes in the pattern of employment of women, their livelihood, facilities for children to study extra hours in electric light and their performance improvement, and improved security in villages during night time.

Rural electrification has helped in diversification of subsidiary occupation of beneficiary households. Opening of small shops, production of handicrafts and handlooms during spare hours by women in the evening due to availability of electricity and other entrepreneurial activities in the informal sector are noticed in almost all sample districts after RGGVY introduction. Some changes in agricultural operations, specifically, agro-processing through electric equipment's were seen though limited to a few pockets of the sample districts. But RGGVY has not made any major changes in primary occupation nor in agricultural operations envisaged (like electric pump sets for irrigation, agro-processed products or service units operated through electricity).

Major benefits related to substitution of electricity lamps for kerosene-based light contrivances that were harmful to health of children in the house while reading or moving around. Estimated financial benefit of this switchover is substantial and acknowledged by beneficiaries.

Study hours of children have gone up specifically during evening and early morning hours (5 am -6.30 am for limited numbers), helping them to learn better and score higher marks in class.

Women are the prime beneficiaries of RGGVY as availability of electricity in evening hours has helped them to use time at their disposal judiciously, thereby getting more time to pursue some income generating activities, enjoying TV shows or listening to radio programmes, and taking better care of their children. Due to TV, socialization has also improved, specifically for the womenfolk.

8.2. SUGGESTED REMEDIAL MEASURES TO OVERCOME THE INADEQUACY/PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED

Improvement in quality of life of beneficiary households is the principal factor that motivates the beneficiaries to have adequate quality power supply as per the potential demand in the area and enthuses the non-beneficiaries to demand for electrification of their households. Yet as seen in the constraint section, it has not been possible to properly estimate demand in relation to development needs of the rural areas, to provide quality power to the existing households and to ensure minimum hours of supply in critical period of a day in certain states and districts. In this regard, the following recommendations are made for consideration of policy makers and those who are implementing the schemes.

- Each state should take steps to ensure electricity supply of at least eight hours per day during critical hours of study for children and work for women. States like Bihar are unable to provide electricity for 6 to 8 hours per day. The darkness in households in evening time due to scheduled power cut (such as in Jharkhand etc.) does not serve the purpose of rural electrification when power is mostly

needed. Demand estimates must be made area wise and power supplied by upgrading transformer capacity wherever necessity demands.

- Although overall voltage situation appears normal, there are areas that experience high voltage and occasional very high voltage. Households at a considerable distance from the transformer experience low voltage. In most villages, these households demanded additional transformers which in several cases were met. The ground situation demands fresh survey of power demand and upgrading of capacity of transformers to match supply and estimated demand specifically at peak hours.

- Consumers, irrespective of their category, BPL or APL, would like to get electricity bills regularly every month so that they can promptly pay. As in most states, bills are irregular and presented to consumers in 2 to 4 months, low income consumers are not in a position to pay the amount. Arrears mount not only at household level but also at area level leading to withdrawal of transformers or disconnection of supply. As discontentment grows leading to agitations, power supply is restored on part payment or discounted payment. Arrangement must be made to provide bills to consumers every month.

- There is general demand that electricity dues be collected at *panchayat* level by appointing one or two persons in each *panchayat* on contract basis to take meter reading and collect dues from consumers. This seems to be a better option than having franchisees who find the operation not economical.

- As the number of BPL families has increased over the years despite reduction in percentage of population below poverty line, despite the claim of full coverage, a number of households remain un-electrified. After the current assessment of BPL households are complete, the states should carry out exercises to estimate demand for electricity from the un-electrified households along with additional demand from existing electrified households and provide electricity to all households as envisaged under RGGVY.

- Provision should also be made to cover villages/hamlets having less than 100 households. Although the officials have currently gone beyond the mandate to

extend electricity to villages/hamlets having less than 100 households as well, there is need to have specific mention in the new mandate.

- DDG should be implemented. DDG has not been found in any of the sample villages. However in other villages of some sample states, it is reportedly implemented effectively and sustained. Such villages have been found in MP, Jaipur district of Rajasthan, Gujarat, in Haveri district of Karnataka and also in Andhra Pradesh. The process of electrifying through DDG is adopted for distance and interior villages. The areas that have ample sunlight are electrified through solar panels in MP and Rajasthan. Lines are drawn to households, meters are fixed and beneficiaries pay after meter reading is taken.

- A system needs to be established to raise awareness regarding DDG and protection of technical inputs (as they would be quite expensive and time taking for any replacements) among various stakeholders, most importantly the beneficiaries.

- More awareness generation is required among beneficiaries on using electricity economically and taking a collective responsibility to guard against transformer and cables.

RESPONSE TO POINTS RAISED BY CEMC ON PRESENTATION OF DRAFT RGGVY EVALUATION FINDINGS

1. The target and achievement need to be given state and year-wise, instead of Five Year Plan (10th and 11th) wise.

The Ministry of Power, REC and the state governments were approached by DJRC a number of times. The information was not provided. Only the cumulative achievements figures were available in the website for each plan. The evaluation report has provided this information.

2. A clear-cut picture of the electrified and non-electrified villages available in the sample districts should be given. Similarly, separate list of BPL/APL households connected during the reference period in the sample villages should also be given. Moreover the status of non-beneficiary households in the sample villages needs to be brought about.

   From the list of electrified villages, samples were drawn from the respective blocks of the sample district. The list of un-electrified villages was not readily available with the implementing agencies. Similarly BPL connected household data for the respective sample villages were also obtained and used for selection of sample beneficiaries. In so far as APL connected households are concerned, neither the implementing agencies nor the Panchayats representing them maintain a list. This situation was observed in all the sample areas. Various other studies conducted by research institutions also point out this fact. Total households minus BPL beneficiary households are not necessarily APL households. In effect, many households at village level do not intend to be identified as APL households because the head of such households feel that they were arbitrarily identified as such and secondly providing information once as APL to any agency may seal their fate to claim as BPL household in future. As such it is not possible on our part to provide list of APL households connected

during the reference period. The status of non-beneficiary sample households has already been provided in relation to two important aspects, employment and income to compare with those of the RGGVY beneficiary households.

3. In this report, the institute has mentioned higher achievement against lower target. This is due to the revised target given by the Ministry from year to year basis. Hence, it was suggested that the field investigation team should collect the actual target and achievement from year to year.

Higher achievement against lower target was provided as the revised target figures were not available. Now it has been corrected by showing achievements against revised targets. As indicated earlier, year to year target data could not be provided by executing agencies.

4. In some of the sample states, the districts affected by the LWE (Left Wing Extremism) have been selected under RGGVY evaluation study. Therefore it was suggested that the status of electrification, non-electrification, and de-electrification of the villages should be given to compare the trend of development in respective villages.

Four LWE districts included in RGGVY sample are: Jehanabad in Bihar, Ranchi and East Singbhum in Jharkhand, and West Midnapore (Paschim Medinipur) in West Bengal. Available data in respect of these districts and sample beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries have been analysed and presented in the report.

5. It was suggested that criteria for the Centre/State shares, amount released and sanctioned funds need to be given in the report. Implementation of any state-specific package, if any, also needs mention.

All the state governments were requested to provide this information. Only a few states provided some information but not complete information about the amount released and reasons for gap. Due to non-availability of information, despite visits and reminders, it was not possible to provide in the report.

6. There is need for comparison between the villages electrified prior to RGGVY and villages electrified after RGGVY during the given reference period (at least for a period of two years). Such list of villages should be collected from the District Authority or the Implementing Ministry (GOI)

As per contract, the samples were to be selected from RGGVY beneficiary villages as we are evaluating RGGVY. Planning Commission at no stage of selection had said that villages electrified before RGGVY was introduced should be taken for a comparison. It would require another study to collect such information and do further analysis for which separate agreement has to be prepared.

7. A full list of villages for electrification submitted to REC to the Ministry to be collected by the institute (possibly from the Ministry). And then the percentage (%) of villages electrified (provided for the sample by the REC) to that of the universe (main list) need to be calculated to estimate the sample bias.

Regarding the extent of electrification at sample state and district level, information provided by REC to the Ministry of Power and given to our evaluators has been used for sample selection as per Planning Commission's guideline. Samples have been selected from the list provided by the REC at each state level.

8. The institute needs to bring out a comparative picture of beneficiaries and non-beneficiary taking comparison of electricity connection/no connection to BPL families in RGGVY villages and non RGGVY villages to get a glimpse of before and after situation. Therefore, canvassing of schedules need to be done in the non-RGGVY villages also.

Regarding non-beneficiary, the definition is very clear. For this study, non-beneficiaries have been selected either from the villages electrified by RGGVY or where 100% households have been electrified in the sample village, from the nearby village not electrified.

9. Definition regarding electrified village mentions that institutions in a village should be electrified. Therefore, the clarification must be given in the report whether institutions were electrified, or, only households were electrified (

clarify definition). A clear picture on the connectivity given to the public places like school, community centres, village road etc., also need to be mentioned.

It is not correct to say that definition of electrified village mentions that public institutions in a village should be electrified. The new definition as per Ministry of Power website is given below:

DEFINITION OF 'VILLAGE ELECTRIFIED'

"This definition of village electrification was reviewed in consultation with the State Governments and State Electricity Boards and the following new definition was adopted:

A village will be deemed to be electrified if electricity is used in the inhabited locality within the revenue boundary of the village for any purpose whatsoever..

It has been decided to revise the definition of village electrification and a new proposed definition of village electrification is as under:

1. The basic infrastructure such as distribution transformer and or distribution lines is made available in the inhabited locality within the revenue boundary of the village including at least one hamlet/Dalit Basti as applicable and
2. **Any of the public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community centers etc. avail power supply <u>on demand</u> and**
3. The ratings of distribution transformer and LT lines to be provided in the village would be finalized as per the anticipated number of connections decided in consultation with the Panchayat/Zila Parishad/District Administration who will also issue the necessary certificate of village electrification on completion of the works.
4. The number of household electrified should be minimum 10% for villages which are unelectrified, before the village is declared electrified. The revision of definition would be prospective."

The word <u>on demand</u> means that these institutions have to apply for supply of electricity as per rules and deposit necessary fees to obtain necessary connection. If they did not apply and therefore were not connected, it did not mean the village would be classified as un-electrified if other conditions (1,3 and

4) are satisfied. From primary survey, it was found that very few sample villages have got their public institutions electrified through RGGVY. Such information has already been provided in the report.

10. Information regarding burnt transformers need to be reflected in the report. Also information whether the provision of the three tier checking/inspection on the failure/replacement/change of transformers etc. according to guidelines is in place or not-should be brought out in the report.

    This information has now been provided in Chapter 4 of the report.

11. Verification from primary data is required to find out whether the selected villages have been provided 3-8 hours of electricity regularly and with adequate power. Also whether the electric transformers fixed in the sample villages are having adequate capacity or not.

The information regarding hours of power supply was collected from each sample village, compiled and analysed and provided in the report. They show the number of hours of supply. Regarding capacity of transformers, data have been provided in the report. While capacity is important, one must look into the supply position. If supply at state level is severely short of demand, there is a problem. Further, the capacity was estimated taking into account the electric power consumption in BPL households for lighting purpose and not for TV and other accessories. Now that BPL households use other electric and electronic gadgets, most transformers do not have capacity to cater to the high energy demand specifically at peak-consumption hours. Much higher energy demand than the estimated demand of BPL households was one of the reasons of failure of many transformers provided under RGGVY. We have shown in the report the number of transformers replaced (additionally provided) in place of burnt or low capacity transformers. Acceleration in replacement of transformers started from the mid year of 11th Five Year Plan.

12. The Committee also suggested that the monitoring system under RGGVY to monitor the overall system of electricity connection, supply, bills, line fault etc., should be examined thoroughly in the sample.

The monitoring system collects such information supplied by implementing agencies. But the base level information on which the analysis is based does not

always reflect the correct situation. Data maintenance at base level is weak. There is not enough qualified staff to collect information, verify the information quality and do analysis. Therefore, monitoring after project has been given a completion note does not appear to be effective.

13. Number of contractors involved in RGGVY and their status also should find a place in the report.

    This information was not provided by the executing agencies involved. Even while we finalize this report, data have not been received from the implementing agencies.

14. Employment generation and thereby income, standard of living etc. of APL/BPL households of the sample villages due to RGGVY should be analysed (before and after). A status of the infrastructure facilities under RGGVY in the sample block and villages need to be given.

    Changes in income and employment in households of beneficiaries (APL and BPL) and non-beneficiaries were collected from household level, analysed and already provided in the final report. Details about RGGVY infrastructure available in sample villages of selected blocks and sample districts have been compiled and district-wise information provided.