



## UPERC (Mini-Grid Renewable Energy Generation and Supply) Regulations, 2016 & Way Forward

Vikas Chandra Agarwal

Director

Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission

Introduction

Definition

Business Models

Key features of Regulation



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Access to electricity at household level is a serious concern

In UP, 2 crore households lack access to minimum household requirement of electricity

NTP, 2016 intends to supply adequate & uninterrupted power to all categories of consumers by 2021-22

Also, mandates all Regulatory Commissions to notify necessary Regulations to safeguard investments related to Micro Grid Projects

UP being most prominent state, realizes importance of access to affordable & reliable energy

Thus, to safeguard investments involved, UPERC has notified **Mini-Grid Renewable Energy Generation and Supply Regulations, 2016**

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## **Compulsory Supply Hours (CHS)**

- Electricity supply during 1700 hrs to 2300 hrs each day

## **Feed-in-Tariff (FIT)**

- Tariff as per UPERC (Captive and Renewable Energy Generating Plants) Regulations, 2014 for technology specific Mini-Grid Projects

## **Grid Arrival**

- Extension of Distribution Licensee's system within 100 meters of operation of Mini-Grid Projects

## **Mini-Grid Area**

- Rural areas and areas having inadequate supply of electricity during peak hours and/or CHS

## **Mini-Grid Operator (MGO)**

- A person, a group of persons, local authority, Panchayat Institution, users' association, co-operative societies, non-governmental organizations, a Company that builds, commissions, operates and maintains the Mini-Grid Project within Uttar Pradesh for generation and supply of electricity to consumers and/or sale to Distribution Licensee in Mini-Grid Areas under these Regulations

## Mini-Grid Project

- RE based electricity generation system up to 500kWp, supplying electricity to consumers through PDN and/or to Distribution Licensee at interconnection point

## Mini-Grid Renewable Energy System (MRES)

- Stand alone or grid interactive power plant generating electricity using RE source in Mini-Grid Areas for supply to consumers through PDN and/or injection at inter-connection point to Distribution Licensee

## Power Distribution Network (PDN)

- Distribution infrastructure owned by MGO for supplying electricity to consumers

## Standards of Performance (SoP)

- Supply to at least 10% willing domestic consumers in areas where such demand exists, within 40 meters of PDN,
- Continuous or intermittent supply for minimum 5 hours during CHS every day to all connected consumers,
- Adhere to SoP within 6 months from date of commencement of supply of electricity

## Tariff to Consumer

- Mutually agreed or as per UP Mini-Grid Policy, 2016 if availing subsidy

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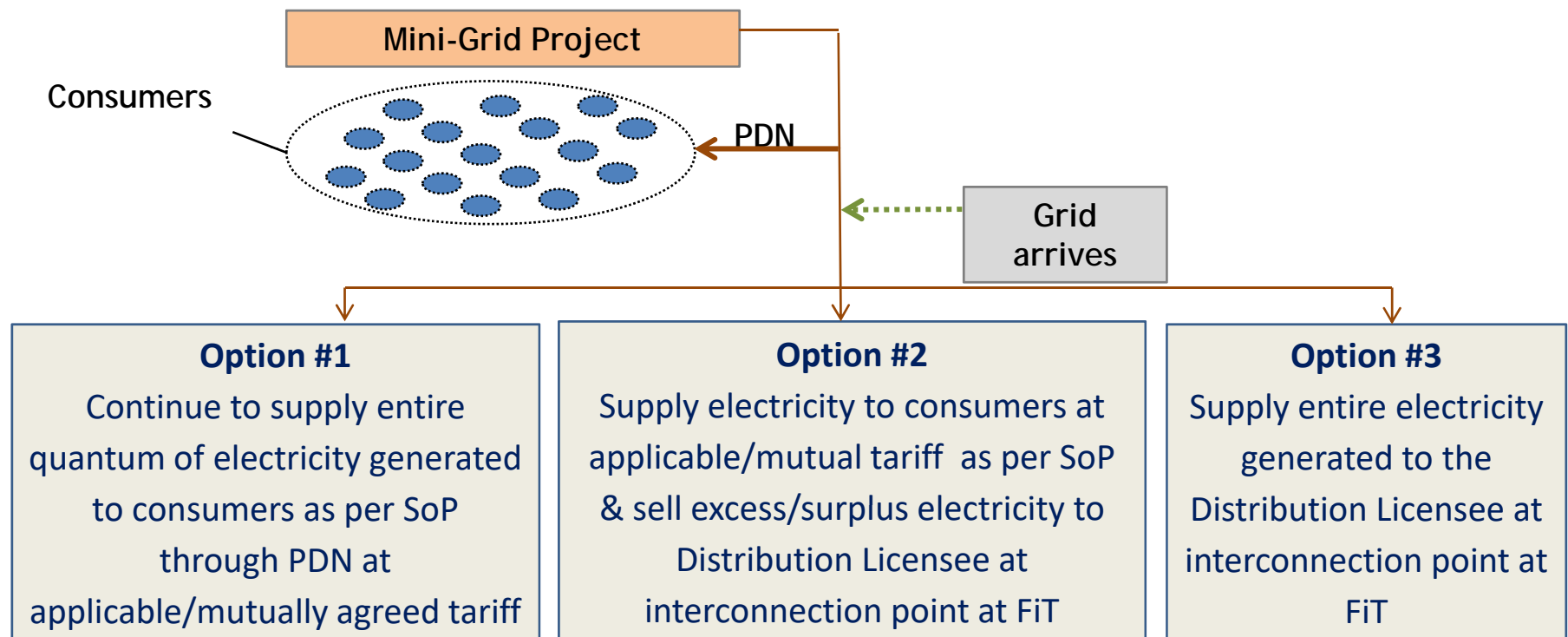


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# Models for Business Operations- No Grid Scenario

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- MGO implements Mini-Grid Project for generation & supply of electricity through PDN in areas where Distribution Licensee's System doesn't exist
- MGO to intimate the project details to the Commission, SNA and Distribution Licensee



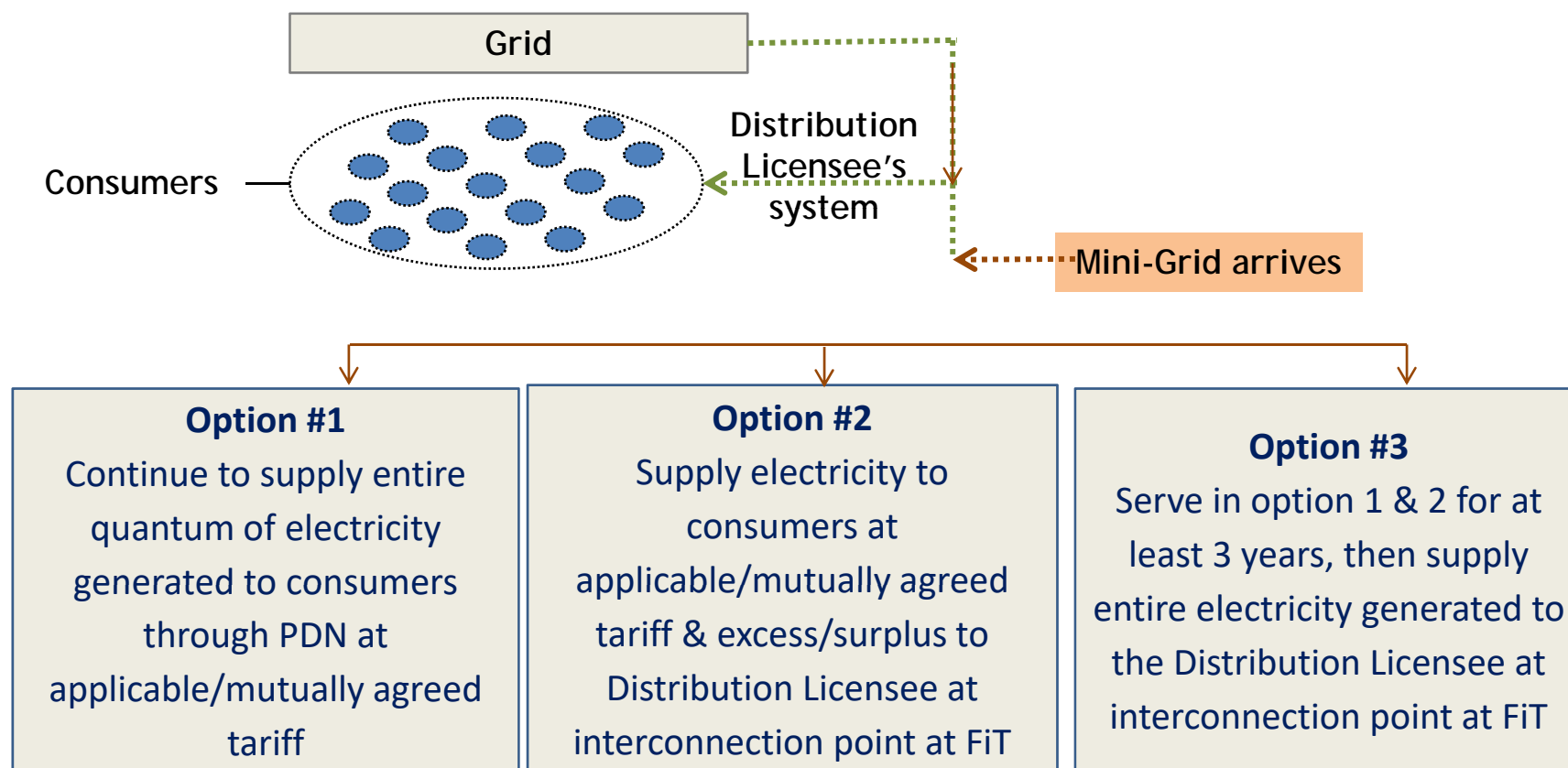
- MGO allowed to migrate to any of the options
- MGO allowed to act as Distribution Franchisee



# Models for Business Operations- Grid pre-exists

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- MGO implements Mini-Grid project in areas where Grid exists, Capacity to be intimated
- Allowed to supply electricity, after supplying electricity to consumers for a minimum time of 6 months



- MGO allowed to migrate to any of the options

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# Key features of Regulations

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## Construction of PDN

- Projects with capacity  $\leq 50$  kWp, follow minimum technical standards  
*(PCC Poles, PVC covered aluminum cable supported with GI wire, Service connection through junction box mounted on Pole)*
- Mini-Grid Projects with capacity  $> 50$  kWp, PDN standards as per RESSPO, UPPCL or CEA (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010

## Inter-connection of MRES with Grid

- As per CEA (Technical Standards for connectivity of the Distributed Generation Resources) Regulations, 2013
- Cost of inter-connection to be borne by MGO

## Safety Measures

- As per CEA (Measures of Safety and Electricity Supply) Regulations, 2010

## Metering Arrangement

- As per CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006
- Meter(s) at Generation end and at each of outgoing feeder(s)
- Distribution Licensee to install (with cost) meter at interconnection point.

## Renewable Purchase Obligation

- Electricity generated from MRES interconnected with Distribution Licensee's System to qualify for RPO for Distribution Licensee
- MGO that intends to exit from Mini-Grid Area upon Grid Arrival, allowed to sell PDN (conforming to Distribution Licensee's standards ) to Distribution Licensee based on depreciated value of assets
- Distribution Licensee refusing to purchase such PDN , RPO availed by them till date from Mini-Grid Project stands withdrawn, against Project capacity intimated by MGO
- If sale value is less than depreciated value of PDN, Distribution Licensee shall pay differential amount based on applicable floor price of REC, as per technology of MRES
- If Distribution Licensee refuses to enter into PPA, RPO availed till date from MRES will stand withdrawn

# Key features of Regulations

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## Exit Options

- MGO allowed to exit from Mini-Grid Area providing 90 days prior intimation to the Commission, SNA and Distribution Licensee

## Grievance Redressal Mechanism

- Grievance of any consumer to be redressed as per UPERC (CGRF & Electricity Ombudsman) Regulations, 2007

## Technical Committee

- Headed by Officer of UPERC, represented by members of SNA, Distribution Licensee, not below ranks of Chief Engineer, representatives of MGO to be invited during meetings
- Committee to facilitate & supervise implementation of Mini-Grid projects in UP
- Facilitate/ resolve dispute between MGO and Distribution Licensee
- Aggrieved party can approach the Commission if dispute not resolved within 3 months

- Villages (namely Attrauli, Banda, Behjum, Gangsara, Hargaon, Sansarpur) have more than 2/3 rd Commercial consumers
- shows the acceptance because of reliability and assurance of power during the desired time slot.
- The opportunity cost of getting reliable electricity need to be taken into consideration.
- Cost of supply of electricity is lower as compared to Kerosene.
- Illumination by LED bulb is also higher than the Kerosene powered light source.
- The high cost is due to the construction of distribution network by the developer at its own cost.
- For interconnecting with the grid some changes are proposed.

- **‘Capacity Performance’** shall mean the quantum of electricity supplied to the consumers from the Mini-Grid Project, as compared to the electricity generating potential of the Mini-Grid Project. This shall be calculated in terms of percentage.
- **‘Emergency’** means a condition or situation that, in the opinion of the Mini-Grid Operator or the Distribution Licensee that materially and adversely affects/endangers:
  - Ability of the MGO to maintain safe, adequate and continuous generation of the electricity from the Mini-Grid Renewable Energy System,
  - Security of persons, plant or equipment at the Mini-Grid Project, or the Inter-connection network at the Distribution Licensee’s System

## Proposed amendments in UPERC Minigrid Regulations <sup>16</sup>

- **‘Independent Power Producer’ or ‘IPP’** shall mean an arrangement wherein the entire electricity generated from the Mini-Grid Project shall be injected into the Distribution Licensee’s System at Inter-connection Point.
- **‘Injected Electricity’** means the electrical energy measured in terms of kilo Watt hour (kWh) injected by the MGO at the Inter-connection Point in accordance with the Power Purchase Agreement.
- **‘Inter-connection network’** means all the facilities, to be installed and maintained by the Mini-Grid Operator to enable evacuation of the electricity generated from the Mini-Grid Renewable Energy System and injection at the Inter-connection Point in accordance with the Power Purchase Agreement (which may include, without limitation, transformers, switching equipment and protection, control and metering devices etc.).



# Proposed amendments in UPERC Minigrid Regulations <sup>17</sup>

- **'Meter'** means a device suitable for measuring, indicating and recording exchange of electricity or any other quantity related with electrical system and shall include, wherever applicable, other equipment such as Current Transformer (CT), Voltage Transformer (VT) or Capacitor Voltage Transformer (CVT) necessary for such purpose.
- **'Operating Year'** or **'Year'** refers to the financial year of operation for the MGO after Inter-Connection with the Distribution Licensee's System.
- **'Settlement Cycle'** means the frequency of settlement of electricity transactions between the Mini-Grid Operator and the Distribution Licensee.
  - The Settlement Cycle shall be on monthly basis, subject to fulfilment of either of the following two conditions-
    - In case the Mini-Grid Operator (MGO) injects entire electricity from the Mini-Grid Project at the Inter-connection Point in the Distribution Licensee's System, or
    - In case the MGO injects excess electricity from the Mini-Grid Project at the Inter-connection Point in the Distribution Licensee's System and does not avail energy banking facility.
  - In case the MGO supplies excess electricity into the Distribution Licensee's network and avails banking facility, the Settlement Cycle shall be on annual basis.

# Proposed amendments in UPERC Minigrid Regulations <sup>18</sup>

- **‘Useful Life’** in relation to a unit of a generating station including evacuation system shall mean the following duration from the Commercial Operation Date (COD) of such generation facility, namely:
  - Wind energy power project - 25 years
  - Biomass power project with Rankine cycle technology - 20 years
  - Non-fossil fuel cogeneration project - 20 years
  - Small Hydro Plant - 35 years
  - Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)/ and Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) based power project - 20 years
  - Solar PV/Solar thermal power project - 25 years
  - Biomass Gasifier based power project - 20 years
  - Biogas based power project - 20 years.
- In continuation to the Clause 4.1.2. (ii) (b) of the Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (Mini-Grid Renewable Energy Generation and Supply) Regulations, 2016, a new provision shall be added as following:
  - The MGO shall be allowed to supply maximum of 50% of electricity generated from the Mini-Grid Project during any calendar month.

# Proposed amendments in UPERC Minigrid Regulations <sup>19</sup>

- **Provision for banking of electricity**
  - The provision for banking of electricity shall be applicable as per the UPERC (Captive and Renewable Energy Generating Plants) Regulations, 2014 and amendments thereof.
  - This provision shall be applicable for only those Mini-Grid Projects which have interconnected the Mini-Grid Project with the Distribution Licensee's System and have signed Power Purchase Agreement with the Distribution Licensee for sale of excess electricity generated from the Mini-Grid Project at the Inter-connection Point or have a banking agreement with the distribution licensee.
  - Under this provision –
    - The excess electricity generated shall be banked by the MGO in the Distribution Licensee's System.
    - The MGO shall be allowed to draw electricity from the Distribution Licensee's System, in lieu of the banked electricity.
    - The quantum of electricity drawn by the MGO shall not exceed the quantum of electricity injected by the MGO into the Distribution Licensee's System during any Settlement Cycle of the Power Purchase Agreement signed between the MGO and the Distribution Licensee. Any quantum of electricity that has been banked in a Settlement Cycle shall not be credited to the next Settlement Cycle at the expiry of previous Settlement Cycle.

## Proposed amendments in UPERC Minigrid Regulations <sup>20</sup>

- In case the MGO injects excess electricity into Distribution Licensee's network and avails banking facility, the energy accounting and energy settlement shall be as per following provision –
  - In case the electricity injected by the MGO exceeds the electricity drawn by the MGO during any month, such excess injected electricity shall be carried forward to the next month as electricity credit and shall be utilized against net electricity injected or drawn in future billing periods within the same Operating Year;
  - In case the electricity drawn by the MGO from Distribution Licensee's network exceeds electricity injected into Distribution Licensee's network during any month, the Distribution Licensee shall raise invoice to the MGO for the net electricity drawn by the MGO, after taking into account any electricity credit balance remaining from previous months of the same Operating Year.
  - At the end of any Operating Year, the electricity credits, if any, which remains unutilised shall be paid by the Distribution Licensee at the applicable FiT.

# Proposed amendments in UPERC Minigrid Regulations <sup>21</sup>

- In case the quantum of electricity drawn from the Distribution Licensee's System by the MGO exceeds the electricity injected into the Distribution Licensee's System, the MGO shall compensate the Distribution Licensee as per following arrangement-

S.No	Electricity drawn compared to banked electricity	Applicable payment for excess drawl
1.	Electricity drawn >100% of banked electricity but <=120% of banked electricity in a billing period	300% of applicable FiT on excess electricity drawn (difference between actual electricity drawl and banked electricity), post deduction of banking charges.
2.	Electricity drawn >120% of banked electricity but <=150% of banked electricity in a billing period	400% of applicable FiT on excess electricity drawn (difference between actual electricity drawl and banked electricity), post deduction of banking charges.
3.	Electricity drawn >150% of banked electricity but <= 175% of banked electricity in a billing period	500% of applicable FiT on excess electricity drawn (difference between actual electricity drawl and banked electricity), post deduction of banking charges.
4.	Electricity drawn >175% of banked electricity but <= 200% of banked electricity in a billing period	600% of applicable FiT on excess electricity drawn (difference between actual electricity drawl and banked electricity), post deduction of banking charges.

# Proposed amendments in UPERC Minigrid Regulations <sup>22</sup>

S.No	Electricity drawn compared to banked electricity	Applicable payment for excess drawl
5.	Electricity drawn >100% of banked electricity but <= 200% of banked energy in an Operating Year	<p>In case the MGO draws more than 100% of banked electricity and up to 200% of banked electricity for more than 4 (four) billing periods in an Operating Year, the Distribution Licensee shall disconnect the Mini-Grid Project at the Inter-connection Point and terminate the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). The MGO shall be liable for a penalty of INR 5,000/- (Rupees Five Thousand Only) per kW of the Mini-Grid Project to be paid to the Distribution Licensee.</p> <p>The MGO shall not be allowed to interconnect the Mini-Grid Project and sign the PPA with the Distribution Licensee for 2 (Two) years from the date of termination of the PPA.</p>
6.	Electricity drawn >200% of banked electricity in a billing period	<p>700% of applicable FiT on excess electricity drawn (difference between actual electricity drawl and banked electricity), post deduction of banking charges. Also, for-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First instance in an Operating Year- warning to be issued to the MGO by the Distribution Licensee,</li> <li>• Second instance in an Operating Year – disconnection of the Mini-Grid Project at the Inter-connection Point by the Distribution Licensee for a week in the next month.</li> <li>• Third instance in an Operating Year – Disconnection of the Mini-Grid Project at the Inter-connection Point by the Distribution Licensee permanently and a penalty of INR 5,000/- (Rupees Five Thousand Only) per kW of the Mini-Grid Project to be paid by the MGO to the Distribution Licensee. The MGO shall not be allowed to interconnect the Mini-Grid Projects and sign the PPA with the Distribution Licensee for 2 (Two) years from the date of termination of the PPA.</li> </ul>

- Distributed power generation using locally available energy resources and the supply of this electricity to the rural consumers can be a useful solution. Combined with locally managed system, this can ensure better utilization of the rural distribution system and human resources, leading to enhanced service delivery to rural areas.
- Discom can work with professionally managed rural energy service providers to ensure availability of 24x7 reliable and quality electricity to rural consumers. Such service providers will act as an extended arm of the Discom - set up a renewable energy (RE) based generation system, undertake metering billing and collection in the area, operate and maintain grid network.

## Role of DDG in 24x7 reliable quality supply to rural India <sup>24</sup>

- **The Model:**
- Such a coordinated **Mini Generation & Distribution Model (MGDM)** will ensure sustained use of electricity not just for rural households, but also for the entire rural economy including farms, schools, hospitals, and small businesses. It will also help improve consumer satisfaction as electricity truly becomes an enabler of prosperity in rural India.
- In such a construct, the **Mini Generation and Distribution Operator (MGDO)** will:



## Role of DDG in 24x7 reliable quality supply to rural India <sup>25</sup>

- Set up a RE based generation system for improved electricity availability.
- Install battery storage facilities for supply during grid outages.
- Strengthen and manage power distribution network (PDN) for better distribution grid reliability.
- Meet the agreed technical standards, safety standards and standards of performance (SOP).
- Supply electricity to consumers even during grid outage and for that purpose install necessary infrastructure including load limiters, network islanding assets etc.
- Such a model will be able to leverage advantages of a distribution franchisee construct (reduced AT&C losses and improved customer service). In addition, this model would help achieve broader outcomes such as efficient demand-side interventions for consumptive use, strengthened focus on productive loads and efforts toward developing alternative tariff mechanisms including service-based charges and reliability charges. Moreover, stakeholder-specific benefits are enlisted below:

# Role of DDG in 24x7 reliable quality supply to rural India <sup>26</sup>

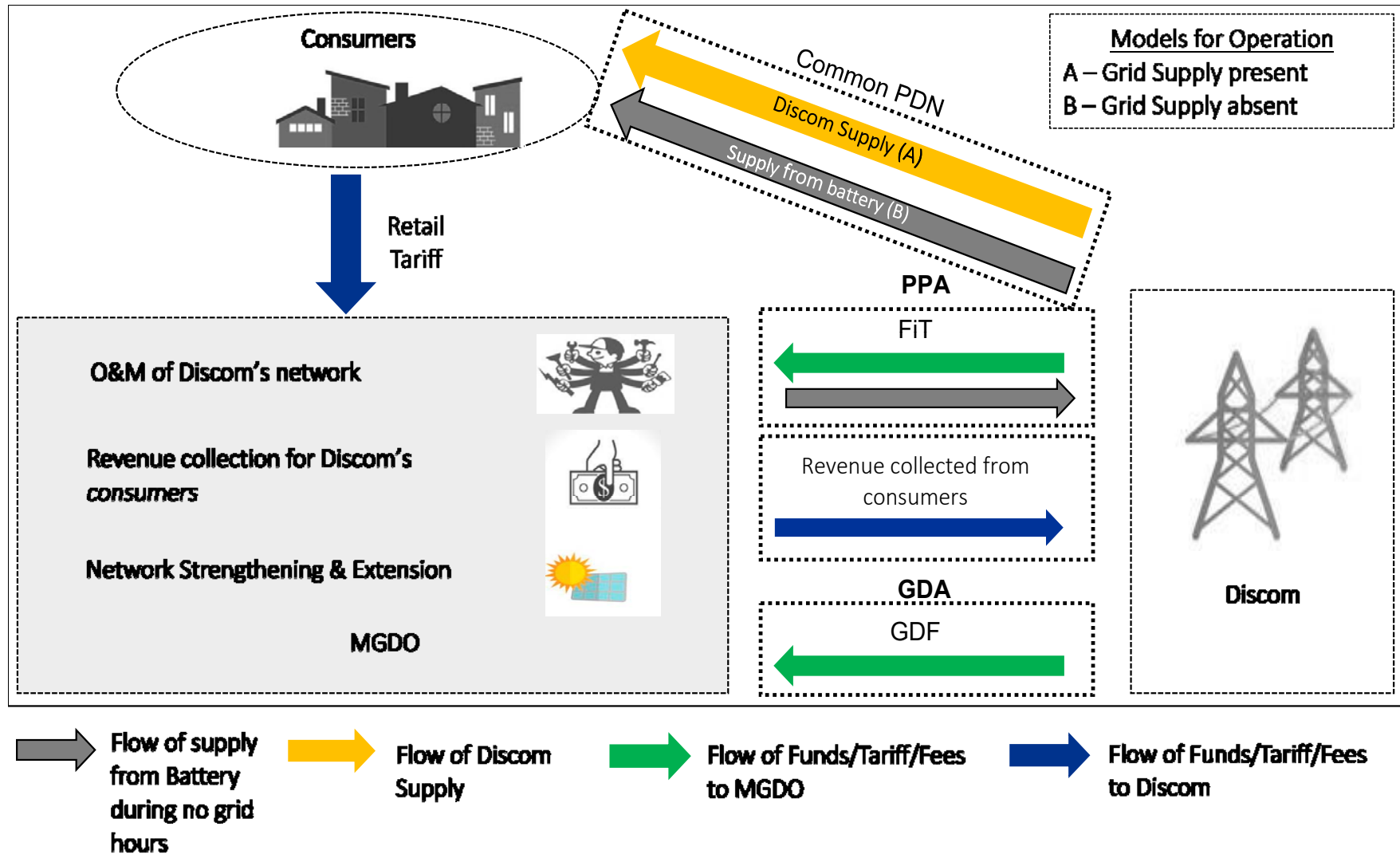
Customers	Discom	Regulators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enhanced reliability and service levels.</li><li>• Increased electricity availability (as local generation is captive; the rural areas are guaranteed supply with restricted load).</li><li>• Accelerating community development. (While not sufficient by itself, the availability of guaranteed, long-term, reliable electricity from a local source can spur economic growth through energy intensive value-added service industries).</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Contribute to the RPO of the Discom if the local plant uses a RE resource.</li><li>• Avoid transmission charges and losses associated with centralized power sources by using local generation utilities.</li><li>• Meet its service obligations.</li><li>• Discom can focus its existing manpower to strengthen their service offering in urban areas.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Meet the goals of improving availability, reliability, and quality to rural areas.</li><li>• Increased generation capacity by encouraging private professional service providers to invest in distributed generation.</li></ul>

## Role of DDG in 24x7 reliable quality supply to rural India <sup>27</sup>

- **Operational Framework for MGDM**
- MDGM will be assigned an identified region / circle / district / block having both urban and rural areas. **The rural construct will have enhanced focus on service reliability and MBC (metring-billing-collection) management role.**
- The below (Figure 1) schematic captures the MGDM construct as proposed for the rural areas.

# Figure 1: MGDM schematic for rural areas

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# Pictures of the Micro-grid systems of OMC

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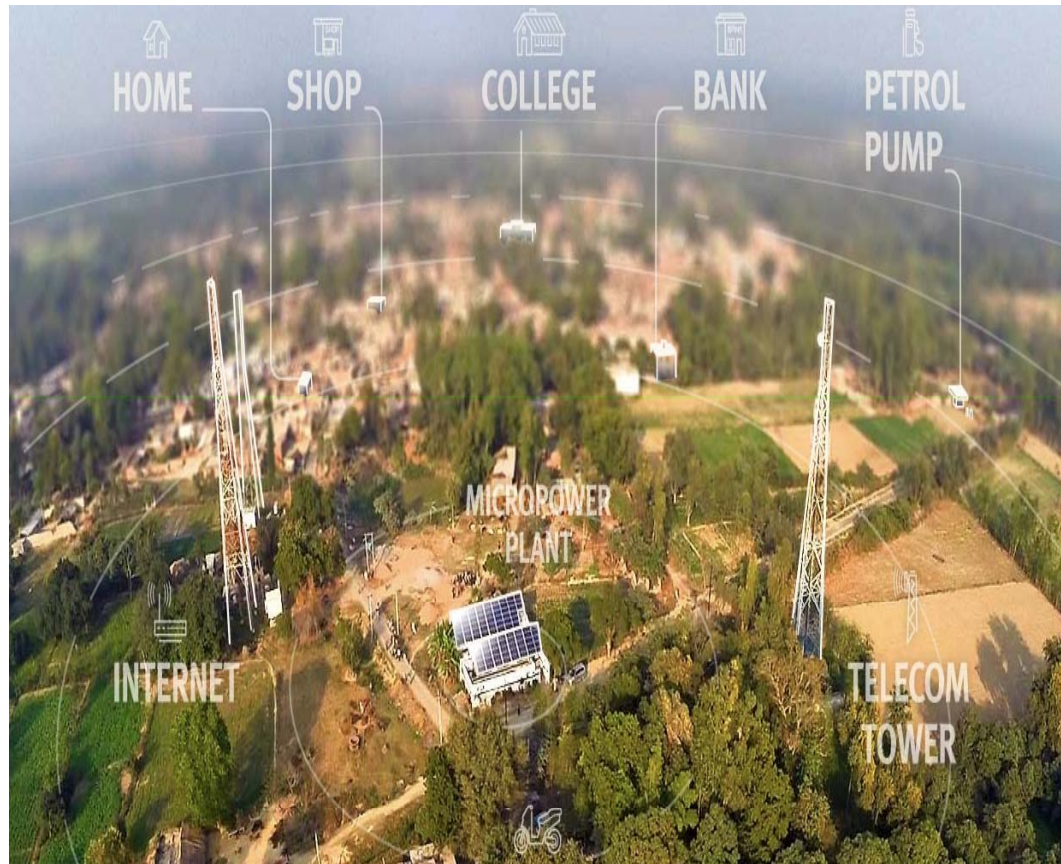
# Pictures of the Micro-grid systems of OMC

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# Pictures of the Micro-grid systems of OMC

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# Mini Grids in UP by OMC

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S.No.	Village	Thesil	District	Revenue Village (name)	Capacity of MRES (kW)	Domestic Customers	Commercial Customers	TOTAL Customers	Consumers with connected load more than 5kW
1	ADHACHAT	Tehsil-LAKHIMPUR KHIRI	DISTT- LAKHIMPUR	ADHACHAT	68	99	8	107	2
2	AHIRORI	TEHIL GOPAMAU	DISTT. HARDOI	AHIRORI	30	191	8	199	2
3	AIHAR	THESIL : DALMAU	DISTRICT : RAEBARELI	AIHAR	36	31	2	33	2
4	ATAIPUR	Tehsil - Kaimganj	Distt : Farrukhabad	ATAIPUR	32	141	18	159	2
5	ATTRAULI	TASHIL SANDILA	DIST HARDOI	ATTRAULI	30	172	90	262	1
6	AURANGABAD	Tehsil - Mishrikh	Sitapur	AURANGABAD	36	90	6	96	1
7	BADAGAON	Tehsil Sandila	District - Hardoi	BADAGAON	27	81	1	82	2
8	BAGHAULI	Hardoi	Hardoi	BAGHAULI	36	96	35	131	1
9	BAHAI	THESIL : LALGANJ	RAEBARELI	BAHAI	36	9	0	9	2
10	BANDA	TEHSIL PUWAYA	DISTT. SHAHJAHANPUR	BANDA	27	25	125	150	2
11	BANGARMAU (NAUNIHALGANJ)	TEHSIL - SAFFIPUR	DISTT - UNNAO	BANGARMAU (NAUNIHALGANJ)	36	13	6	19	2
12	BANSATPUR (DHOOLA MAU)	Tehsil - Bishwa, Mahmudabad	Distt : Sitapur	BANSATPUR (DHOOLA MAU)	27	26	1	27	2
13	BARITHANA	Saffipur	Unnao	BARITHANA	36	89	2	91	2
14	BASURA	Mehamudabad	Sitapur	BASURA	27	88	8	96	2
15	BAWAN	hardoi	Hardoi	BAWAN	36	64	4	68	2
16	BEHJUM	Mitauli	Khiri	BEHJUM	27	30	105	135	2
17	BELAGUSISI	Raebareli	Raebareli	BELAGUSISI	36	50	5	55	2
18	BERUWA	Sandila	Hardoi	BERUWA	36	150	5	155	2
19	BHARAWAN	Sandila	Hardoi	BHARAWAN	30	94	33	127	2
20	BHARIAL	Gopamau	hardoi	BHARIAL	30	64	16	80	2
21	BHARIYA (BAHERIA)	Sandila	Hardoi	BHARIYA (BAHERIA)	30	100	6	106	1
22	BHURWARA	Gola	Khiri	BHURWARA	36	43	9	52	2
23	BIHAT GAUR	Maholi	Sitapur	BIHAT GAUR	27	21	0	21	2



# Mini Grids in UP by OMC

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S.No.	Village	Thesil	District	Revenue Village (name)	Capacity of MRES (kW)	Domestic Customers	Commercial Customers	TOTAL Customers	Consumers with connected load more than 5kW
24	BILGRAM	Hardoi	hardoi	BILGRAM	36	27	67	94	2
25	BISWAN	Bishwa	Sitaur	BISWAN	55	4	9	13	1
26	CHAPARTALA	Mitaouli	Khiri	CHAPARTALA	36	0	0	0	2
27	CHAUDHERA	Sadar	Shahjanpur	CHAUDHERA	36	1	33	34	1
28	DEWARA KALAN	Unnao	Unnao	DEWARA KALAN	36	34	0	34	1
29	DHINGWAS	Lalganj	Hardoi	DHINGWAS	36	16	0	16	1
30	GAAJU	Sandila	Hardoi	GAAJU	27	120	6	126	2
31	GANGSARA	Powaya	Shahjanpur	GANGSARA	27	12	90	102	2
32	GANJ MURADABAD	sitapur	Unnao	GANJ MURADABAD	32.5	58	8	66	2
33	GAUSGANJ	Sandila	Hardoi	GAUSGANJ	35.5	65	31	96	2
34	GONDA	Mahmudabad	Sitapur	GONDA DEVERIYA	27	34	3	37	2
35	GOVINDPUR	Dalmau	RAEBARELI	GOVINDPUR	36	31	2	33	1
36	HARGAON	Sitapur	Sitapur	HARGAON	42	51	145	196	2
37	HARPALPUR	Sewayajpur	Hardoi	HARPALPUR	36	97	68	165	2
38	JAGATPUR	Unchhahar	Raebareli	JAGATPUR	36	14	87	101	1
39	JANGAON	Sandila	Hardoi	JANGAON	45	216	15	231	2
40	KAANTH	Sadar	shahjanpur	KAANTH	45	30	61	91	2
41	KAIMA	Sidhauili	Hardoi	KAIMA	27	79	0	79	2
42	KALAU LI	Sandila	Hardoi	KALAU LI	36	104	2	106	1
43	KALYANMAL	Sandila	Hardoi	KALYANMAL	30	85	7	92	1
44	KAMALPUR	Shahabad	Hardoi	KAMALPUR	27	114	3	117	2
45	KAMLAPUR	Sidhauili	Sitapur	KAMLAPUR	36	28	48	76	2
46	KAMPIL KHAS	Kayamganj	Farrukhabad	KAMPIL KHAS	27	152	0	152	2

# Mini Grids in UP by OMC

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S.No.	Village	Thesil	District	Revenue Village (name)	Capacity of MRES (kW)	Domestic Customers	Commercial Customers	TOTAL Customers	Consumers with connected load more than 5kW
47	KHUDHAGANJ	Sadar	Farrukhabad	KHUDHAGANJ	27	201	29	230	2
48	KOTHTRA	Mohammdi	Kheri	KOTHTRA	27	30	0	30	1
49	KURSATH	Bilgram	hardoi	KURSATH	27	84	3	87	2
50	LONHARA	Sandila	Hardoi	LONHARA	30	107	4	111	1
51	MADHOGANJ	Bilgram	hardoi	MADHOGANJ	27	91	20	111	1
52	MAHMUDABAD	Mahmudabad	Sitapur	MAHMUDABAD	41	2	40	42	2
53	MAHOLI	maholi	Sitapur	MAHOLI	36	23	75	98	2
54	MAILANI	Gola	Kheri	MAILANI	27	26	59	85	2
55	MALLAWAN	Mallawan	hardoi	MALLAWAN	36	20	2	22	1
56	MANEHROO	Raebareli	Raebareli	MANEHROO	36	37	0	37	2
57	MEER NAGAR	sandila	Hardoi	MEER NAGAR	39	62	31	93	1
58	NAIMISHARAYAN	naimasharayan	Sitapur	NAIMISHARAYAN	36	0	0	0	1
59	NIGOHI	Tilhar	Sahajhanpur	NIGOHI	27	85	88	173	1
60	PIPARGAON NEWADA	Sandila	Hardoi	PIPARGAON NEWADA	27	48	66	114	1
61	PRATAP NAGAR	Sandila	Hardoi	PRATAP NAGAR	36	147	85	232	2
62	RAMPUR MATHURA	Mahmudabad	Sitaur	RAMPUR MATHURA	36	54	77	131	2
63	SAMODHA	Sandila	Hardoi	SAMODHA	27	134	15	149	2
64	SANDA	Bishwan	Sitaur	SANDA	34	52	44	96	2
65	SANDILA	Sandila	hardoi	SANDILA	45	15	0	15	2
66	SANSARPUR	Gola	Khiri	SANSARPUR	60	22	135	157	1
67	SEHWAJ NAGAR	Sadar	Shahjhanpur	SEHWAJ NAGAR	37	143	11	154	2
68	SINDHAULI	Powanyan	Shahjhanpur	SINDHAULI	27	85	5	90	1
69	SOM	Sandila	Hardoi	SOM	27	112	6	118	2

**Thank You**