



The Saubhagya Scheme and other policy of Modi's ESCR model in India

Submitted by Dr. Manish Sharma

Chairperson, Department of Gandhian and Peace Studies,
Panjab University, Sector-14, Chandigarh - 160014 (INDIA)
manish@pu.ac.in

Abstract

The Saubhagya Scheme also known as Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana is the project of the Government of INDIA to provide electricity for all. It was aimed that by March 2019 all people in India has access to electricity. It is reported that by the end of 2018, about 90 percent people in India has the access towards electricity. It aimed at giving advantage to economically poor people having no shelter, destitute, living on alm, manual scavenger, primitive tribal groups, legally released bonded labor, households with one room, in household no literate adult above 25 years old, female headed household with no male adult between age 16-59, landless household, etc. This scheme was launched with basic thought to upgrade the lives of poor people economically as they could not afford to get access with electricity. This scheme was launched together with other policies/programs of the Modi lead Government to fulfillment of ESCR of people in India. This Saubhagya scheme was launched together with other policies, which includes substitution of kerosene, improvement of education, health, communication, public safety, job oportunities and better quality of life. From the ESCR point of view, the Government of India under the present PM Sh. Narendra Modi is very eager to see the thorough problem of the people access towards their ESCR. However, some may think differently. On one hand it is dealing with assistanship towards poor people, but on the other hand it is related to the emergence of dependency of people to get assisted by state. In the long run, it needs to be examined as to whether the scheme is solving the economic problem of the poor or not. As, there were challenges to lessening the gaps between the two opposite economic conditions. The basic question is that, In India; will Saubhagya be the succesfull model for protecting the ESCR for people in India or not? As before the starting of this scheme, the previous Governments lead by Congress party and others, similar kind of schemes were launched with one name or the other name and also achieved some success but the complete task was not achieved by anyone. The complete results were never achieved because of the one reason or the other. The present study is aimed at examining the shortfalls of the Saubhagya Scheme such as the sustainability and effectiveness of the program, reliability and the future of cost burden affected by the Saubhagya, and its justifiability potentials as well as comparing with the past schemes. So, this study will be conducted to seek the answers of the above concerns by using qualitative method and supported by literature review.

Keywords: Saubhagya Scheme, Sustainability, Effectiveness, Reliability, Gandhi

Introduction

India has been a country of collective bunch of lakhs of villages, at present also having lakhs of villages and in future too would be having lakhs of villages with so many diverse cultures, regions, colours, languages, soils and so many different religions. So, to safeguard the interest of everyone, it is a very difficult and tedious task and at times, it takes years to reach and solve the problems of the remotest and dark areas of the country. When it comes to the task of having light in all parts of the country, is a very serious question, as the generation of electricity and transferring it to the other parts of the country is not as easy and profitable task as it looks. As the population of India is too much since the ages, so to provide electricity to every individual is also a mammoth task for any Central or State Government. In earlier times people uses the other means of light but they were not constant or not good for the health and environment and also the intensity of the light was low. After Independence, in August 1947, the then Indian Government has to start from the zero to provide affordable electricity to everyone but because of lack of infrastructure, manpower, knowledge and resources, all the targets could not be achieved. After independence, the then Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru started the Nagal Water Dam like projects for making and using of Hydro Electricity projects and use of water for cultivation of crops. To large extent this project and such like other projects were and are the backbone of that time and also for the present times that we are able to afford the electrification in major parts of the country.

Being the 2nd largest country in terms of population so in terms of electricity also, India is at number three in terms of production as well as in terms of consumption of electricity with an installed capacity of 362.12 GW as on 30th September, 2019. (Times 2017) Renewable power plants, which also include large hydroelectric plants, constitute 34.86% of India's total installed capacity. During the 2018-19 fiscal year, the gross electricity generated by utilities in India was 1,372 TWh and the total electricity generation (utilities and non utilities) in the country was 1,547 TWh. (NDTV 2017) The gross electricity consumption in 2018-19 was 1,181 kWh per capita. In 2015-16, electric energy consumption in agriculture was recorded as being the highest (17.89%) worldwide. The per capita electricity consumption is low compared to most other countries despite India having a low electricity tariff. (CEA March 2014)

India has a surplus power generation capacity but lacks adequate distribution infrastructure. To address this, the Government of India launched a program called "Power for All" in 2016. (Economicstimes 2017) The program accomplished by December 2018 in

providing the necessary infrastructure to ensure uninterrupted electricity supply to all households, industries, and commercial establishments. Funding is supplied through collaboration between the Government of India and its constituent states. (Economicstimes.indiatimes.com n.d.)

India's electricity sector is dominated by fossil fuels, in particular coal, which during the 2018-19 fiscal year produced about three-quarters of the country's electricity. And the government is making efforts to increase investment in renewable energy. The government's National Electricity Plan of 2018 states that the country does not need more non-renewable power plants in the utility sector until 2027, with the commissioning of 50,025 MW coal-based power plants under construction and addition of 275,000 MW total renewable power capacity after the retirement of nearly 48,000 MW old coal-fired plants. (Economicstimes.indiatimes.com, Government-decides-to-electrify-5-98-crore-un-electrified-households-by-december-2018 n.d.)

The first demonstration of electric light in Calcutta (now Kolkata) was conducted on 24 July 1879 by P.W. Fleury & Co. On 7 January 1897, Kilburn & Co secured the Calcutta electric lighting license as agents of the Indian Electric Co, which was registered in London on 15 January 1897. A month later, the company was renamed the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. The control of the company was transferred from London to Calcutta only in 1970. The introduction of electricity in Calcutta was a success, and power was next introduced in Bombay (now Mumbai). The first electric lighting demonstration in Mumbai was in 1882 at Crawford Market and the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company (BEST) set up a generating station in 1905 to provide electricity for the tramway. (http://www.cea.nic.in/reports/committee/nep/nep_jan_2018.pdf n.d.)

The first hydroelectric installation in India was installed near a tea estate at Sidrapong for the Darjeeling Municipality in 1897. (IET 2019) The first electric street light in Asia was lit on 5 August 1905 in Bangalore. (<http://www.nyoooz.com/bangalore/118780/bengalurus-first-lamp-post-set-up-in-1905-stands-forgotten> n.d.) The first electric train in the country ran on the Harbour Line between Bombay's Victoria Terminus and Kurla on 3 February 1925. ("Relic of India's first electric railway to be dismantled n.d.) On 18 August 2015, Cochin International Airport became the world's first fully solar powered airport with the inauguration of a dedicated solar plant. (Cochin International Airport set to become worlds's first fully solar powered major airport n.d.) (Menon 2019)

Electricity Management in India

India began using grid management on a regional basis in the 1960s. Individual State grids were interconnected to form 5 regional grids covering mainland India, the Northern, Eastern, Western, North Eastern and Southern Grids. These regional links were established to enable transmission of surplus electricity between states in each region. In the 1990s, the Indian government began planning for a national grid. Regional grids were initially interconnected by asynchronous high-voltage direct current (HVDC) back-to-back links facilitating the limited exchange of regulated power. The links were subsequently upgraded to high capacity synchronous links. ("One Nation-One Grid". Power Grid Corporation of India.

(http://www.powergridindia.com/_layouts/PowerGrid/User/ContentPage.aspx?PID=78&LangID=english) n.d.)

The first interconnection of regional grids was established in October 1991 when the North Eastern and Eastern grids were interconnected. The Western Grid was interconnected with these grids in March 2003. The Northern grid was also interconnected in August 2006, forming a Central Grid that was synchronously connected and operating at one frequency. The sole remaining regional grid, the Southern Grid, was synchronously interconnected to the Central Grid on 31 December 2013 with the commissioning of the 765 kV Raichur-Solapur transmission line, establishing the National Grid. ("Indian power system becomes largest operating synchronous grid in the world". The Times of India. Retrieved 2 December 2016. (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/All-India-Power-Engineers-Federation-Indian-power-system/articleshow/28294988.cms>) n.d.)

The Growth Path of the Installed Capacity of Electricity in India Since 1947: (http://www.cea.nic.in/reports/others/planning/pdm/growth_2019.pdf n.d.)

Growth of Installed Capacity in India

Install	Thermal (MW)	Nucl	Renewable (MW)	Tot	%
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ed Capac ity as on	Coa l	Gas	Dies el	Sub- Total Ther mal	ear (MW)	Hyd ro	Other Renew able	Sub- Total Renew able	al (M W)	Gro wth (on yearl y basis)
31-Dec-1947	756	-	98	854	-	508	-	508	1,362	-
31-Dec-1950	1,004	-	149	1,153	-	560	-	560	1,713	8.59%
31-Mar-1956	1,597	-	228	1,825	-	1,061	-	1,061	2,886	13.04%
31-Mar-1961	2,436	-	300	2,736	-	1,917	-	1,917	4,653	12.25%
31-Mar-1966	4,417	137	352	4,903	-	4,124	-	4,124	9,027	18.80%
31-Mar-1974	8,652	165	241	9,058	640	6,966	-	6,966	16,664	10.58%
31-Mar-1979	14,875	168	164	15,207	640	10,833	-	10,833	26,680	12.02%
31-Mar-1985	26,311	542	177	27,030	1,095	14,460	-	14,460	42,585	9.94%
31-Mar-1990	41,236	2,343	165	43,764	1,565	18,307	-	18,307	63,636	9.89%

Growth of Installed Capacity in India										
Install ed Capac ity as on	Thermal (MW)				Nucl ear (MW)	Renewable (MW)			Tot al (M W)	% Gro wth (on yearl y basis)
	Coa l	Ga s	Dies el	Sub- Total Ther mal		Hyd ro	Other Renew able	Sub- Total Renew able		
31- Mar- 1997	54,154	6,562	294	61,010	2,225	21,658	902	22,560	85,795	4.94%
31- Mar- 2002	62,131	11,163	1,135	74,429	2,720	26,269	1,628	27,897	105,046	4.49%
31- Mar- 2007	71,121	13,692	1,202	86,015	3,900	34,654	7,760	42,414	132,329	5.19%
31- Mar- 2012	112,022	18,381	1,200	131,603	4,780	38,990	24,503	63,493	199,877	9.00%
31- Mar- 2017	192,163	25,329	838	218,330	6,780	44,478	57,260	101,138	326,841	10.31%
31- Mar- 2018	197,171	24,897	838	222,906	6,780	45,293	69,022	114,315	344,002	5.25%
31- Mar- 2019	200,704	24,937	637	226,279	6,780	45,399	77,641	123,040	356,100	3.52%

Total installed utility power capacity by sector and type:

Sector	Thermal (MW)					Nuclear (MW)	Renewable (MW)		Total (MW)	%
	Coal	Lignite	Gas	Diesel	Sub-Total Thermal		Hydro	Other Renewable		
State	64,736.50	1,290.00	7,118.71	363.93	73,509.13	0.00	26,958.50	2,349.98	102,817.61	29
Central	56,340.00	3,140.00	7,237.91	0.00	66,717.91	6,780.00	15,046.72	1,632.30	90,176.93	25
Private	74,733.00	1,830.00	10,580.60	273.70	87,417.30	0.00	3,394.00	76,650.52	167,461.82	46
All India	195,809.50	6,260.00	24,937.22	637.63	227,644.34	6,780.00	45,399.22	80,632.80	360,456.37	100

Captive Power:

The installed captive power generation capacity (above 1 MW capacity) associated with industry-owned plants is 58,000 MW as on 31st March 2019, In fiscal year 2018-19 175,000 GWh was generated. (<https://powerline.net.in/2017/10/03/captive-power-market/> n.d.) Diesel power generation sets of 75,000 MW capacity (excluding sets of size above 1 MW and below 100 kVA) are also installed in the country. (<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/gensets-add-up-to-under-half-of-installed-power-capacity/> n.d.) (<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/energy/power/no-central-help-to-debt-ridden-state-run-power-discoms-piyush-goyal/articleshow/47579813.cms> n.d.) In addition, there are a large number of diesel generators of capacity less than 100 kVA to cater to emergency power needs during power outages in all sectors. (<https://www.gsma.com/membership/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/true-cost-providing-energy-telecom-towers-india.pdf> n.d.)

Captive Power Sector					
Number	Source	Captive Power Capacity (MW)	Share	Electricity generated (GWh)	Share
1	Coal	34,833	60.06%	141,137	80.64%
2	Hydroelectricity	48	0.08%	97	0.09%
3	Renewable energy source	1,881	3.24%	2,258	1.28%
4	Natural Gas	7,753	13.37%	23,785	13.58%
5	Oil	13,485	23.25%	7,723	4.41%
	Total	58,000	100.00%	175,000	100.00%

Installed capacity by state or territory

But as above mentioned that due to the lack of infrastructure, manpower, knowledge and resources, the complete tasks could not be achieved. The former Prime Ministers Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Smt. Indira Gandhi, Sh. Morarji Desai, Sh. Rajiv Gandhi, Sh. V. P. Singh, Sh. Chandrashekhar, Sh. P. V. Narasimha Rao, Sh. Atal Behari Vajpayee, Dr. Manmohan Singh also started the electrification projects via different names like "Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)" to give access of electricity to maximum but the desired results could not be achieved. In the present times, the scheme of Saubhagya Scheme was launched to make accessible electricity to everyone especially to the downtrodden and weaker sections of the society. As mentioned, the present ruling party wants to achieve it by giving the universal energy access to all people in India under the "Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) as one of the its flagship programmes in July 2015 with a focus on reforms in the rural power sector by separating feeder lines for rural households from those for agricultural applications and strengthening transmission and distribution infrastructure. It is further targetted that by 2020 all people in India has access towards energy and therefore in turn it will generate more economic advantages as mandated in the Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7). By having realized of this ultimate welfarism goal, the Government of India conducts electricity policies that are considered very ambitious considering the huge number of population and the wide area of

India. The present Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi launched an electricity policy with the theme of Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Yojana (Prime Minister Providing Electricity for All Households), better known as the Saubhagya Program on September 25, 2017. This ambitious program was aimed to make all households in India to have access to universal electricity by March 31, 2019, without exception in cities or villages. But due to the fact that India has had the elections in March 2019 where PM. Modi has to finish his tenure as PM and he was infact being re-elected as PM in the 2019 elections, the tenure of this scheme was extended.

When the Saubhagya program was launched there were more than 30 million households in India that did not yet have electricity, neither electricity obtained through a network of electricity distribution companies. With the philosophy of 'Leave No One Behind', this program has become a very massive rural electricity program with in a short time, and with very diverse and difficult geographical conditions. This program implies that every month there will be 2 million households getting electricity. In fact, the opposition Party leaders of the Congress party also praised the ruling party that for the first time the positive response are coming up in this scheme and many sections of the society are involved and are getting the proper benefits of the same and further, may achieve the desired targets as proposed before the launch of the scheme.

Theoretical Perspective: Saubhagya and Welfare State of India

The Government of India is paying attention to the welfare of the people since independence. The directive principles of governance in India lay down in certain economic and social policies that implemented by the Government in India from time to time via the social and economic charter, social security charter and community welfare charter which are contained at Part IV of the Constitution of India, where it is considered as fundamental principle in the governance of the country to create just society, which are inspired by Gandhian principles to relate social justice, economic welfare, foreign policy and legal and administrative matters to create a welfare state. (<http://www.legalserviceindia.com/article/507/Concept-of-Welfare-State-and-its-Relevance-in-Indian-Scenario.html> n.d.)

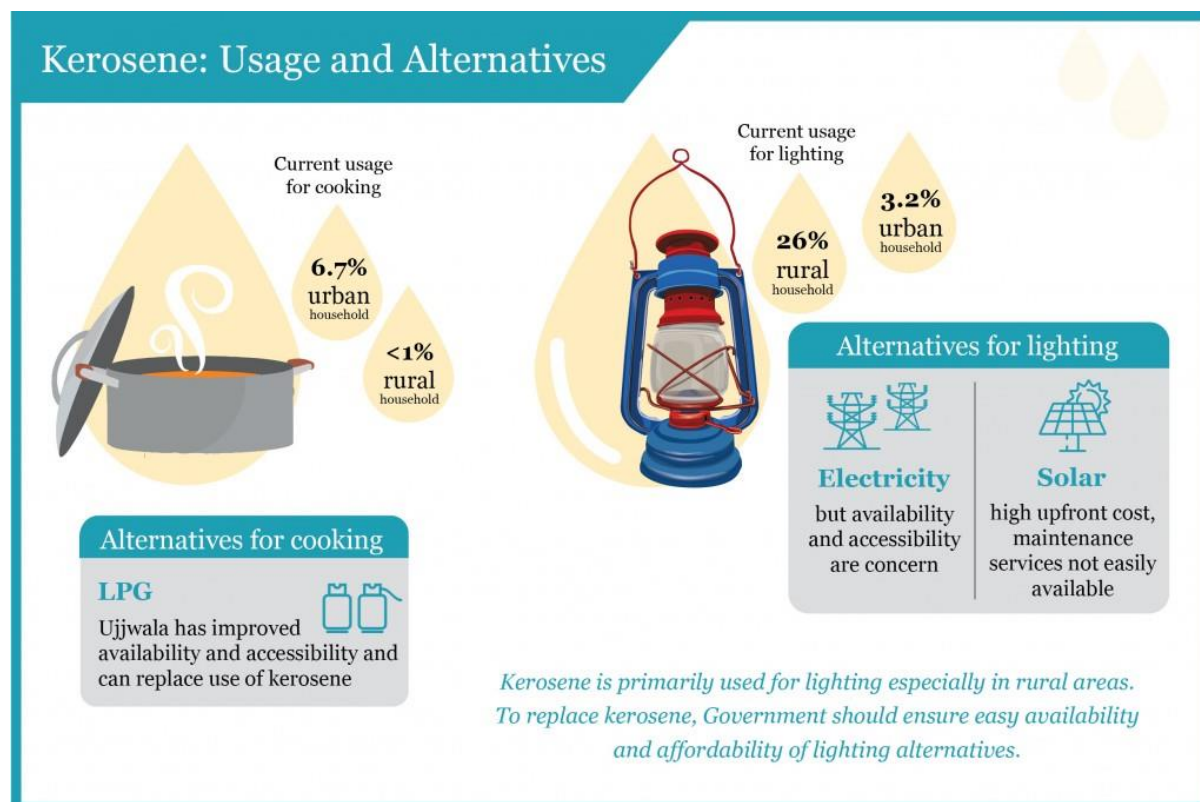
The Government have unveiled an extraordinary range of social welfare initiatives via the: community development projects, area based initiatives and resettlement programmes; public distribution schemes to ensure nutritional security and subsidized foodgrains; compensatory discrimination in public sector institutions for historically disadvantaged communities and targeted anti-poverty schemes; unemployment benefits and public pensions;

policy interventions in health and education. (Ghosh 2004) In order to deal with this, the Government launched some pro poor programs to uplift the quality of life of the people. Against the backdrop of Sustainable Development Goals, the government of India has launched Saubhagya. From Hindi language, Sau means hundred, bhagya means luck. Therefore, it is aimed to give hundred luck or happiness to people. Although, the core program is securing access of energy to every people in India, but it has impacted to other sectors also as carried by the accessibility of energy/electricity by people. In its core, Saubhagya is giving access to electricity to all willing household. By doing this, the Government is actually targetting other sectors that will be affected by this program which are:

- Substitution to kerosene will be gradually reduced
- Improvement in education service
- Improvement in health service
- Improvement in communication
- Improvement in public safety
- Increase jobs opportunity
- Better quality of life especially for women
- And above all it will help in conserving the forest and in decreasing the Carbon emission in the environment.

To some of people who live in the rural areas, the kerosene is very much significant to their daily lives, especially to whom which does not have access with electricity. Although the kerosene is regarded as pollutant fuels, but to them, this is the energy for lighting and cooking to till date. By having considerate that this energy will gradually to be converted to LPG and to electrical friendly device, it is an on-going subsidies that has to be think of, when dealing with so wider area of population. Therefore, the Government has tried to reduce gradually of the subsidies and this is in line with the program of giving access to electricity. By cutting subsidies, the Government is bringing the commodity closer to the market price, which will eventually stop diversion for adulteration as well as encourage consumers to switch to the cleaner liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). (http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/articleshow/59888617.cms?from=mdr&utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst n.d.)

From the figure, it shows the usage of kerosene in India.



Logical framework that is expected by the implementation of Saubhagya are the increase of healthy living environment, increasing education, health, communication services, improving public safety and aimed at increasing the job opportunity. It will in turn uplifting the living standard of the people and giving foundation for accelerating the creation of welfare state.

The sustainability and effectiveness of the Saubhagya

Through the Saubhagya scheme, the Indian Government provides all households in rural areas and families below the poverty line to get electricity. Those who get electricity must comply with the results of the 2011 economic census. In this program, those who do not qualify in the economic census and cannot afford to pay the electricity connection fee will be given a certain subsidy of Rs 500 (Rp 100,000) per household. While those who are below the poverty line and cannot be reached by the electricity network will be given solar electricity (photovoltaic) devices with a 200-300 Watt power package along with other devices, along with maintenance and repairs for 5 years.

In the context of electrification in rural areas, India has done so since a few decades ago, since the 50s, but it has been very slow. The rural electrification target was accelerated

with the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) program, a program launched and financed by the central Government in 2005 for villagers below the poverty line for free. The electricity program in India had previously experienced a decline because the Indian Government had focused more on electricity restructuring and had to make lots of efforts to make efficiency and improve the electricity sector.

As mentioned that, through the RGGVY program, the Indian Government was also developing electricity infrastructure, and the next program was to improve the quality of electricity in rural India by paying more attention to quality, reliability and availability of electricity to improve welfare and increase the productivity in villages. In the electricity infrastructure program, it turns out that many poor households were not included which were below the poverty line so couldn't get access to electricity. Electrification in rural areas was again continued with the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) program, which was initially launched in 2014 and later on upgraded in 2015. In this program, local Government was heavily involved and then the Central Government and local Government launched a 24x7 agreement - Power for All (24x7 PFA) (electricity for all), to electrify all villages in India by 2022. In this program, it was agreed to make additional investments to increase power generation capacity, electricity supply, and reliability. The 24x7 Scheme - Power For All is a joint initiative with countries that cover all aspects ranging from power generation, transmission, distribution, energy efficiency, and corporate financial restructuring programs to provide electrical connectivity to all households. Reliable supply quality was seen not only as a political commitment but also a goal that can be achieved through joint efforts by the Central and State Governments.

As mentioned earlier, in India, by 2001 only 44 percent of villages in India had access to electricity networks, but with the Saubhagya program by December 2018, several States such as Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Odisha have more than 90 percent access to electricity, while overall Saubhagya has reached 95 percent. Besides being supported by an advanced information technology system, the interesting thing in Saubhagya program is first, the central Government creates a healthy competition between various power departments in the state and electricity distribution companies. Further, there is also an award scheme for obtaining financial incentives to be contested by the state or the electricity distribution company's network.

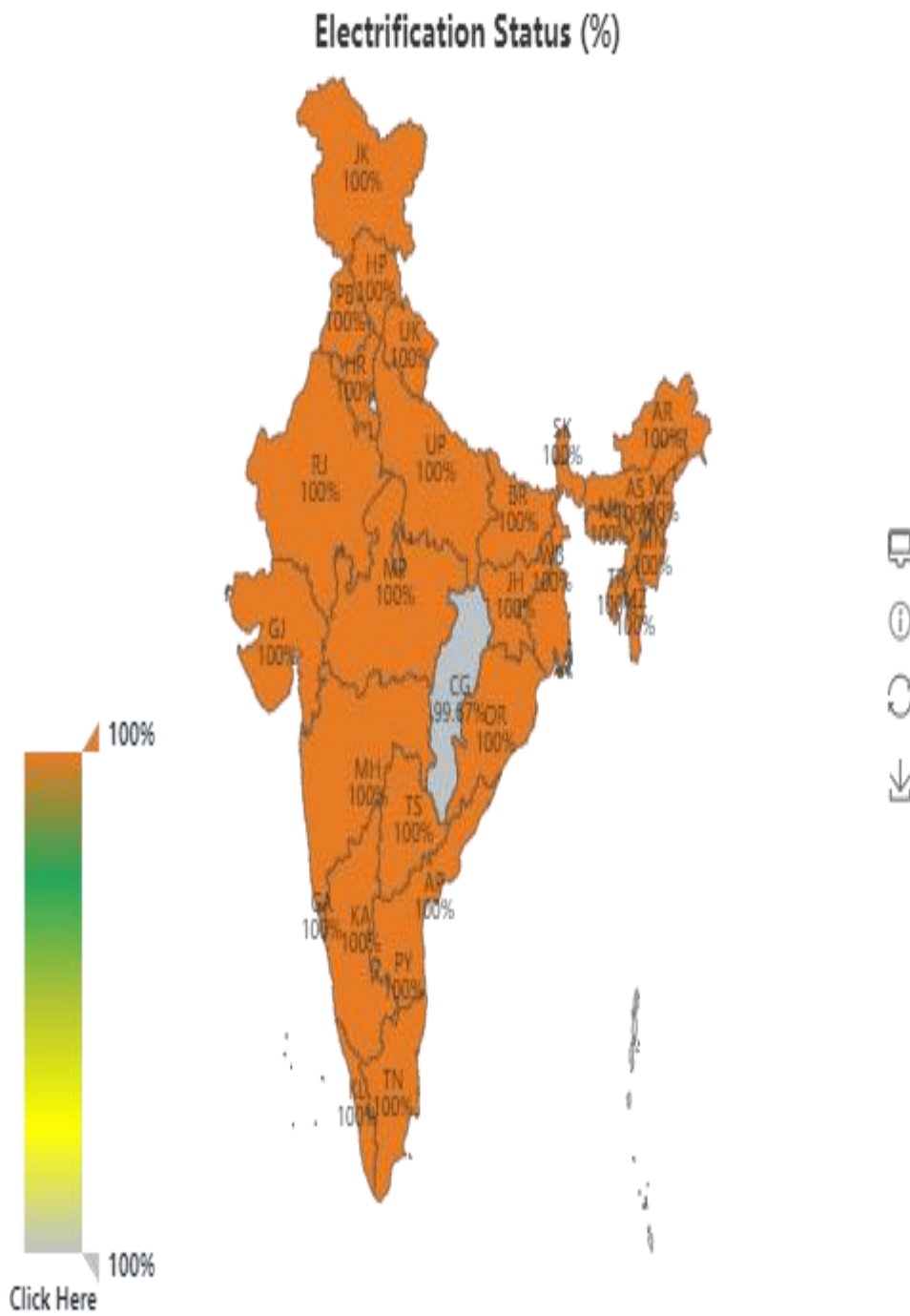
Second, the network of electricity distribution companies that can complete the electrification of 100 percent of the first households will be awarded cash prizes and grant

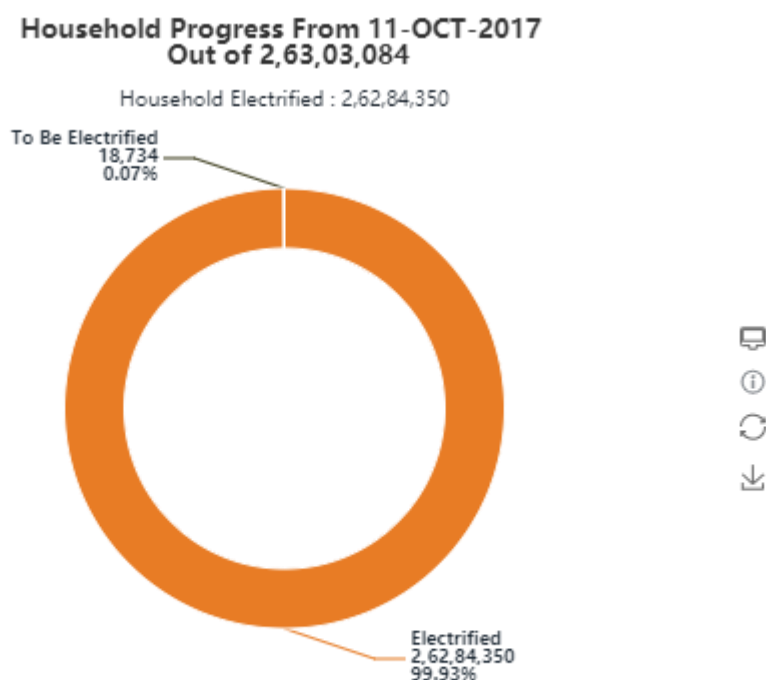
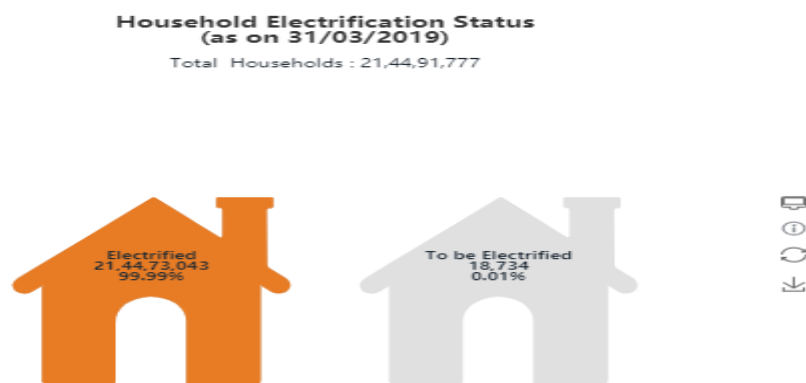
funds. The states that completed 100 percent household electrification by December 31, 2018, also received additional grants while the states that cannot reach the target as expected were subject to sanctions under this Saubhagya scheme.

The major achievement during the implementation of the Saubhagya program is that there is massive communication in all parts of the state to identify every household that does not have electricity and then to provide electricity to the household. With the special 'Saubhagya Rath' vehicle, which moves in villages or cities, the process of identifying beneficiaries for the electricity program can be directly recorded to be given an immediate electrical connection.

On sustainability of the Saubhagya, it is recorded that up to 2018, there were 25 States were electrified. It left four states about 10.48 lakh households were left to be electrified in 4 States, namely Assam, Rajasthan, Meghalaya and Chhattisgarh. (<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/centre-extends-deadline-for-saubhagya-scheme/article25874445.ece> n.d.) Therefore, it was extended up to March 2019 and later on further due to elections. When there was a clarification questioned to the Government, it said that all States have reported electrification of all willing households as on 31.03.2019, except 18,734 households in 4 districts of LWE affected Bastar region. Government of India had launched the Saubhagya scheme for connecting all households which were not electrified and who were willing to take electricity connections. As mentioned before, apart from providing financial assistance for the last mile connectivity under Saubhagya; Government of India also provided assistance to the State under Deen Dayal Gram Jyoti Yojana and IPDS to set up/strengthen the infrastructure to support the expansion to the consumer base. (https://powermin.nic.in/sites/default/files/uploads/RS02072019_Eng.pdf n.d.)

The present status of the Scheme as per the data available upto September, 2019: (www.saubhagya.gov.in n.d.)





Saubhagya reliability and the future of cost burden affected by the Saubhagya:

According to estimates from the 2018 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), India has a tremendous record in accelerating the reduction of poverty line. The incidence of multidimensional poverty has almost halved between 2005/6 and 2015/16, climbing down to 27.5 percent from 54.7 percent. (<https://www.in.undp.org/content/india/en/home/sustainable-development/successstories/MultiDimesnionalPovertyIndex.html> 2019) It shows the

evidence that the present and previous Governments with their pro poor program including Saubhagya has its impacts towards this effort.

The reliability of the Saubhagya was questioned as many people seen that Saubhagya is the ambitious program of Modi's Government. In the second segment, the other question was that by the end of 2018, not all states were electrified. It left four states namely Assam, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Chattisgarh. However, after the extension up to March 2019, it is claimed that all states are now electrified with some exceptions due to the climatic and geographical conditions.

In order to create future reliability assurance, there are some initiatives were taken into account, namely as following: (<https://www.drishtias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/saubhagya-scheme> 2019)

- Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY): The rural electrification scheme provides for (a) separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders; (b) strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure in rural areas including metering at distribution transformers, feeders and consumers end. (As India is still a agriculturist country and electricity do play a important role in doing agriculture and its related activities).
- Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS): The scheme provides for (a) strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in urban areas; (b) metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in urban areas; and (c) It enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network.
- Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY): The scheme has been launched for operational and financial turnaround of Discoms. '4 Es' in the revised Tariff Policy: The 4Es include Electricity for all, Efficiency to ensure affordable tariffs, Environment for a sustainable future, Ease of doing business to attract investments and ensure financial viability.
- GARV (Grameen Vidyutikaran) App: To monitor transparency in implementation of the electrification schemes, Grameen Vidyut Abhiyantas (GVAs) have been appointed by the Government to report progress through GARV app.

So, on the above mentioned facts and points, it can be claimed that according to the Government data, with around 100% electrification target being achieved, the Government's focus is now to provide consistent electricity at affordable rates, power tariff reforms, last-mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and urban areas .

Therefore, “One Nation, One Grid” initiative was announced in the budget to bring affordable power to all states.

Saubhagya: Its justifiability potentials of achieving India welfarism

Narendra Modi’s Government launched various pro-poor schemes in almost last five years, which resulted into increased public investment in health care and increased the banking penetration rate among rural poor. The Government recently introduced a 10% reservation for the Economically Weaker Sections, extended to all castes and religions. In its last budget before elections, Modi introduced a new scheme for small farmers that shall provide 6,000 rupees per year as minimum income support. In the last five years, the Modi Government has prepared the ground to implement a minimum guarantee scheme. The Government has focused on improving efficiency of the welfare scheme by implementing a universal biometric Aadhar card system and direct benefit transfers for Government subsidies. (<https://www.fairobserver.com/politics/india-elections-2019-news-analysis-narendra-modi-rahul-gandhi-south-asia-news-14412/> 2019) Saubhagya in this case has its justifiability potentials in keeping India on track to the long road to achieve welfarism.

State Program	Welfarism
<p>A. - State developed specific Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State has specific target - State has high responsibility towards people - Equitable distribution of wealth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welfarism is Enhanced - Welfare is achieved
<p>B. -State has generic program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State has low responsibility towards people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welfarism is not enhanced - Welfare is partially achieved

In the above framework, it is convinced that state or central government is trying to enhance the achievement of welfarism by having specific programs, such as Saubhagya.

Conclusion

From the above explanation it can be seen that Saubhagya is one of the Modi's Government model in guaranteeing the creation of a welfare state of India. This view is directed by the fact that as the big and populous country, India has tremendous challenges to be addressed. The Government under the present Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi seen that in a way to achieve the significant upliftment of social and economic as well as cultural condition is by having addressed of the peoples urgent need which is providing access towards energy. It will be multiplying affects carries by the implementation of Saubhagya, a literary meaning as 'a thousand Luck'.

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