

POWER SUPPLY CHALLENGES IN AGRICULTURE

A case of Chandan Subdivision
(Jaisalmer, Rajasthan)

December 2024



CENTRE FOR ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT & PEOPLE

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Centre for Energy, Environment & People

Address: 2nd Floor, Plot 15, Usha Colony, Calgary Road, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur - 302017

Email: ceep@ceep.co.in

Authors: Faraz Ahmad, Anshuman Gothwal and Lalit Pandey

Ground Research & Image Credits: Faraz Ahmad and Lalit Pandey

Acknowledgement: Simran Grover

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1. Introduction

Agriculture has a multifaceted dependence on electricity, influencing various aspects of farming operations. Dependence is even greater in parts of Western Rajasthan due to low rainfall and a heavy reliance on irrigation, which necessitates electrical equipment for water pumping. Any issues in the quality of electricity supply and services not only harm crops but also lead to malfunctions in electrical equipment, causing farmers to incur loss of income and livelihoods.



A stark example of this can be seen in the Chandan area of Jaisalmer district, western Rajasthan, where farmers face persistent challenges with electricity supply and services. The erratic and inadequate electricity supply, coupled with poor services, often disrupts farming activities, leading to income and livelihood losses. The problems are further exacerbated due to voltage fluctuations which leads to burnt meters and transformers, and malfunctioning tubewell equipment resulting in further losses. Since July 2023, the farmers of Chandan have been protesting against these issues, a movement widely reported in the local

media (Annexure-A). These protests have brought to light critical issues in Rajasthan's agricultural electricity supply, demanding urgent attention.

Centre for Energy, Environment & People (CEEP) examined and explored the challenges in agricultural supply impacting farmers in Chandan, analysing the issues from both the farmers' and the Discom's perspectives. This report presents the findings, offering a dual perspective - that of the affected farmers and the operational constraints faced by the Discoms.

We analysed electricity supply issues affecting farmers, such as inadequate supply hours, voltage fluctuations, and poor Discom services, alongside Discom challenges like grid capacity constraints, resource shortages, inadequate infrastructure, and insufficient safety equipment. CEEP conducted extensive fieldwork and consultations in Chandan with a diverse group of stakeholders, including large and small farmers, contractual farmers, members of farmers' unions, Discom representatives, and local villagers. This report encapsulates their voices, the ground realities, and actionable insights aimed at addressing the systemic challenges in Rajasthan's agricultural electricity supply.



1.1. Land, Water and Electricity: Chandan, Jaisalmer

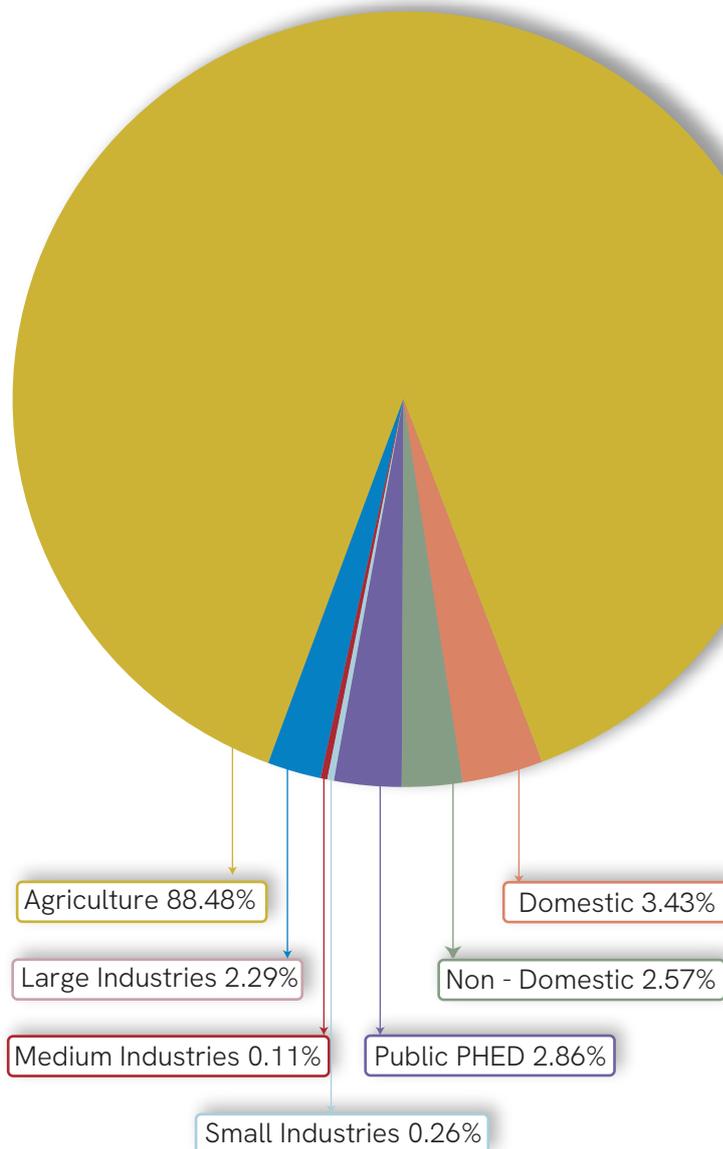
Chandan is located on the Jaisalmer-Pokhran National Highway (NH 11), about 45 kilometres from Jaisalmer district in western Rajasthan. The area under the Chandan Subdivision comprises of 15 villages and is served by Jodhpur Discom. Farmers in this region typically own about 40 bighas of agricultural land, with ownership extending to 200 bighas for joint or large families. Most of the agricultural land in the area is cultivable, and the availability of groundwater for irrigation at around 200 feet makes it well-suited for growing crops such as peanuts, cumin, and psyllium husk (Isabgol). The farmers of this region are also known for producing good quality crops and are involved in agriculture in two seasons per year i.e. *Kharif and Rabi*.

Image 1: A cumin farm in the Chandan Subdivision region



Agriculture is the primary occupation in the area, requiring a reliable electricity supply for irrigation, particularly for fields located far from canal areas. The agricultural pumps in the area typically range from 25 HP to around 100 HP, with most electrical connections provided by Discom in this subdivision falling within the 30-40 HP range.

Figure 1: Category-wise demand in the Chandan Subdivision, JdVVNL

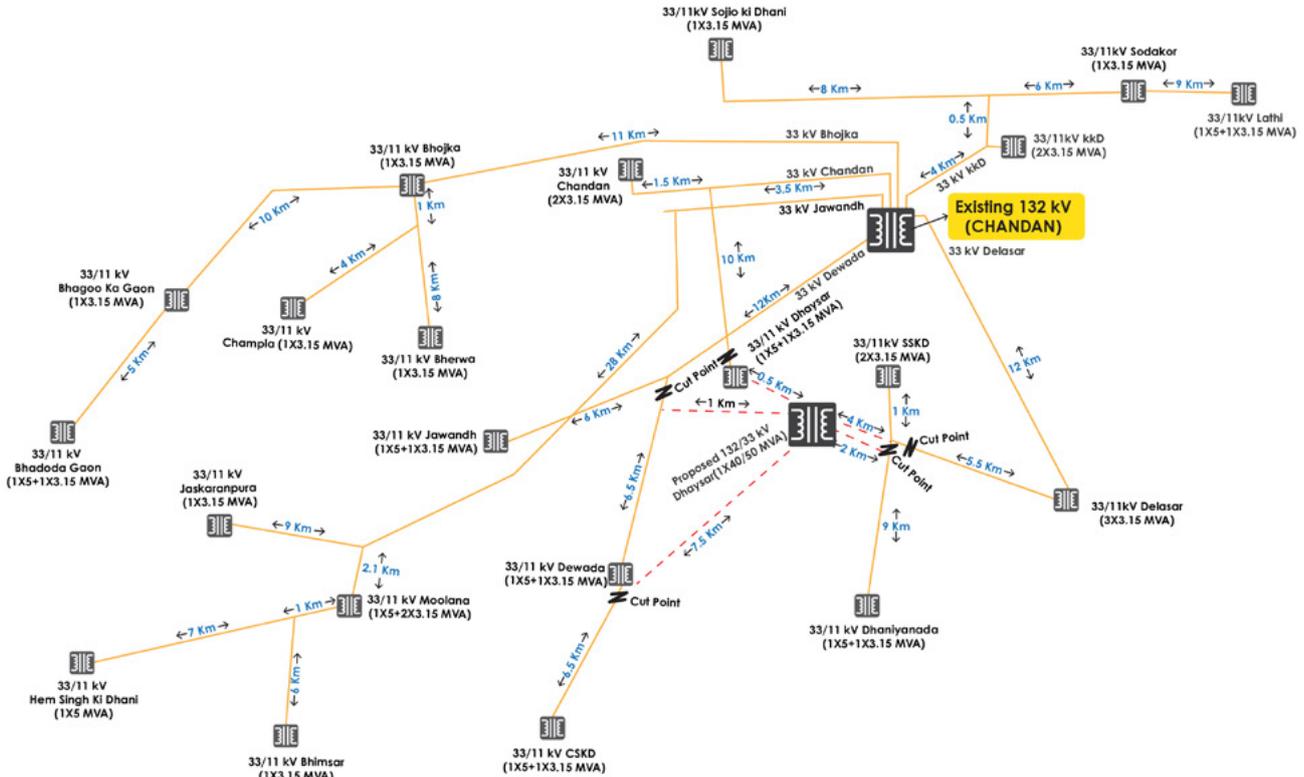


1.2. Chandan Subdivision

In the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan, the Chandan Subdivision is served by Jodhpur Discom and the 132/33 kV substation supplying the area has a capacity

of approximately 125 MVA. The total Operation and Maintenance (O&M) area of this subdivision spans 1,280 square km, primarily serving the population across 15 gram panchayats, including various villages and hamlets.

Image 2: Electricity supply map of 132/33 kV Chandan Subdivision GSS



The 132/33 kV substation supplies power to a network of nine 33 kV feeders as part of its electricity supply infrastructure. Of these, two feeders are exclusively designated for large industrial use, while one feeder serves the villages of Lohta and Dholiya in the Lathi Gram Panchayat, located in the Pokhran Subdivision of JdVVNL. The remaining six 33 kV feeders supply electricity to agriculture, domestic, non-domestic (commercial), and small industrial users. This 33 kV network is supported by twenty-one 33/11 kV Grid Sub-Stations (GSS). Each GSS distributes power to two to seven villages, including their hamlets. The detailed information on the feeders and agriculture connections of each 33/11 kV GSS is provided in Annexure-B.

The Chandan Subdivision staff consists of 42 permanent employees, including one assistant engineer (AEn), three junior engineers (JEn), one engineer supervisor, one data operator, and 36 linemen. Currently, the position of Assistant Revenue Officer (ARO) in the subdivision is vacant. Additionally,

the subdivision employs 11 contractual workers. Each contractual employee is tasked with the operation and maintenance of two Grid Sub-Stations (GSS) as part of the Fault Rectification Team (FRT).

1.3. Energy Access and Reliability Challenges

The electrical connections in the subdivision are primarily agricultural, accounting for approximately 90% of the total demand. However, in the past two years, farmers have been receiving only 3-4 hours of electricity with frequent interruptions, instead of the mandated six hours, along with significant unscheduled outages. These interruptions are often accompanied by low voltage levels of approximately 250-300V, instead of the required 400-430V. Consequently, incidents of equipment failure such as meter burnouts, transformer failures, and other malfunctions at tubewells have become common in the region.

Image 3: Loss of crop in a farm due to transformer failure at Sanwla village in Chandan Subdivision region



Image 4: A cumin crop farm in Sanwla village



Moreover, the poor operation and maintenance services provided by the local Discom exacerbate the issue, causing delays in restoring supply, repairing or replacing faulty transformers and equipment, and a lack of information about supply hours. This places an additional burden on local farmers, as they are often required to invest both time and money to support the work of Discom. These issues result in significant losses, as the input costs and efforts required to cultivate crops like cumin, peanuts, mustard, and psyllium husk are significant.

2. Field Observations and Findings

2.1. The Case of the Sanwla Village

The Sanwla village of the Chandan Subdivision is situated approximately five kilometers from the Chandan GSS, which has around 200 households and an almost equal amount of tube wells in the village. The average landholding per household starts from 50 bighas. The groundwater level in the area is 200 ft, which is adequate for most of the crops grown locally. The primary crop of the region, cumin, requires precise water requirements and is sensitive to timing.

Challenges faced by the farmers of Sanwla village

Despite a scheduled six-hour electricity allotment, they typically receive only 3-4 hours of power, along with frequent voltage fluctuations, with the supply often dropping to 250-300 volts instead of the required 400-430 volts for a three-phase supply.

This results in frequent damage to transformers and agricultural pumps, leading to substantial repair and replacement costs. One farmer reported having his transformer burn out three times in a single month, with each repair costing INR 40,000. In most cases, it was reported that Discoms do not issue receipts for such payments, making it difficult for farmers to hold them accountable and ensure compliance with norms.

Image 5: Agriculture transformer with a jumper in Sanwla village



It was also observed that while around 60% of the agricultural connections in the area are classified as flat-rate, according to the Discom, the farmers are still burdened with paying for the entire block-hour schedule despite receiving electricity for only a fraction of the allotted hours. Unscheduled power outages are also common in the area. Despite complaining to the

Chandan sub-station officials multiple times, the local farmers find their efforts insufficient to resolve their problems. This mismatch between what is promised and what is delivered adds to the challenges faced by farmers who are already dealing with unreliable electricity and its financial implications.

In a demonstration of self-management, the farmers

have implemented a unique system to manage certain operations of their electricity supply. Their agriculture supply feeder is divided into two sub-feeders (i.e. *Dhaja* and *Sarlaj* feeder) to manage the electricity demand and ensure significantly better supply voltage. The farmers use social media and WhatsApp to disseminate information, manage time slots for electricity supply and raise any issue of unscheduled outages. While this arrangement has proven effective for the farmers, it poses significant risks to both human safety and the distribution infrastructure, highlighting a failure in the region's distribution services.

2.2. The Case of 33/11 kV - Delasar GSS

Residents of the Delasar village reported an average landholding of around 40 bighas per household, with

each tube well having a minimum capacity of 25 HP. The peanut crop cultivated in the village region is renowned throughout Rajasthan for its exceptional taste and quality. Additionally, farmers in this area engage significantly in the cultivation of psyllium husk and mustard. According to local Discom officials, the Delasar Subdivision encompasses more than 500 agricultural connections, the highest among all GSS in the Chandan Subdivision.

The 33 kV feeder that supplies power to the Delasar GSS originates from the 132/33 kV Chandan substation, covering a distance of approximately 12 kilometres. There are two employees in Delasar GSS who are primarily responsible for the operation and maintenance of the GSS: one is a permanent employee and the other is contractual.

Image 6: Main entrance switchyard and 33/11 kV Delasar GSS



Infrastructure and Load

The 33/11 kV Delasar GSS comprises ten 11 kV feeders, with nine dedicated to agriculture and one serving a mix of domestic and PHED consumers. Within the GSS, there are over 338 domestic consumers, each with an average demand of 1 kW. According to local Discom officials, the voltage supplied to agriculture connections typically falls within the range of 300-350 volts, which deviates significantly from

the required voltage. The feeder with the highest maximum demand load within the GSS is identified as Chandra Nada and Neebra Rai. Domestic connections on agriculture feeders get the electricity supply in block hours only.

Table 1: Feeder details and tentative load of 33/11 kV at Delasar GSS

Feeder Name	Via	Approx. Tube Wells	Domestic Connections	Load (in Amp)	Supply (in kV)
Sangiyarai Devi	Delasar Village	30-35	4-5	120	10
Purani Kunta Rai	Delasar North	45	5	140	10
Chandra Nada	Chandra Nadi	65	5	200	10
Neebra Rai ¹	Neebra Rai Mandir	65	10	200	10
Dhaniya Nada	Dhaniya Nada	65	4	190	10
Purana Murlibagh		55	0	160	10
New Kunta	New Kunta Rai	45	4	140	10
Ainath Feeder	Oran	35	2	170	10
New Murlibagh		30	4	90	10 (11 kV at night)
PHED + Delasar (Domestic)	4-5 DT	-	>300	15	11

2.3. The Case of 33/11 kV - Sojio Ki Dhani GSS

The 33 kV feeder that provides power to the Sojio Ki Dhani GSS starts from the 132/33 kV Chandan substation and passes through the Karmon Ki Dhani GSS, stretching over approximately eight kilometres. The GSS was established in 2022, originally designated

for Jetha village, but was later relocated to Airforce Road, near Sojio Ki Dhani village. Due to the saline nature of the groundwater in the Sojio Ki Dhani GSS area, farmers mainly grow cumin during the *Kharif* (winter) season. Each farmer typically holds about 40 bighas of land.

Image 7: Switchyard at 33/11 kV distribution at Sojio Ki Dhani GSS



¹ The single-phase distribution transformer burned out in 2017, and 4-5 kilometers of erected distribution lines were stolen, both of which remain unrestored.

Infrastructure and Load

The 33/11 kV Sojio Ki Dhani GSS is equipped with four 11 kV feeders. Among these, three are dedicated to agriculture, while one is specifically allocated

for domestic and PHED connections. The four feeders in Sojio Ki Dhani are named Nolbhumiya-1, Nolbhumiya-2, Choti Sakra and Bhojraj feeder. The details of these feeders are as follows.

Table 2: Feeder details 33/11 kV at Sojio Ki Dhani GSS

Feeder Name	Villages Covered	Approx. Tube Wells	Domestic Connections	Load (in Amp)	Supply (in kV)
Nolbhumiya - 1	Chanesar ki Dhani	35-40	4-5 (two single phase T/F)	120	10.5
Nolbhumiya - 2	Sojion Ki Dhani village, PHED feeder	35	>100	120	10.5
Choti Sakra	Chandan (Karmo ki Dhani)	35	40-45	160	10.5
Bhojraj (VCB-4)	a. Sagra Badi	a. 37	c. 25 (1 single phase T/F)	a. 110	10.5
	b. Bhojraj	b. 30		b. 80	
	c. Jetha	c. 20		c. -	
	d. Sanwla Feeder two parts-				
	d.1 Sarlaj	d.1 45		d.1 140	
	d.2 Dhoja	d.2 38		d.2 120	

Nolbhumiya 1: Provides a 6-hour block supply to both agricultural and household connections consistently throughout the year. There is no separate supply for domestic connection.

Nolbhumiya 2: Supplies 24x7 electricity supply to domestic connections of Sojion Ki Dhani village, PHED, and additionally, 35 other tube wells in the vicinity receive the standard 6-hour block supply.

Choti Sakra feeder: Links to Chandan village and Karmo ki Dhani, offering block-hour electricity supply to both households and tube wells during the winter season.

Bhojraj feeder: Experiences the highest load in the GSS. According to contractual employees at the GSS, the voltage circuit board (VCB) relay of this feeder burns out every two months due to the excessive load. This feeder primarily serves agricultural connections, numbering around 170.

3. Problem Analysis

The issues and challenges faced in the Chandan substation area are multitude in nature. The problems persist at both

the planning and execution levels, including grid substation capacity constraints, poor infrastructure, inefficiencies in maintenance and operations, poor transparency and accountability, and safety concerns. The following provides details of some of the major issues.

3.1. Infrastructure

According to the local Discom officials, the capacity of the 132/33 kV Chandan substation, which supplies the entire subdivision, is 125 MVA, while the demand is around 180 MVA. This disparity in supply and demand can be met by a 220 kV substation for the subdivision under the state transmission company, RVPN (Rajasthan Vidyut Prasar Nigam). These capacity constraints at the subdivision are the primary reason for power cuts and irregular supply hours. The poor condition of the local distribution infrastructure is another major issue, as it is inadequately maintained and requires significant upgrades and expansion.

For instance, the 11 kV feeder network of the Chandan Subdivision currently supplies power to Mohangarh Gram Panchayat. Connecting this area to the nearby 220 kV Amarsagar GSS could significantly improve the efficiency



of the associated 33/11 kV GSS. Similarly, the 11 kV Dholiya feeder, originating from the Shodakar GSS, supplies power to Lohta and Dholiya villages, despite their close proximity to the Lathi GSS under the Pokhran 132/33 kV GSS. This suggests that there's ample scope for optimisation and better management of resources within the distribution network.

CEEP observed the deficiencies in feeder load planning at the 33/11 kV GSS of Delasar and Sojio Ki Dhani. Specifically, the overall demand on certain 11 kV feeders is two to three times higher than that of other feeders within the same GSS. This imbalance exacerbates frequent power outages and low voltage supply issues, highlighting the need for better distribution planning to ensure more equitable and reliable power distribution.

3.2. Pending Connections

The Chandan Subdivision experiences a significant demand for power in agriculture connections, primarily required for irrigation during both the *Kharif* and *Rabi* seasons. With approximately 5,000 agricultural connections in the subdivision, this sector accounts for more than 90% of the total power demand. According to information provided by Discom officials, there are currently 1,100 pending agricultural connection requests for which demand notes have been submitted². However, due to capacity constraints at the grid substation and infrastructure, Discom is unable to fulfil new connection requests and struggles to supply power to existing connections.

Adding to this complexity, out of the 1,100 pending connections, Discom has estimated that approximately 700-800 connections are currently unaccounted for within the subdivision. These connections received electricity from the existing 11 kV feeders without being officially registered with Discom. This situation underscores the need to address power supply limitations and improve accountability within the

distribution network to effectively meet the growing demands of the agriculture sector.

3.3. Operation & Maintenance

The poor operation and maintenance services provided by the local Discom cause delays in restoring supply, repairing or replacing faulty transformers and equipment, and insufficient communication regarding supply hours. The consumers have to wait for months for repair or replacement of burnt or faulty equipment such as poles, transformers and cables. In most cases, consumers are required to assist the Discom official in carrying out their duties, such as relocating equipment at the site, often bearing the associated expenses themselves.

The GSS workforce managing feeders and substations is also insufficient, given the diverse consumer mix and the extensive scope of their responsibilities. For instance, two GSS workers (one regular and another contractual) are managing more than one GSS at the same time. The same person switches jumpers and maintains records. One of the employees shared that he frequently works beyond regular duty hours to ensure an adequate supply of electricity across all areas. One example being he occasionally has to replace jumpers at midnight to provide emergency electricity supply for critical care facilities and emergency requirements.

Thus, the lack of adequate electricity supply not only causes crop and income losses but also leads to the non-payment of bills. Discom recovers dues either by collecting bill payments based on block hours or by seizing farmers' meters in cases of prolonged non-payment or irregularities, often in violation of prescribed rules and regulations. The farmers claimed that they had to pay huge amounts to reinstall the meters. In case of replacement, they pay around INR 30,000 to 40,000 for which Discom officials do not provide receipts.

²Most farmers have primarily applied for connections under the Agriculture Policy-2017. However, the timely release of these connections has faced challenges due to shifts in policies and changing priorities.

Image 8: Agriculture transformers of farmers seized and lying in the Chandan Subdivision



3.4. Discom Revenue Collection

The Chandan Subdivision estimates approximately INR 3 crore in revenue for a two-month billing cycle. Notably, GSS, like Moolana, significantly contributes, with revenue ranging from INR 30 to 35 lakhs in a single billing cycle. However, according to Discom officials, outstanding revenue remains a concern for the subdivision. This issue is largely attributed to delays in bill payments, particularly from farmers, who constitute the primary source of revenue. It is observed that farmers often deposit their bills three to six months³ after the due date, affecting timely revenue collection.

As of the beginning of March'24, the outstanding revenue for the subdivision amounted to INR 7.5 crores. Through the collective efforts of all employees, this amount was fully recovered by the end of the month, resulting in a closing balance of INR 7.65 crores. This collection practice of revenue takes almost an entire month of effort because this involves intimation of pending bills to consumers, formal notice, and in extreme cases, disconnection⁴ and re-connection of services. Further, both residents and Discom officials indicated that financial losses are being managed by collecting bill payments from farmers based on block hours rather than actual consumption. However, as per the RTI data shared by JdVVNL, there has been no financial loss in the Chandan Subdivision in the last five years.

3.5. Safety

As per the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) Safety Regulations, 2020, a substation is mandated to have a certain essential infrastructure and a few necessary equipment⁵. However, local substations often lack these basic facilities. For instance, the 33/11 kV Sojio ki Dhani GSS operates without any boundaries, a gate or accommodation for staff to rest or stay, which discourages them from staying in the GSS.

Image 9: Sojio ki Dhani GSS without any boundary, gate or any other infrastructure



On personnel safety, most of the GSS workers reported that they do not have basic safety gear or even a wooden staircase to climb the pole, which puts their lives at risk. Similarly, regarding public safety, farmers of Sanwla village shared that a few cases of electricity accidents take place every year, with many going unreported and uninvestigated. At times, the family of the deceased receive no notification or updates on the progress of the case. The lack of acknowledgement, proper documentation and timely updates in case of electrical accidents delays the process of compensation. The local people also lack information and understanding of the legal process for availing compensation.

³ During the consultation, a farmer shared that they pay their electricity bills only after receiving cash from selling their harvest.

⁴ In 2024, disconnections have significantly decreased after DISCOM issued a departmental order, in consultation with the J.En of Chandan Subdivision, to avoid disconnecting consumers' connections.

⁵ https://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/format_failure_substation_eq.pdf

4. Recommendations

The challenges of agricultural supply in Chandan are multifaceted, including a lack of regulatory accountability, difficulties faced by Discoms in ensuring consistent supply, and inadequate public accountability for poor service delivery. Given the abundance of land, shallow groundwater levels, and ample solar insolation, the Chandan area is highly suitable for deploying decentralised solar energy solutions. This will reduce power purchase costs for utilities, alleviate the financial burden of agricultural subsidies, and ensure a more reliable, uninterrupted power supply for farmers, while promoting environmental sustainability - making it a mutually beneficial proposition for both farmers and Discoms. The key recommendations for improving agricultural electricity supply in the area are as follows:

- Feeder-level solarisation at the substation level to reduce dependence on conventional grid power, thereby alleviating the load on utility infrastructure and addressing grid capacity constraints.
- Tail-end integration of solar energy through solar pumps and ground-mounted solar systems due to its feasibility and suitability for the area.
- Using energy-efficient pumps, appropriate capacitors, and cables to ensure system

efficiency and minimise losses.

- Enforcing feeder segregation along with a transition to a 24-hour block supply is recommended, as this will further reduce infrastructure load, technical losses, and peak demand.
- Implementing smart metering for agricultural supply will aid in monitoring and resolving issues effectively.
- Publishing 11 kV supply voltage, feeder peak loads, and overload durations will help identify and address issues effectively.
- Introducing GSS monitoring sub-committees at the circle level and state-level monitoring committees to enhance stakeholder engagement, regulatory oversight, and improve performance.
- Creating platforms for communication and engagement with the farming community will help manage load, reduce consumption, and control misuse.
- Implementation of interim Standards of Performance (SoP) and Terms and Conditions of Supply (TCoS) for agricultural supply, until formal guidelines are issued by the state government or the regulatory commission.

Annexure-A

A. 17 July 2023: Farmers protested against unscheduled power outages by locking the powerhouse.



मनोहरसिंह भाटी

चांधन, जैसलमेर (मातृभूमि न्यूज़)। पहले से मौसम की मार झेल रहे किसान को विद्युत विभाग ने भी अपनी लापरवाही से परेशान कर रहा है। खरीफ फसल के समय किसानों को पूरी विद्युत आपूर्ति नहीं दे रहा है और जितनी विद्युत आपूर्ति मिलती है उसमें भी टुकड़े करके देना व चोलेज की कमी को वजह से किसानों को होने वाली मानसिक और आर्थिक नुकसान पर प्रशासन आंख बंद कर बैठा है। बिजली विभाग की लापरवाही से परेशान चांधन कृषि क्षेत्र के किसानों ने विभाग कि आंचे खोलने और समस्या का हल निकालने के लिए चांधन बिजली घर पर मजबूर ताला लगाकर अपनी समस्याओं से अवगत करवाना पड़ा। किसान संघर्ष समिति के पदाध्यक्षों ने अभियंता कार्यालय के सामने इकट्ठा होकर अधिकारियों को बाहर बुलाकर ज्ञापन दिया जिसमें किसानों ने विभाग के अधिकारियों को अल्टीमेटम देते हुए कहा है कि अगर विभाग निश्चित समय में समस्या का हल नहीं करता है मजबूर होकर किसानों द्वारा अनिश्चित कालीन धरना दिया जाएगा। किसान संघर्ष समिति के अध्यक्ष सगतसिंह ने संवाददाता को बातचीत में बताया कि चांधन बिजलीघर से जुड़े गांवों में बिजली की समस्या से छेतों में खड़ी फसल खराब हो रही है उसके ऊपर ट्रिपिंग की समस्या को वजह हो बार बार बिजली उपकरण भी खराब हो जाते हैं जिसके लिए पहले से कर्म में डूबे किसान को खर्चा करना भारी पड़ जाता है। किसान संघर्ष समिति के सचिव जैतमालसिंह भैरवा ने बताया कि किसानों द्वारा बिजली घर को बार बार अवगत कराया जाता है पर कर्मचारियों के कान पर जू नहीं रेंगती है इसलिए किसानों को मजबूरन अधिकारियों को बाहर धूप में बैठाकर किसानों कि समस्या को महसूस करवाया है पर अगर विद्युत विभाग द्वारा किसानों की समस्या की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो परेशान किसान के पास अनिश्चित कालीन धरना देने के अलावा कोई रास्ता नहीं बचेगा जिसकी सम्पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी बिजली विभाग की होगी। किसानों की भारी संख्या को देखते हुए अधिकारियों के हथ पांव फूल गए और जल्दी से जल्दी समस्या का समाधान करने का आश्वासन दिया।

Source: Mathrubhumi News

B. 14 August 2023: Farmers once again locked the Chandan GSS in protest.



Source: Jaisalmer 24X7

C. 15 August 2023: Farmers warned of a major protest over power cuts, leading to an agreement with the subdivision.

बिगड़ी बिजली व्यवस्था से ग्रामीण परेशान, किया विरोध प्रदर्शन



Source: Rajasthan Patrika

D. 23 August 2023: Farmers gathered in large numbers to protest electricity issues, surrounding the Collectorate and exclaiming, "Our crops are burning!"



Source: Dainik Bhaskar

Annexure-B

S.No.	33/11 kV GSS with Capacity	11 kV Feeders	Dedicated Feeder	Agriculture Feeder		Domestic Feeder
				Numbers	Approximate Connections	
1	Bhadoda Gaon (1X5+1X3.15 MVA)	10		9	520	1
2	Bhagoo Ka Gaon (BKG) (1X3.15 MVA)	6	1 - Petrol pump	4	170	1
3	Champla (1X3.15 MVA)	4		4	120	
4	Bhojka (1X3.15 MVA)	10		9	260	1
5	Bherwa (1X3.15 MVA)	4		4	135	
6	Chandan (2X3.15 MVA)	10	1 - Army (Domestic)	8	315	1
7	Sojio Ki Dhani (1X3.15 MVA)	4		4	160	
8	Sodakar (1X3.15 MVA)	6		4	95	2
9	Karmon Ki Dhani (KKD) (2X3.15 MVA)	8		8	240	
10	Lathi (1X5+1X3.15 MVA)	33 kV supply line is from Chandan Subdivision, but operations, maintenance and revenue are under Pokhran Subdivision				
11	Thaiyat* (2X3.15 MVA)	12	1 - POP, blocks/ brick factory	9	460	2 - Hameera and Thaiyat Village
12	Delasar (3X3.15 MVA)	10	PHED + Domestic	9	530	1
13	SSKD Sardar Singh ki Dhani (SSKD) (2X3.15 MVA)	2		2	60	
14	Dhaniyanada (1X5+1X3.15 MVA)	9	1 - factory cosmetic	8	190	
15	Dhaysar (1X5+1X3.15 MVA)	10		9	380	1 - mix load
16	Jawandh (1X5+1X3.15 MVA)	12	2 feeders - Hotel, PHED	8	270	2
17	Dewada (1X5+1X3.15 MVA)	10	1 feeder - PHED (200 kVA)	9	240	
18	Chiman Singh Ki Dhani (CSKD) (1X5+1X3.15 MVA)	10	10, mix load feeders - Domestic + AG		160	
19	Moolana (1X5+2X3.15 MVA)	13	1 feeder - PHED	10	400	2
20	Jaskaranpura (1X3.15 MVA)	3		3	140	
21	Bhimsar (1X3.15 MVA)	3		3	80	
22	Hem Singh Ki Dhani (HSKD) (1X5 MVA)	4	3 - Mix load		160	

