

ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY IN ODISHA



#ACCESS2018



Districts surveyed
6



Villages
84



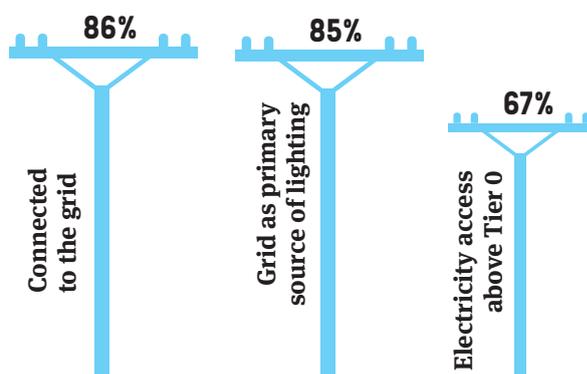
Households
1,008

KEY FINDINGS

Access to electricity

- Even as only 14 per cent of households in the state remained unelectrified through the grid at the time of survey, around one-third of all households had a Tier 0-level of access to electricity, implying their inability to rely on electricity in any meaningful way.
- The proportion of households using kerosene as a primary lighting source has reduced from 36 per cent in 2015 to 16 per cent in 2018.
- A typical electrified household in Odisha receives 19 hours of power supply in a day in 2018, which is a marginal improvement from 18 hours of supply in a day in 2015.
- In 2018, 89 per cent of electrified households receive four or more hours of electricity between sunset and midnight, up from 72 per cent in 2015.
- Nearly 16 per cent of grid-electrified households in the state had not received an electricity bill in the past one year or ever.
- About 47 per cent of respondents from electrified households in 2018 noted that they were 'satisfied' with their electricity situation, in contrast to the 39 per cent of respondents from electrified households in 2015 who reported so.
- Not all households experienced improved access to electricity in the last three years. Although 56 per cent of Tier 0 households from 2015 have moved to higher tiers, more than one-third of all Tier 1 households from 2015 have slipped to Tier 0 in 2018.

Figure 1: Access to electricity for Odisha'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



Image: Jaun Rizvi

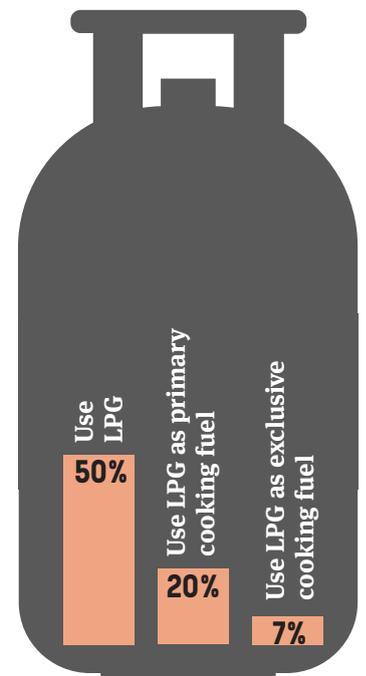


Image: Sasmitha Patnaik/CEEW

Access to clean cooking energy

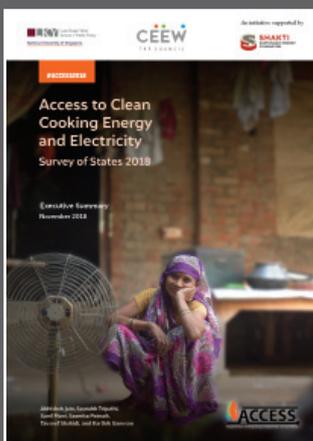
- Figure 2 demonstrates a marked improvement not only in the overall use of LPG, but also in its use as the primary cooking fuel since 2015, when just nine per cent of rural households in the state had an LPG connection and seven per cent used it for their primary cooking needs. However, there is only a marginal rise in the percentage of households who use LPG as the only cooking fuel to seven per cent as compared to four per cent in 2015.
- About 68 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 five cylinders. The consumption is higher for non-PMUY households (six cylinders annually) when compared with PMUY households (three cylinders annually).
- The proportion of rural LPG users that get LPG delivered to their doorstep has increased significantly from 13 per cent in 2015 to over 35 per cent in 2018. This is noteworthy given that the penetration of LPG connections has considerably increased in the interim.
- Households that do not get LPG delivered to their doorstep report a median distance of five km travelled to procure LPG. This has improved significantly from nine km in 2015, implying an increase in the presence of distributorships in rural areas.
- About 61 per cent of households with LPG reported being 'satisfied' with their general LPG situation, marginally up from 60 per cent in 2015. For non-PMUY households this satisfaction rate is slightly higher at 72 per cent.
- Of the households that do not have an LPG connection, 85 per cent are interested in getting one. However, 79 per cent mentioned the high monthly recurring expenses as a barrier.

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



Source: CEEW analysis, 2018

ACCESS 2018 Report



AUTHORS OF ACCESS 2018 REPORT



Abhishek Jain
Senior Programme Lead



Saurabh Tripathi
Research Analyst



Sunil Mani
Research Analyst



Sasmitha Patnaik
Programme Lead



Tauseef Shahidi
Research Analyst



Karthik Ganesan
Research Fellow

For more details on the ACCESS study, please contact: abhishek.jain@ceew.in.

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