


## CHAPTER- V

### CONSUMERS OF THE ELECTRIC SOCIETY

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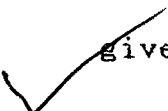
## CHAPTER- V

### CONSUMERS OF THE ELECTRIC SOCIETY

#### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

Most of the consumers of Electric Society reside in rural area. Electric power consumption in the rural area is primarily for agricultural and domestic lighting. A very small amount of electricity is consumed for small scale and cottage industries. The Electric Society has always given due emphasis on pumpset-energisation. The Electric Society provides electricity facility to various consumers such as agricultural, industrial, commercial and residential, etc.

Yearwise details of the consumers of the Electric Society are given in Table 5.1.



**TABLE 5.1 : STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF CONSUMERS OF  
THE ELECTRIC SOCIETY**

Year	Agri- culture consumers	HT consumers	LT consumers	Commercial & domestic consumers	Street light	Electri- fied villages & %	Total con- sumers
70-71	7,759	9	259	5,701	27	103/64	13,755
71-72	8,260	12	321	6,703	36	107/66	15,332
72-73	9,044	19	384	7,414	38	111/69	16,899
73-74	10,126	20	440	8,354	44	118/73	18,987
74-75	11,242	26	496	9,209	54	136/84	21,027
75-76	12,108	36	571	9,910	61	145/90	22,686
76-77	13,492	40	649	10,696	79	162/100	24,956
77-78	15,393	44	722	11,665	103	-	27,927
78-79	16,727	48	796	13,695	111	-	31,377
79-80	18,168	53	869	17,131	123	-	36,344
80-81	19,556	58	924	19,154	126/(4911)	-	39,818
81-82	21,971	61	1017	21,895	133/(5095)	163/-	45,077
82-83	24,513	68	1132	24,768	150/5453	165/-	50,631
83-84	26,915	75	1238	27,450	151/5497		55,829
84-85	28,613	80	1361	30,667	163/5722		60,884
85-86	30,462	89	1497	34,447	166/5993		66,661
86-87	32,757	94	1667	38,350	166/6211		73,034
87-88	34,492	97	1802	42,259	166/6518		78,816

Source : Compiled from Annual Reports of the Electric Society.

Note : Bracket figures shows number of lamps.

## 5.2 AGRICULTURAL CONSUMERS

Electric-pumpsets are a very cheap source of energy for lifting ground water resources for irrigation purpose. Government of Maharashtra took the decision to make available optional tariff (HP: flat rate or metered tariff) to the agricultural consumers in the State from 1 st July 1977. The rate of HP (flat rate) tariff applicable to the agricultural consumers of the Electric Society with effect from 1/7/1977 was Rs. 180 per H.P. This HP tariff charges changed from time to time. The HP tariff was changed to Rs. 100 per HP per year with effect from April 1988. The rates applicable to the agricultural consumers with effect from 1 st Febraury 1989 are as follows:

For agricultural consumers only

- i) HP tariff Rs. 100/HP per year
- ii) meter tariff 16 paise per kwh of electricity cosumed

✓ Details , for 18 years of the agricultural service connections given by the Electric Society are given in Table 5.2.

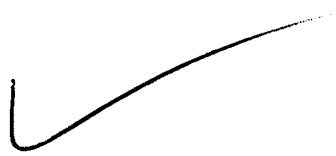


TABLE 5.2 : STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF AGRICULTURAL CONSUMERS

Year	Total consumers	Total agri-cultural consumers	Increase of Agricultural consumers during the year
1970-71	13,755	7,759 (56.4)	-
1971-72	15,332	8,260 (53.9)	501
1972-73	16,899	9,044 (53.5)	784
1973-74	18,987	10,126 (53.3)	1082
1974-75	21,027	11,242 (53.5)	1116
1975-76	22,686	12,108 (53.4)	866
1976-77	24,956	13,492 (54.1)	1384
1977-78	27,927	15,393 (55.1)	1901
1978-79	31,377	16,727 (53.3)	1334
1979-80	36,344	18,168 (50.0)	1441
1980-81	39,818	19,556 (49.1)	1388
1981-82	45,077	21,971 (48.7)	2415
1982-83	50,631	24,513 (48.4)	2542
1983-84	55,829	26,915 (48.2)	2402
1984-85	60,884	28,613 (47.0)	1698
1985-86	66,661	30,462 (45.7)	1849
1986-87	73,034	32,757 (44.9)	2295
1987-88	78,816	34,492 (43.8)	1735

Source : Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Electric Society

Note : Figures in brackets are percentage to the total consumers.

### 5.3 INDUSTRIAL CONSUMERS (HT)

There are five sugar factories, two distilleries, one glass factory, two spinning mills, two paper mills, tiles factory, ginning mills etc. in the area of operation of the Electric Society. The Electric Society has supplied electricity to all industries in Shrirampur and Rahuri talukas. The factories are spread in eastern and western sides of the Shrirampur town. The eastern industrial colony of Shrirampur town started before 10 to 15 years, while the MIDC has recently started working in the western part of the town.

Industrial consumers are important consumers of the Electric Society, because of the higher tariff they pay. The Electric Society has been working in the rural area and the electricity consumption of Industrial Sector is very low; only 8 to 10 % electric load (kw) is connected to this sector.

In February 1971, the total number of HT consumers were only 9 and this number has increased to 97 by the end of 1987-88.

### 5.4 INDUSTRIAL CONSUMERS (LT)

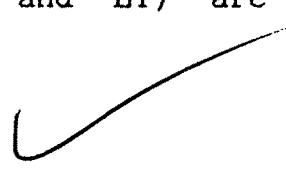
The industries requiring less than 60 HP electric load are called 'Low Tension' (LT) industrial consumers. The

Electric Society took charge on February 28, 1971 from the MSEB. The total number of LT consumers were 259 in February 1971. The total number of LT consumers increased up to 1802 by the end of 1988; and near about 7 to 8 % electric load (kw) was connected to industrial (LT) consumers.

#### 5.5 PUBLIC WATER WORKS

Drinking water is the most important facility, which is provided by the Municipalities and Grampanchayats in their area. The Electric Society provides electricity facility to public water works section of Municipalities and Gram Panchayats. At the beginning 30 kw electric load was connected to such public water works. Such electric load was shown separately upto 1983-84. From thereafter the Electric Society has merged this electricity load with LT consumers.

Details of industrial consumers (both HT and LT) are given in Table 5.3.



**TABLE 5.3 : STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL  
(HT & LT) CONSUMERS.**

Year	Total consumers	Total Industrial consumers	Industrial consumers increased during the year
1970-71	13,755	268 (2.0)	-
1971-72	15,332	333 (2.2)	65
1972-73	16,899	403 (2.4)	70
1973-74	18,987	460 (2.4)	57
1974-75	21,027	522 (2.5)	62
1975-76	22,138	607 (2.7)	85
1976-77	24,956	669 (2.8)	82
1977-78	27,927	766 (2.7)	77
1978-79	31,377	844 (2.7)	78
1979-80	36,344	922 (2.5)	78
1980-81	39,818	982 (2.5)	60
1981-82	45,077	1,078 (2.4)	96
1982-83	50,631	1,200 (2.4)	122
1983-84	55,829	1,313 (2.4)	113
1984-85	60,884	1,441 (2.4)	128
1985-86	66,661	1,586 (2.4)	145
1986-87	73,034	1,761 (2.4)	175
1987-88	78,816	1,899 (2.4)	138

Source : Compiled from the Annual Reports of the  
Electric Society.

Note : Figures in brackets are percentages.

#### 5.6 COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL CONSUMERS

Commercial and residential consumers occupy the top position on the percentage basis (with a range of 41.5% to 53.6%) in the list of total consumers. This is shown in



detail year-wise for 18 years, in Table 5.4 given below. However, electricity consumed by these commercial and residential consumers is at a low level of around 8 to 9% of the total connected load.

**TABLE 5.4 : STATEMENT SHOWING COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL CONSUMERS.**

Year	Total consumers	Total commercial and residential consumers	Increase during the year
1970-71	13,755	5,701 (41.4)	-
1971-72	15,332	6,703 (43.7)	1,002
1972-73	16,899	7,414 (43.9)	711
1973-74	18,987	8,354 (44.0)	940
1974-75	21,027	9,209 (43.8)	855
1975-76	22,686	9,910 (43.7)	701
1976-77	24,956	10,696 (42.9)	786
1977-78	27,927	11,665 (41.8)	969
1978-79	31,377	13,695 (43.7)	2,030
1979-80	36,344	17,131 (47.1)	3,436
1980-81	39,818	19,154 (48.1)	2,023
1981-82	45,077	21,895 (48.6)	2,741
1982-83	50,631	24,768 (48.9)	2,873
1983-84	55,829	27,450 (49.2)	2,682
1984-85	60,884	30,667 (50.4)	3,217
1985-86	66,661	34,447 (51.7)	3,780
1986-87	73,034	38,350 (52.5)	3,903
1987-88	78,816	42,259 (53.6)	3,909

Source : Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Electric Society

Note : Figures in brackets are percentage to the total consumers.

Two special schemes - a) Janata Service Connection Scheme and b) Economically Weaker Section Scheme - have been started by the Electric Society. The details of these schemes are given below.

a) Janata Service Connection Scheme

This scheme was started in 1977-78 to provide electricity facility to Harijan Bastees, houses constructed under Government aided scheme to labour etc. The Electric Society does not take service connection charges and security deposits from these peoples under this scheme. At the end of November 1988, 2247 Janata Service Connections were given by the Electric Society.

b) Economically Weaker Section Scheme

This scheme was launched by the Electric Society in 1978-79 and it was made applicable to the people having their annual income below Rs.4800. The income certificate has to be taken from Talathi of the concern village.

Under this scheme, there is a facility of paying the deposit and initial service connection charges in easy instalments.

5.7 STREET LIGHT AND VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION

At the time the Electric Society took charge from the MSEB, 103 villages were already electrified and the MSEB had provided the street light facility to 27 villages. Thus the

Electric Society had to provide electricity to the remaining 63 villages and give street light facility to 139 villages.

There were 167 villages coming under the jurisdiction of the Electric Society. Out of these Wavarath, Jambhali and Jambhul villages were excluded from the Society's area of operation. Jainpur and Pachegaon from Newasa Taluka were also excluded. Thus there remained 162 villages in the area of operation of the Electric Society. By the end of 1977 the Electric Society could provide electricity to all these villages and 79 villages received the benefit of street light facility. After 1977 four more villages were added in the area of operation. The Electric Society achieved 100% street light electrification by the end of 1985-86. Thus 100% target of rural electrification was achieved by the Electric Society in time.

Jambhulban village of Rahuri Taluka is located in hilly area. It was not possible to provide electric facility to this village in the normal course. The Electric Society decided to electrify the village with solar energy and in 1985-86 the above work was completed.

Details of the rural electrification and street lights are given in Table 5.5.

TABLE 5.5 : STATEMENT SHOWING STREET LIGHT AND VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION

Year	Total consumers	Total Street light villages (% of total electrification)	Villages provided with street light during the year	Electrified villages (% of electrification)
1970-71	13,755	27 (16.3)	-	103 (64)
1971-72	15,332	36 (21.7)	9	107 (66)
1972-73	16,899	38 (22.9)	2	111 (69)
1973-74	18,987	44 (26.5)	6	118 (73)
1974-75	21,027	54 (32.5)	10	136 (84)
1975-76	22,686	61 (36.8)	7	145 (90)
1976-77	24,956	79 (47.6)	18	162 (100)
1977-78	27,927	103 (62.1)	24	-
1978-79	31,377	111 (66.9)	8	-
1979-80	36,344	123 (74.1)	12	-
1980-81	39,818	126 (75.9)	3	-
1981-82	45,077	133 (80.1)	7	163
1982-83	50,631	150 (90.4)	17	165
1983-84	55,829	151 (91.0)	1	
1984-85	60,884	163 (98.2)	12	
1985-86	66,661	166 (100 )	3	
1986-87	73,034	166 (100 )	-	
1987-88	78,816	166 (100 )	-	

Source : Compiled from the Annual Reports of the  
Electric Society

#### 5.8 CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

Electricity consumption pattern of the Electric Society is mostly uneven. Today, the major portion of the power generated in any region, state or country is utilised by its industrial sector. For example, in Maharashtra almost 46% of

the electrical energy is utilised by the industrial consumers. But in case of the Electric Society, industrial consumption is very low, as the Electric Society is working in the rural area. Out of total purchase of electricity hardly 21.6% consumption is made by the industrial (HT LT & PWW) sector. Agriculture consumers consume most of the electricity from the inception of the Electric Society, agricultural consumers consume more than 65% of the electricity. (It is about 75% at the end of 1987-88, i.e., out of the total purchases of electricity, 3/4 consumption is made by agricultural sector).

✓ The year-wise details of sale of electricity (kwh) to consumers in Table 5.6 given below.

**TABLE 5.6 : STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF ELECTRICITY  
CONSUMPTION**

(kwh in lakhs)

Year	Total energy sold	Agri- culture	Industrial (HT & LT) & P.W.W	Commer- cial & resi- dential	Street light
1970-71	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
1971-72	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
1972-73	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
1973-74	412.41	268.99	113.44	26.86	3.12
1974-75	471.29	324.97	115.39	27.68	3.52
1975-76	517.37	344.89	135.15	33.49	3.84
1976-77	679.16	437.37	198.03	38.80	4.96
1977-78	900.47	597.05	255.06	42.61	5.75
1978-79	1059.81	776.14	225.24	51.85	6.58
1979-80	1009.75	700.03	242.73	60.00	6.99
1980-81	1365.39	1025.05	267.31	65.79	7.24
1981-82	1658.65	1275.76	293.79	81.26	7.84
1982-83	1789.44	1365.87	319.52	95.42	8.63
1983-84	1824.71	1380.04	324.65	109.23	10.79
1984-85	2088.88	1549.05	397.87	127.86	14.10
1985-86	2167.19	1596.22	408.29	147.24	15.44
1986-87	2270.38	1619.38	463.14	171.06	16.80
1987-88	2289.39	1586.29	494.77	191.10	17.23

Source : Compiled from Documents of the Electric  
Society.



TABLE 5.7 : STATEMENT SHOWING PERCENT ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

(Figures in percentages)

Year	Agriculture	Industrial (HT, LT) & PWW.	Commercial and resi- dential	Street light	Total
1970-71	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1972-73	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1973-74	65.23	27.50	6.51	0.76	100
1974-75	68.90	24.48	5.87	0.75	100
1975-76	66.66	26.12	6.47	0.75	100
1976-77	64.40	29.16	5.71	0.73	100
1977-78	66.31	28.32	4.73	0.64	100
1978-79	73.23	21.26	4.89	0.62	100
1979-80	69.33	24.04	5.94	0.69	100
1980-81	75.07	19.58	4.82	0.53	100
1981-82	76.92	17.71	4.90	0.47	100
1982-83	76.33	17.86	5.33	0.48	100
✓ 1983-84	75.63	17.79	5.99 *	0.59	100
1984-85	74.16	19.05	6.12	0.67	100
1985-86	73.65	18.84	6.80	0.71	100
1986-87	71.33	20.40	7.53	0.74	100
1987-88	69.29	21.61	8.35	0.75	100

Source : Compiled from Table 5.6.

#### 5.9 SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY - CONNECTED ELECTRIC LOAD TO

##### VARIOUS CONSUMERS

Connected electricity load is measured in the form of k.w. (kilo watt). Total purchases of electric power is connected to various types of consumers. From the beginning of the Electric Society more than 75% electric load is connected to agriculture sector and remaining electricity load

is connected to other consumers. By the end of 1987-88 also near about 75% electric load was connected to agriculture sector.

The year-wise details of connected electricity load is in Table 5.8 given below.

**TABLE 5.8 : STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF CONNECTED ELECTRIC LOAD TO CONSUMERS**

Year	Agriculture consumers (KW)	Industrial consumers (HT, LT & PWW) (KW)	Commercial & residential (KW)	Street light	Total electric load (KW)
1971-72	30,670	5,935	3,289	90	39,984
1972-73	31,363	6,553	2,361	87	40,364
1973-74	34,838	7,068	2,776	101	44,783
1974-75	38,435	8,533	3,190	105	50,263
1975-76	41,277	9,761	3,544	115	54,697
1976-77	45,669	12,587	4,011	139	62,406
1977-78	50,972	13,845	4,485	168	69,470
1978-79	54,618	15,017	4,990	179	74,804
1979-80	58,491	15,870	5,690	194	80,245
1980-81	62,239	16,766	6,456	202	85,663
1981-82	69,048	17,622	7,213	210	94,093
1982-83	76,288	19,182	8,082	226	1,03,778
1983-84	83,124	20,740	9,113	227	1,13,204
1984-85	87,948	23,054	9,935	248	1,21,180
1985-86	93,588	28,083	11,030	268	1,32,969
1986-87	1,06,392	24,110	12,143	278	1,42,923
1987-88	1,12,255	24,216	13,271	294	1,50,036

Source : Compiled from Official Documents of the Electric Society

It may be noted that from 1972-73 30 kw. electric load was connected to the Public Water Works.



The Electric Society merged the above consumer with the Industrial (LT) Consumers from 1984-85. So in this table, electric load of PWW is included in Industrial Consumers right from the very beginning.

Electric supply - connected electric load to various consumers in the following form of percentage.

TABLE 5.9 : STATEMENT SHOWING THE ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PATTERN IN PERCENTAGES.

(Figures in percentages)

Year	Agriculture	Industrial (HT, LT & PWW)	Commercial and resi- dential	Street light	Total
1971-72	76.71	14.84	8.23	0.22	100
1972-73	77.70	16.23	5.85	0.22	100
1973-74	77.79	15.78	6.20	0.23	100
1974-75	76.47	16.97	6.35	0.21	100
1975-76	75.46	17.85	6.48	0.21	100
1976-77	73.18	20.17	6.43	0.22	100
1977-78	73.37	19.93	6.46	0.24	100
1978-79	73.01	20.08	6.67	0.24	100
1979-80	72.89	19.78	7.09	0.24	100
1980-81	72.65	19.57	7.54	0.24	100
1981-82	73.33	18.73	7.67	0.22	100
1982-83	73.51	18.48	7.79	0.22	100
1983-84	73.43	18.32	8.05	0.20	100
1984-85	72.58	19.02	8.20	0.20	100
1985-86	70.38	21.12	8.30	0.20	100
1986-87	74.44	16.87	8.50	0.19	100
1987-88	74.82	16.14	8.84	0.20	100

Source : Compiled from the Official Documents of the Electric Society.

#### 5.10 PROJECT MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

System improvement works are necessary for reducing line loss and also providing electricity supply regularly and without interruption. Due to low voltage lift irrigation motor coils get burnt several times every year, each time needy about Rs.700 to 800 for rewinding and reservicing. Due to excessive high voltage at the night time, the filament light at pumpshed, home, street, and pathway blow off. Every replacement costs over Rs.6 on an average. Due to frequent power supply interruptions, a man has to be kept at the pumpset watching for resumption of power supply to restart the pumpset. The crops get withered especially during summer months due to failure of motors and transformers, or interruption continuing for long period.

In order to avoid the above types of losses of the consumer, the Electric Society tries various system improvement schemes. Checking and repairing of transformers, maintaining and repairing HT/LT lines, checking HT/LT lines and stringing it properly, link grading, meter checking, erection of transformers at proper place, checking and repairing distribution boxes, reconducting, etc. are the important works that are included in the system improvement schemes.

The work done by the Electric Society in this connection may be summarised thus :

Year	Checking, repairing & replacement of transformers	HT & LT lines repairs & maintenance	Meter repairs (No.)	Total amount provided Rs. (lakhs)
1970-71	Six transformers were in disorder. They are changed for better working.	Stringing HT & LT lines for proper working	Meter checking & changed stuck-up meters	5.00
1971-72	137 transformers were repaired. Replacement of 76 distribution boxes was done	Stringing HT & LT lines for proper working	Checking & sealing the meter	5.15
1976-77	Transformers Checking = 4039; Maintenance of transformers = 3227	HT line guarding -205 span; LT line guarding lessing 1343 span; Change in Service connection wire =2826; HT & LT lines maintenance =43579 spans; Terminal seal cover 11482 meter	Meter checking = 55392; Replacement of meter = 5350	10.37

Year	Checking, repairing & replacement of transformers	HT & LT lines repairs maintenance	Meter repairs (No.)	Total amount provided Rs. (lakhs)
1977-78	Checking and repairing of 4722 transformers Erection of 98 new transformers	HT line guarding 613 span; LT line guarding, linking = 4524 span Ht & LT lines maintenance 52.96 kms.	Meter Cheking = 43435 Replacement of meters = 2845 Terminal seal-9105	22.86
1984-85	Transformer repair centre started in 1981-82. Proper placement of transformer. ✓ Repairing and maintenance of 214 transformers.	Regular repairs and maintenance of HT & LT lines. System improvement work of 80km HT lines & 40km LT lines	N.A.	45.60
1985-86	Repairing and maintenance of 178 transformers. Replacement of transformers at proper places. Changed over-loaded transformers	System improvement work of 50 km HT lines & 78km of LT lines. Circuit & reconducting of 400km LT lines	N.A.	26.9

Year	Checking, repairing & replacement of transformers	HT & LT lines repairs maintenance	Meter repairs (No.)	Total amount provided Rs. (lakhs)
1986-87	Repairing and maintenance of 189 transformers.	System improvement work of 30km HT & 75km of LT lines. Double circuit reconducting & linking of LT lines for supplying proper voltage of electricity	N.A.	51.13
1987-88	Repairing and maintenance of 201 transformers. Replacement of over loaded transformers and erection of proper high capacity transformers.	System improvement work of 40km HT lines & 10km LT lines. Reconducting double circuit linking of 130km LT lines	N.A.	52.00

#### 5.11 LINE LOSS

The difference between quantum of energy generated and energy actually sold indicates the level of "transmission and distribution losses." Such line losses also depend upon remoteness of generating station, length of transmission lines, types of load pattern and voltage rating. These losses

are calculated around 3 to 7 percent on the basis of observing the above mentioned factors.

The Electric Society has no problem of transmission losses, but has the problem of distribution losses. Difference between electric units purchased from the MSEB and sales is the distribution line loss of the Electric Society. The percentage of line loss is low in HT lines and high in LT lines. Hence the Electric Society's line loss percentage has been very high from its inception.

There are two types of line loss i) Technical line loss ii) Commercial line loss. Transformer has its own line loss which is called "Technical line loss." It is assumed to be inevitable. However, these can also be kept within the limit by proper planning of distribution layout, proper size of conductor, ensuring high power factor for the motive power load etc.

The theft of electricity, non charging of proper electric bill, incorrect meter reading, defective meter etc. are the reason for commercial losses.

Technical line losses are inevitable; but they can be reduced by proper planning of the system. But the commercial losses, on the other hand, could be completely eliminated by proper check over the meter readers. Such line losses should not exceed 20%. But the Electric Society has more line loss. At the beginning it was near about 50%. The Electric Society

suffered heavy losses because the MSEB charged electric bill on line loss units also.

According to a scientific calculation line loss should not be more than 20%. But actually the line loss of the Electric Society is higher than the standard percentage. By various efforts, percentage of line loss was brought down to 30% at the end of 1977-78. The Electric Society invited M/S Tata Consulting Services for the purpose of investigation of the problem of line loss. On implementation of the recommendations of the Tata Consultancy Services the line loss percentage has now come down to 15%.

Various steps taken by the Electric Society for reduction of line loss are as follows :

a) Technical line loss

- i) Proper planning of system
- ii) Correct size of conductor
- iii) Erection of transformers at proper places
- iv) Proper voltage regulation
- v) System improvement work
- vi) Replacing under loaded transformer
- vii) Installation of LT capacitors

b) Commercial losses

- i) Replacement of stuck-up meters
- ii) Periodical testing of meters

- iii) Correct meter reading
- iv) Realistic assessment of defective recording by meters
- v) Review of consumption pattern
- vi) Sealing of terminal
- vii) Appointment of Vigilance cell
- viii) Training of meter readers
- ix) Check on meter movement

Details of yearly line loss percentages are given in Table 5.10 below.

TABLE 5.10 : STATEMENT SHOWING LINE LOSS PERCENTAGE OF THE ELECTRIC SOCIETY.

Year	Line loss percentage
1970-71	49.65
1971-72	54.64
1972-73	41.78
1973-74	35.00
1974-75	35.98
1975-76	36.18
1976-77	32.22
1977-78	30.00
1978-79	30.00
1979-80	25.00
1980-81	25.00
1981-82	15.00
1982-83	15.00
1983-84	15.00
1984-85	15.00
1985-86	15.00
1986-87	15.00
1987-88	15.00

Source : Compiled from the Official Documents of the Electric Society.