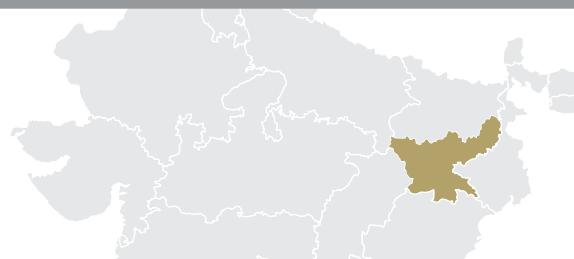


ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY IN JHARKHAND



#ACCESS2018



Districts surveyed
5



Villages
70



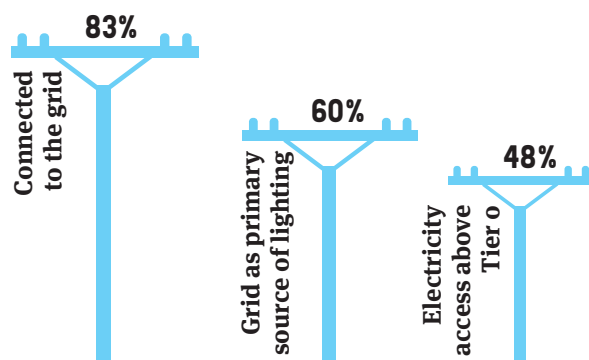
Households
840

KEY FINDINGS

Access to electricity

1. Even as only 17 per cent of households in the state remained unelectrified through the grid at the time of survey, as many as 52 per cent of all households had a Tier 0-level of access to electricity, implying their inability to rely on electricity in any meaningful way.
2. The proportion of households using kerosene as a primary lighting source has reduced from 76 per cent in 2015 to 34 per cent in 2018.
3. In Jharkhand, there is no significant improvement in the hours of power supply received by a typical electrified household during a day. It is only nine hours in 2018 as compared to eight hours of supply in a day in 2015.
4. In 2018, 59 per cent of electrified households receive three or more hours of electricity between sunset and midnight, up from 33 per cent in 2015.
5. Nearly 40 per cent of grid-electrified households in the state had not received an electricity bill in the past one year or ever.
6. About 31 per cent of respondents from electrified households in 2018 noted that they were 'satisfied' with their electricity situation, in contrast to the two per cent of respondents from electrified households in 2015 who reported so.
7. Not all households experienced improved access to electricity in the last three years. Although 47 per cent of Tier 0 households from 2015 have moved to higher tiers, more than half of all Tier 1 households from 2015 have slipped to Tier 0 in 2018.

Figure 1: Access to electricity in Jharkhand's rural households



Source: CEEW analysis, 2018

Tier 0: lowest level of energy access | Tier 3: highest level of energy access

Access to Clean Cooking Energy and Electricity: Survey of States (ACCESS)

The Access to Clean Cooking Energy and Electricity - Survey of States (ACCESS) is India's largest multidimensional energy access survey conducted across six of the major energy-access-deprived states - Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. The study conducted by the Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW), with support from the Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation and the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (National University of Singapore), covered more than 9,000 households from 756 villages in 54 districts collecting about 5 million data points. The results from the first round of the study, ACCESS 2015, highlighted the need to look beyond connections to enable rural India's access to modern forms of energy. In 2018, we revisited the households to understand the changes in their energy access situation over the last three years, and to study the impact of government policies during this period. The study analyses energy access for households using a multidimensional, multi-tier framework. Households are assigned tiers on the basis of their level of access to energy. Tier 0 indicates the lowest level of access and Tier 3, the highest.

Field images



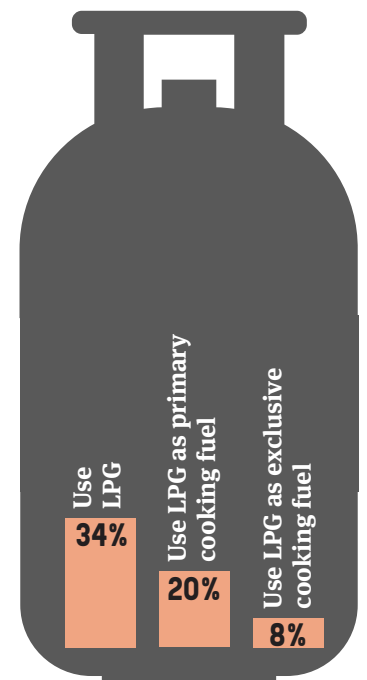
Access to clean cooking energy

- Figure 2 demonstrates a marked improvement not only in the overall use of LPG, but also in its use as the primary cooking fuel and exclusive cooking fuel since 2015, when just six per cent of rural households in the state had an LPG connection, five per cent used it for their primary cooking needs, and only one per cent used LPG exclusively for cooking.
- About 71 per cent of households that received an LPG connection in THE last two years, received it under the *Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana* (PMUY).
- The median annual number of LPG cylinders consumed by households that have had LPG for at least one year, is six cylinders. The consumption is higher for non-PMUY households (eight cylinders annually) when compared with PMUY households (four cylinders annually).
- Households that do not get LPG delivered to their doorstep report a median distance of four km travelled to procure LPG. This has improved considerably from seven km in 2015, implying an increase in the presence of distributorships in rural areas.
- About 62 per cent of households with LPG reported being 'satisfied' with their general LPG situation, down from 68 per cent in 2015.

However, this decline in rate of satisfaction has been driven by PMUY households. About 75 per cent of non-PMUY households report being satisfied with their general LPG situation, as against 53 per cent in case of PMUY households.

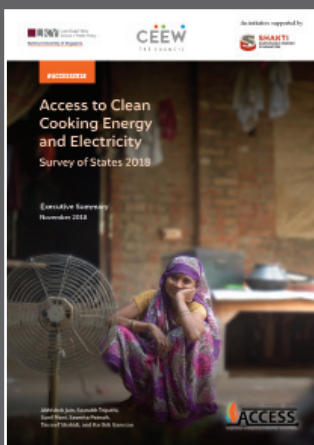
- Of the households that do not have an LPG connection, 87 per cent are interested in getting one. However, 85 per cent mentioned the high monthly recurring expenses as a barrier.

Figure 2: Proportion of rural households' access to LPG in Jharkhand



Source: CEEW analysis, 2018

ACCESS 2018 Report



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The Council on Energy, Environment and Water is one of South Asia's leading not-for-profit policy research institutions. The Council uses data, integrated analysis, and strategic outreach to explain-and change-the use, reuse, and misuse of resources.