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6-10. V.Lavanya Reddy- Gachibowli, A.Shankar Rao-Kamareddy, Gajendar Goud-Shabad, Gopal Reddy-Hanamkonda, P.Vittal Rao- Kamareddy

Response to Dr. S. Thirupathaiah

S.No. Summary of Objections / Suggestions Response of the Licensee 1 In many villages of Telangana the transformers are not properly fenced to protect from electrocution. As a result, there are accidents to the tune of loss of life. In public floating area SPDCL has provided fencing to all identified locations and taken all safety measurements by height raising of plinths. 2 In many villages the electric supply live wires are not properly fitted and find hanging in the fields and beside the village roads. Recently three persons died in Nizamabad District, as they came in contact with hanging live wire in an agricultural field (Our fact finding report is separately submitted) DISCOMs are continuously engaging in consumer awareness programs through pamphlets, banners, advertisements, social media, and workshops to improve grievance redressal and electrical safety awareness. 3 The Distribution system in the villages is very chaotic with low/high voltage fluctuations. Progress for rectification of Poor distribution infrastructure is as follows: 1 Type of work Rectified Intermediate Poles 3425 3 The Distribution system in the villages is very chaotic with low/high voltage fluctuations. Progress for rectification of Poor distribution infrastructure is as follows: 1 Intermediate Poles 3425 6 Ho/LT fuses to DTRs 5016 6 Ho/LT fuses to DTRs 5016 6 Engring 5016 <th>1.Dr. S. District,</th> <th colspan="3">1.Dr. S. Thirupathaiah (State General Secretary), Human Rights Forum (HRF), Telangana State Committee, Jammikunta, Karimnagar District, Phone No.9849228212, Email: <u>drthirupathi.ped@gmail.com</u></th>	1.Dr. S. District,	1.Dr. S. Thirupathaiah (State General Secretary), Human Rights Forum (HRF), Telangana State Committee, Jammikunta, Karimnagar District, Phone No.9849228212, Email: <u>drthirupathi.ped@gmail.com</u>			
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3 The Distribution system in the villages is very chaotic with low/high voltage fluctuations. Progress for rectification of Poor distribution infrastructure is as follows: 1 Type of work Rectified 1 Intermediate Poles 3425 Restringing 3183 Bent Poles 4866 HG/LT fuses to DTRs 5016	2	In many villages the electric supply live wires are not properly fitted and find hanging in the fields and beside the village roads. Recently three persons died in Nizamabad District, as they came in contact with hanging live wire in an agricultural field (Our fact finding report is separately submitted)	DISCOMs are continuously awareness programs throug advertisements, social media, a grievance redressal and electric TGSPDCL is committed to en due to electrical accidents are b working round the clock toward taking active measures for precautions and safety measure in each district.	engaging in h pamphlet and workshop cal safety awa sure that fat prought down ds this goal. creating awa es during car	n consumer s, banners, os to improve areness. ality/ injuries to 0 and are TGSPDCL is areness and mpaigns held
HG/LT fuses to DTRs 5016	3	The Distribution system in the villages is very chaotic with low/high voltage fluctuations.	Progress for rectification infrastructure is as follows: Type of work Intermediate Poles Restringing Bant Poles	of Poor Rectified 3425 3183 4866	distribution
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rencing 003			Fencing	663	
Raising of Plinth 558			Raising of Plinth	558	

		For TGSPDCL year on year electrical accidents are coming down due to various factors like awareness programs on how to avoid electric accidents in the field are being conducted to the general public and strengthening of Distribution network, taking up of renovation and Modernization works to the network. TGSPDCL is committed to bring down the accidents to 0.
4	Earlier BRS Government announced free electricity, to Dhobi and Barber communities, who are running small establishments. Now the field level Bill Collectors are pestering these communities to pay bills. They say, it appears, that the Govt. is not paying to the Board, reimbursed amounts.	The said Schemes are continued.

Response to Dr. Narasimha Reddy Donthi

2.Di	2.Dr. Narasimha Reddy Donthi, Public Policy Expert, Member, state Advisory Committee, Telangana State Electricity Regulatory		
S.No.	Summary of Objections / Suggestions	Response of the Licensee	
	Specific Suggestions	•	
1	Revamp Annual Revenue Requirement process to simplify and standardize.	Objectors point is noted and welcome. The Licensee will abide by the decision and directions of the Hon'ble Commission in this regard.	
2	DISCOMs and other agencies should upload their ARR business plans, along with excel sheets. This kind of data sharing helps in analyzing, monitoring and providing proper inputs on time.	The Licensee has submitted the requisite ARR filings and the required excel formats for the current submission to the Hon'ble Commission. The same is available in the TGERC website.	
3	Generating capacity is become 'excess' simply because DISCOMs feel market purchases are cheaper. CMD has been quoted in media for saving money by resorting to 'external' purchases. TGERC needs to unravel this.	For the estimation of power purchase in the ARR filings, the Licensee has projected hourly demand in MW basis and estimates the power procurement required based on MW matching for the respective hourly blocks based on available generation capacities. In some instances, where available generation capacities are unable to meet the projected MW demand, the Licensee procures short- term purchases from the market to meet the shortfall. However during the course of the year, Telangana state is pursuing market purchases in cases where the market prices are lower than the VC in order to further optimize the power purchase cost which will ultimately benefit the end consumer. The licensee does not consider this methodology for the ARR filing as it is not possible to project real-time market prices.	
4	A big contribution is the government subsidy for agriculture into electricity sector. This is based on agricultural consumption. For this	The Licensee had previously invited the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) for studying methodology for	
	reason, proper, verifiable estimation of agricultural consumption is	the estimation of agricultural sales and ISI had	
	required. Scientific methods can be adopted to improve the	recommended stratified random sampling	
	estimations of agricultural consumption.	methodology for estimating agricultural sales.	
5	Prayas recommendation for setting up an inter-departmental	The Licensee will abide by the directions of the	

	committee to study the causes of DISCOM losses and suggest measures to reduce them over a period of time. SAC can also take a parallel study.	Hon'ble Commission in this regard.
6	In Telangana, quality of supply and resultant accidents need serious focus.	The defects available in distribution network i.e., leaned poles, damaged poles, loose lines, low clearance, road crossings, low transformer plinths etc., are being identifying in the field and its rectification is being taken up duly procuring men and materials, to avoid electrical accidents. From the above the accidents were reduced year on year.
	Comments on Telangana Clean and Green	Energy Policy 2024
1	It does not assess how and why clean energy is required within Telangana. Outlining why this policy is necessary and its intended outcome is a primary step in policy formulation. In the absence of such a background to this policy, an clear, measurable objective of reducing emissions, natural resource conservation and sustainability is missing.	Analyzing the need for the policy and defining its objectives were the inception for crafting a comprehensive energy policy. During the stakeholder meeting on January 3, 2025, stakeholders were briefed about the outlined need for a clean energy policy within Telangana. Various stakeholders from the energy sector across India participated in this meeting where the necessity for such a policy was shown and discussed. The reasons for the policy's importance, which were presented and discussed during the meeting, include:
		 The previous solar policy had expired in 2020, and there was a lack of dedicated policies for other renewable energy (RE) sources such as wind, pumped storage, and other forms of RE, as well as for RE manufacturing including Green Hydrogen & Bio fuels. To address the growing energy demand within Telangana. To fulfill the Renewable Purchase Obligation. To address the intermittency of renewable energy sources through the utilization of storage technologies.

		5) To support the production of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives.
		Analyzing the necessity for the policy and defining its objectives were the foundation for formulating a comprehensive energy policy
2	This policy is silent on human resources, financial, legal, safety and operational aspects.	During the stakeholder meeting held on January 3, 2025, details were shared regarding potential investments and the projected job opportunities to be generated in the state over the next 10 years through the implementation of this policy. This information was also disseminated to the public through various media channels. Some references to these announcements can be found in the following sources: 1) https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/hyderabad/t-green-energy-policy-aims-at-rs-2-lakh-cr- investments-11-jobs/articleshow/116972577.cms 2) https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/telangana/ 2025/Jan/06/telangana-clean-and-green-energy- policy-unveiled 3) https://ntvtelugu.com/news/telangana-cabinet- approves-clean-and-green-energy-policy-2025- 737142.html In addressing the operational aspects of the policy, details were provided regarding the nodal agency
		operation, and other pertinent information. Safety aspects encompassing various aspects within the energy policy will adhere to the existing Standards of Performance (SOP) and other safety
		regulations mandated by the government. Since these safety measures align with established

		guidelines, they are not explicitly detailed separately within the policy. Any more information required by developers regarding the Telangana Clean and Green Energy Policy will be given by nodal agency from time to time based on necessity.
3	Overall, this policy has taken the form of a scheme than a policy. It has lot of gaps, because of under-assessment of resources, opportunities, barriers and strategies.	The Telangana clean and green energy policy, unveiled on January 11, 2025, followed extensive consultations with relevant departments within the state and stakeholders nationwide. The policy launch included the revelation of anticipated opportunities, projected investments, and other pertinent details to the public. Emphasizing its adaptability, the policy explicitly states, "The policy may be reviewed from time to time in view of any changing requirements." This proactive approach ensures that the policy remains responsive to evolving needs, with continuous updates and additional information being shared by the designated nodal agency as necessary.
4	There are several factors such as social, economic, environmental, ecological, technological and scientific aspects to this policy. There is no assessment of the inter play between these factors.	Extensive deliberation was dedicated to multiple facets encompassing social, economic, environmental, ecological, technological, and scientific dimensions within the framework of the clean and green energy policy. Considerations were made regarding various elements, including carbon emissions reduction, the provision of supplementary incentives to support women and minorities, the promotion of innovative technologies, the enhancement of workforce skills through up skilling initiatives, the facilitation of economic advancement by attracting investments to the state, and the commitment to driving technological advancements within the energy sector. These aspects were explicitly addressed in the policy document.
5	Each of the alternatives have a different set of challenges - hydrogen	The selection of renewable technologies considers

	remainsunproven, BESS is expensive, RE has low PLF and day time	the diverse challenges posed by each option.
	supply limitations, vehicle fuels have distribution issues, PSP, WIE	Suggested Renewable energy mix is proposed after
		assessing the states potential in maximizing the
		energy output Telangana strategically capitalizes on
		its significant solar and wind potential. The state
		aims to enhance capacity utilization by harnessing
		its abundant solar and wind resources, with surplus
		energy being channeled through battery storage
		solutions for efficient management. Each
		technology's merits and demerits will be scrutinized
		based on individual project requirements to guide
		informed decision-making and advance sustainable
		energy development initiatives.
6	This policy is not SMART - Specific, Measurable, Achievable,	The policy has clear and specific objectives that can
	Relevant and Timely- fully, even though traces of these criteria can be	be measured, achieved, and are relevant. The
	found here and there.	targets for capacities by FY 30 and FY 35 are
		technology-wise and have set timelines, showing
		that the policy is designed with achievable and timely
		objectives in mind. The policy overall aligns with the
		principles of deing SIVIAR I.

7	Telangana has to evolve a policy that aims to provide households, manufacturing andbusinesses with a secure, sustainable, competitive, and affordable energy supply, witha focus on diversifying energy sources, improving energy efficiency, and promotingresearch and innovation in low-carbon and clean energy technologies. In fact, Clean and Green energy policy can be a set of policies and regulations to helpthe transition in Telangana towards a low-carbon economy, including measures topromote energy efficiency, increase the use of renewable energy, and improve thefunctioning of the internal energy market.	The current Energy policy in Telangana strategically plans for capacity additions aligned with anticipated state demand. By diversifying energy sources and maximizing renewable energy utilization, the policy ensures a secure, sustainable, and affordable energy supply that caters to evolving needs. This demand-focused strategy underscores the commitment to delivering reliable energy solutions. Furthermore, to drive research and innovation for improved energy efficiency, the state government is dedicated to establishing an incubation center. This facility will collaborate with startups, academia, research institutions, and energy industry players to identify and scale up inventive solutions and products in the clean energy sector. Such initiatives not only foster a culture of innovation but also
		contribute to enhancing energy efficiency and promoting the adoption of low-carbon technologies in the state.
9	There is no visible and tangible prioritisation between different sources of energy	The proposed renewable energy mix in Telangana has been carefully crafted by evaluating the state's capacity to optimize energy output from renewables. By outlining target capacity additions for FY 30 and FY 35, the policy underscores a prioritization strategy.
10	Biofuels seem to be ignored for whatever reason, not that is good and recommendable.But there are already biofuel units in Telangana.	Clear guidelines pertaining to development of biofuels in the state are provided in the clause 13 of the Telangana clean and green energy policy released vide G.O.Ms No 02 dated 11.01.2025. The same can be accessed through the following link <u>https://tgredco.telangana.gov.in/Updates_2025/Telan</u> <u>gana_Clean_and_Green_Energy_Policy_2025.pdf</u>
11	Land for solar and other RE projects is a major issue. In the absence of a land usepolicy, trade-offs between different purposes of	Land usage as mentioned in this query will be as per existing state guidelines and any revisions thereof
	land use can be detrimental toenvironment, ecology and food security.	will be adequately published prior to adoption
12	Resources for this policy, especially the investment from both	Resources for this policy are quantified in terms of

	government and privatesources has not been quantified.	capacity additions targeted for FY30 and FY35. With the mentioned target capacity additions potential investments over next 10 years is projected and same has been shared through various media channels. Some references to these announcements can be found in the following sources: 1) https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/hyderabad/t- green-energy-policy-aims-at-rs-2-lakh-cr- investments-11-jobs/articleshow/116972577.cms 2) https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/telangana/ 2025/Jan/06/telangana-clean-and-green-energy- policy-unveiled 3) https://ntvtelugu.com/news/telangana-cabinet- approves-clean-and-green-energy-policy-2025-
13	Employment potential of this policy needs assessment. Since new technologies are onthe anvil, training, skilling and capacity building activities have to be integrated intothe policy. Transition includes rehabilitation of job losses as well, which has toprioritized.	737142.html During the stakeholder meeting held on January 3, 2025, details were shared regarding projected job opportunities to be generated in the state over the next 10 years through the implementation of this policy. This information was also disseminated to the public through various media channels. Some references to these announcements can be found in the following sources: 1) https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/hyderabad/t-green-energy-policy-aims-at-rs-2-lakh-cr-investments-11-jobs/articleshow/116972577.cms 2) https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/telangana/2025/Jan/06/telangana-clean-and-green-energy-policy-unveiled 3) https://ntvtelugu.com/news/telangana-cabinet-approves-clean-and-green-energy-policy-2025-737142.html

		To encourage capacity building and upskilling the state government is dedicated to establishing an incubation center. This facility will collaborate with startups, academia, research institutions, and energy industry players to identify and scale up inventive solutions and products in the clean energy sector.
14	Energy use sectors, industries, urban residential and agriculture, need to be integrated into policy objectives	The target capacity has been determined by considering all the energy use sectors and their expected usage for the next 10 years. The first two objectives i.e., Ensure energy security for Telangana and Provide reliable and affordable power have been added considering energy use sectors.
15	Barriers to achieve the targets have not been identified distinctly.	Barriers are not called out explicitly in the policy. Effort has been made and incentives are crafted to overcome the barriers.
16	Floating solar projects compete with and impede other needs/ environmental services of the water bodies.	Floating solar projects under this policy will be undertaken as per the relevant norms in force.
17	The economics of roof top solar projects need to be established. Within the solarphotovoltaics, cost of installing the systems at different locations, farms, wastelands,waterbodies, building tops, etc., can be a determining factor.	As technology improves, the costs for the various technologies are expected to decrease; outlined costs of installing the systems might not be relevant over the applicability period (10 years) of the policy.
18	A regulatory instrument for solar projects, particularly roof top, needs to be developed.	The current policy framework already includes a project monitoring committee tasked with overseeing various aspects of renewable energy projects, including rooftop solar projects. This committee comprises members responsible for monitoring feasibility studies, project implementation, and procurement status to meet Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) targets as outlined in the policy.
19	Energy transition in this policy is not geared to converting existing convention energyproduction to RE or clean energy, but rather new capacity addition being focused onRE. For example, Telangana has a total contracted capacity of25 GW, out of which thermalis 14 GW. As per the policy, by 2034-35, thermal would be 17 GW, 3 GW above thecurrent capacity. This is not reduction. There is no retirement. On the other hand,overall	The policy aims to deliver clean and green power in an optimal manner to the consumers at an affordable cost. The State GENCO and the Central Generating Plants and IPPs are making efforts in meeting the norms prescribed in the regulations with regards efficiencies and emissions. The Policy aims to improve the position of RE within the generation mix

	contracted capacity is envisaged to increase from 25 GW to 66 GW.	to ensure that majority of the power generated is
20	Emissions from 14 GW coal-based energy (thennal) would increase to 17 GW in thenext 10 years an average coal power plant emits	through clean renewable sources.
	about 1 tonne of CO2 per megawatthour(MWh). This is not clean	
	energy transition, simply because there is no reduction, but increase in	
	coal-based energy.	
21	Electricity production is planned to increase to 66 GW, from 25 GW. Emissionpotential of the targeted energy capacity needs	State's carbon intensity (carbon emissions in process of energy generation) was assessed and the
	assessment and can be one of theparameters of transition to clean	findings from this assessment have been shared
	energy. Basically, an emission reduction index shouldbe developed to	with public. Reference -
	plan and map emissions reduction.	https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/telangana/s
		tate-aims-to-attract-198-lakh-crore-investment-114-l-
		policy/article69065421 acc
		policy/article03003421.ece
22	This growth of 41 GW in the next 10 years is most probably based on	Telangana is in a unique situation wherein the state
	electricity demandassessment. How does this new 41 GW gets	provides 24x7 free supply to agricultural consumers.
	integrated into the current electricity usagepattern given the barriers	The policy envisages integration of RE capacities to
	In the form of merit order dispatch, fixed charges, RPOS, etc.?	support the state in meeting peak electrical demand
		for RESS and RSP to support the integration of RE
		and to ensure zero RE curtailment
23	Impact on aquatic diversity due to Pumped Storage Projects	The different projects under this policy will be
20	(PSP) and floatingRE needs to be assessed too, given the potential	undertaken as per the relevant norms in force.
	for increase in temperature, habitatdestruction, species displacement	
	and altered food webs.	
	Pumped storage hydropower (PSH) plants can have siguificant	
	effects on aquaticdiversity, both upstream and downstream of the	
	reservoir.	
24	Deployment Floating solar panels (FPV) in water bodies raises	The different projects under this policy will be
	concerns aboutpotential impacts on aquatic diversity. Key impacts	undertaken as per the relevant norms in force.
	audity and aquatic life) water quality changes (reduction in surlicht	
	quality and aqualic life), water qualitychanges (reduction in sunlight	
	acuatic flora and fauna) materials and durability (degrade over time	
	potentially leaching harmful substances into the water) installation	
	potentially leading harman substances into the water), installation	

	and maintenance(disrupt local water bodies through increased boat traffic, potential leakage of lubricantsor fuels, and other mechanical disturbances).	
25	This policy needs to come up with an estimated capital expenditure on Renewableenergy sources	The policy is expected to attract investments worth INR 1.98 Lakh crores. Further, the estimated capital expenditure is not disclosed as 1) As technology improves, the capex requirements for the various technologies are expected to decrease, and 2) disclosure of capex might skew developer bids which will impair competitive price discovery. Further, we expect the developer to innovative and bring in the possible technology will reduce the tariff burden on the end consumers.
26	Energy finance discussion is not here. Financial commitments provide authenticity tothe government obligations enunciated under this policy.	Financial incentives mentioned in the policy play a pivotal role in this framework, providing developers with the necessary support and motivation to undertake renewable energy projects. These incentives serve as a mechanism to reward successful project completion within set timelines, reinforcing the government's dedication to fostering a conducive environment for renewable energy development and adoption.
27	This policy is mostly tuned towards replacing fuels - fuel transition - not energytransition per se. The focus is more on vehicle electrification and transport fuel energy,including hydrogen, BESS, energy charging stations, etc.	The Telangana Clean and Green Energy Policy 2025 is developed as an over reaching policy covering energy transition with the aim of replacing fossil fuel based generation with renewable sources. The policy also covers aspects such as EV charging stations (for transport electrification), BESS (for RE integration related grid stability), and green hydrogen which is also relevant to energy transition.
28	A National Energy transition programme has to be worked out in	Presently, MNRE is the nodal Ministry of the
	Council may be established tobring about a consultative and shared	and renewable energy. The Hon'ble Commission is
	programme of transition.	requested to take a view in this regard.
29	This policy needs a provision of periodic performance review and	The policy envisions the constitution of a Project

	evaluation and toensure linkage with related central government guidelines/ directions. There is amention of review, but it is couched in vague terms.	Monitoring Committee to monitor the progress of feasibility studies, implementation of RE projects, etc. The exact modalities of performance review is expected to vary on case-to-case and project-to-project basis and will be decided by the committee.
30	Expand the Project Monitoring Committee to include experts from academic andresearch institutions. Further, this Committee can be transformed into a TelanganaEnergy Transition Council. This Council can help in interdepartmental coordinationand also integrate all aspects of energy transition as policy making body.	It is envisioned that the Project Monitoring Committee will refer matters of importance to subject matter experts on a case-by-case and project-by- project basis. The Objectors point regarding Telangana Energy Transition Council for interdepartmental coordination is noted.
31	A Stakeholder Committee , to operate under and guide the Project MonitoringCommittee can be helpful.	The different projects under this policy will be undertaken as per the relevant norms in force.
32	Telangana needs an institutional review towards energy transition. Currentgovernance mechanisms, largely controlled by Department of Energy are inadequate inplanning and implementing an Energy Transition programme, across different sectors.	The Telangana Clean and Green Energy Policy 2025 has been developed towards accomplishing energy transition in the state across different sectors.
33	Government should commission studies by academic institutions on each of identifiedRE energy sources, their potential, economics and feasibility. Without a technoeconomicfeasibility assessment, providing subsidies in general cannot be construed asSMART programme.	Feasibility studies for each renewable energy project will be conducted on a case-by-case basis, tailored to project requirements. By employing a customized approach to project assessment, the state can make well-informed decisions that enhance the overall efficiency and effectiveness of renewable energy initiatives.
34	A research component in the policy is a must. This policy does not refer to any prior,parallel research into all related aspects. To cite, establishing minimum requirementsor benchmarks for specific behaviors, processes, or outcomes can be possibly through research and development. Technical standards, dovetailed into subsidies and financial components, can be helpful in realizing the envisaged progress.	The state government is committed to driving innovation in renewable energy sector for sustainable technologies. To enable this, an incubation center will be set-up. The incubation center will work closely with start-ups, academia, research institutions, industries in energy sector to identify and scale up new solutions, products, business models etc. An INR 50 crore incubation fund will be created to support promising ideas & start-ups in this domain.
35	Scalability, cost competitiveness, economies of scale, technological advancements,etc., are important elements that need	These factors mentioned in the query are dynamic and can vary depending on the project's specifics,

	to be addressed, when grounding a REtechnology. Out of the assessment of these parameters, supportive policies and frameworks to encourage the development and adoption of appropriate RE technologiescan emerge.	including location, technology choice, and capacity requirements. Detailed analysis encompassing these key parameters will be presented during initial stages of project.
36	A grievance redressal mechanism needs to be integrated into the institutional structure, given the criticality of subsidies, prioritization, timelines and scheme-led transition.	Nodal agencies for implementation has already been identified and mentioned in the policy. Grievance redressal if any will be under the purview of the identified nodal agencies.
37	Concepts have not been defined. For example, it does not define clean energy and greenenergy. There is no information on what distributed RE means, distinct from solarprojects.	New concepts introduced in the policy has been defined in the Definitions section of the policy.
38	This policy framework is similar, if not exact, to the AP policy. Elements that aredistinct to Telangana need to be identified and highlighted.	This policy has been specifically developed keeping in mind the strengths, resource availability, and targets of Telangana state. However, in order to be competitive, detailed comparison with similar policies of other states such as Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, etc. was also undertaken.
39	This policy overly simplifies some of the mechanisms enunciated for promoting privateinvestment, such as allocation of water bodies for floating solar voltaics.	The policy in question and incentives have been developed as method for improving private sector participation in the state. The finer details as mentioned in this query will be as per existing state guidelines and any revisions thereof will be adequately published prior to adoption.
40	This policy in fact is a set of existing schemes or approaches or statements maderecently. There is nothing new.	This policy has been developed in coherence with existing / previous policies including but not limited to Telangana Solar Policy 2015, Telangana Food Processing and Preservation Policy, Telangana Industrial Policy, Telangana Electronics Policy etc. Further, new technological advances, and the aspiration of the state has also been incorporated.
41	This policy does not include Roof top solar policy for domestic and commercial consumers. There is no reference to solar energy policy for agriculture.	The policy covers incentives for promoting rooftop solarization for households.
42	Some of the potential figures for various RE, especially wind energy, is surprising. These figures seem to come out of the blue.	The potential for various RE sources mentioned in the Telangana Clean and Green Energy Policy 2025

		are as per Resource Adequacy study performed by CEA for Telangana state. Further, wind energy potential in Telangana was estimated to be 54.7 GW at 150 m hub height as per MNRE.
43	This policy does not address the current 'burdens' on Telangana electricity financialsystem , especially in the form of fixed charges, market purchases, loans, debts, projectoverrun costs, etc., which keep popping up at odd places whenever a policy decision istaken.	The focus of this policy is the promotion of renewable energy in the state.
44	Per unit of RE electricity, or any other forms discussed in this policy, on user sectorslike agriculture, manufacturing, transport, residential and commercial, needs to beworked out.	The policy aims to procure clean renewable energy in an optimal manner at an affordable cost to the consumer with the intent of fully utilizing the available resources in the state. The further apportioning of the per unit electricity prices will be undertaken by the DISCOMs based on cost of power as well as other cost components.
45	Emissions from suggested alternatives such as Waste to Energy are major concern toofor environment and economy.	Waste to energy suggests a method to tackle the increasing amounts of solid wastes in the state. The objectors point is noted however, Waste-to-energy is seen to be a better alternative to landfill and dumping.

Response to Rajkiran Bilolikar

3.Ra	3.Rajkiran Bilolikar (Professor & Director), Administrative Staff College of India, Bella Vista, Raj Bhavan Road, Hyderabad - 500 082		
Ema	Email: rajkiran@asci.org.in		
S.No.	Summary of Objections / Suggestions	Response of the Licensee	
1	No tariff increase is proposed for FY 2025-26. DISCOMs may explain how the entire revenue requirement / revenue gap for FY 2025-26 is proposed to be met. Has the State Govt. consented to provide the entire revenue gap of the DISCOMs for FY 2025-26 through tariff subsidy. If not, need to be ascertained.	The DISCOMs have proposed that the entire revenue gap of INR 20,151 Crores will be met through tariff subsidies from the Government of Telangana.	
2	Surplus power capacity available: DISCOMs projected Rs. 1.6 per unit towards realization of surplus power. However, the variable cost say from Yadadri, is more than Rs. 3. DISCOMs are not clear in their submission above better power management. Measures taken/to be taken for cost neutral power surrendered/power under-drawal	The surplus power is projected to be sold in the market at an average price of INR 5.56 / unit (based on CY2023 actuals data). The projected INR 1.6 / unit is the net income to the Licensee based on market price and the variable cost of the various stations.	
3	CESS has projected power purchase cost of Rs. 4.77 / kWh. The average power purchase cost of DISCOMs is Rs. 6.01 / kWh in FY 2025-26. Sale of power to CESS, Sircilla can be considered at least to recover the Average Power Purchase Cost (APPC) of the DISCOMs.	Noted.	
4	Both the DISCOMs are silent on Energy Efficiency, Demand Side Management and PAT benefits.	Many Energy Conservation measures were taken up by TGSPDCL viz., under Gram Ujala Scheme, LED bulbs were distributed to domestic consumers by TGSPDCL, the conventional tube lights & SV lamps are being replaced with LED bulbs at all offices of Circle level, Sub division level & Section level and to all the 33/11KV Sub Stations of TGSPDCL, new agl connections are being released only after ensuring fixing of 2/3KVAR capacitor at consumer AGL pump sets by conducting special drive. DSM Measures: a) The DISCOM has entered into an agreement on Dt:05/07/2024 with Energy Efficiency Services Limited(EESL)	
		for purchase of energy efficient appliances by the consumers. The work is under execution stage.	

		b) Energy efficiency appliances (like Super efficient air conditioners, IE3 motors, BLDC fans etc.) will be distributed by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) under DISCOM driven Demand Side Management programme.
5	Both the DISCOMs are silent on prepaid smart metering implementation in the State to reduce losses and prompt recovery of revenue for sale of power.	 a) As per RDSS guidelines the Gol grant Rs.900/- per meter under metering Plan. If Prepaid Smart Metering is to taken up under RDS Scheme, an approximate cost of Rs.729 Cr., for the existing 81,00,000 nos. consumers (other than Agl. Consumers) in TGSPDCL as proposed in the DPR will be disbursed as GOI grant to the DISCOM by MoP. If TGSPDCL does not participate in RDS Scheme, the above amount i.e., Rs.900/- per meter is to be borne by the DISCOM funds and the approximate financial commitment is Rs.729 Cr. b) The implementation of Smart Pre-payment Meters will be taken up after approval by Distribution Reforms Committee (DRC) and Telangana State Cabinet for final approval by MoP,GoI.
6	Both the DISCOMs are silent on Planning elimination of Cross- Subsidy within the same consumers category and other category of consumers. At least commercial category may be considered for better business growth in the state.	Based on the consumer mix, cost of service, and the tariffs, the Licensee will strive to reduce the Cross-Subsidy Surcharge in line with the provisions of the National Tariff Policy 2016.
7 a)	<u>Grid Support Charges</u> : DISCOMs have proposed Grid Support Charges at Rs. 20.04 per kW per month applicable to Co-located and non co-located captive power plants, IPPs and generators having partial PPAs with the licensee over and above PP capacity. The commission vide order O.P. Nos. 80 & 81 of 2022 dated 27.03.2024 directed the licensee to calculate Grid Support Charges as per Clause 4.1.13. The excerpt of clause is shown below <i>"At this stage, when the Retail Supply Tariffs are already fixed for FY</i> 2023-24 and the Financial Year is at the far end, the commission is	Noted. As instructed by the Hon'ble Commission in Order OP Nos. 80 & 81 of 2022, the Licensee has computed the Grid Support Charges as per the relevant methodology stated in the regulations. The Licensee will abide by the directions of the Hon'ble Commission in this regard.

7 b)	not willing to determine GSC for FY 2023-24 and directs TSDICOMS to file a separate petition for determination of GSC for FY 2024-25 onwards duly following the methodology approved in this order." Therefore, the DISCOMs may be advised to file a separate petition for Grid Support charges for FY 2025-26 with full details of such charges in other states. Unblocking of RKVAH lead for KVAH billing: The Discoms have requested that leading KVAPH be unblocked for the purpose of billing	Hon'ble TGERC had issued Directive No: 5 (April 24 – March 25) in the Retail Supply Tariff Order for EX 2024-25, dated
	to avoid excess injection of leading KVARH into the system. The formula to be considered suggested as below.	28.10.2024 to provide impact of unblocking RKVAH lead.
	KVAH = $\sqrt{(kwh)^2 + (RKVAH lag + RKVAH lead)^2}$ (in place of existing formula KVAH = $\sqrt{(kwh)^2 + (RKVAH lag)^2}$)	Based on the above direction, the TGDISCOMs had studied the impact of blocking of RKVAH Lead for different voltage levels of HT Consumers and observed the loss of energy and demand recorded at consumer end due to blocking of P.F.
	We feel that it is beneficial to the system. However, in absence of this mechanism in the country, we feel that comprehensive consultation need to be conducted before its acceptance.	1. The DISCOMs of the combined AP state shifted from KWH billing to KVAH billing in case of high value consumers from FY 2011-12 as per the approval of the Commission. It is also understood that the lead block in the meter is being continued in TGDISCOMS whereas the same was discontinued in the APDISCOMs from FY 2019-20.
		2.In the Retail Tariff order of APERC for FY 2011-12 at PARA(4) of PART-D states as follows:
		"HT consumers and LT consumers, except LT-I Domestic who are provided with metering capable of measuring active and reactive power under the orders of the Commission, shall maintain their power factor preferably in between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead in the interest of the system security. The consumers should not maintain the power factor on leading side less than 0.95. If any consumer maintains the power factor less than 0.95 lead for a period of 2 consecutive months, it must be brought back in the range of \pm 0.95 within a period of 3 months failing which without prejudice to such other rights as having accrued to the licensee or any other

right of the Licensee the supply to the consumer may be discontinued. However, for the purpose of KVAH billing leading KVARH shall be blocked."

Further, Joint Managaing Director (Fin., Comml., HRD&Vig) TSTRANSCO in the letter addressed (D.No.149/22,Dt.07.11.2022) to the Hon'ble Chairman and Managing Director TGSPDCL and TGNPDCL has made following observations/ Suggestions

I. In lag only billing system (presently being followed by TSDISCOMs), only 'RkVAh lag' is considered for computation of kVAh. With lag + lead billing system, 'RkVAh lag' as well as 'RkVAh lead' needs to be considered in computation of kVAh. The readings of 'RkVAh lag' and 'RkVAh lead' are recorded in separate register in the Meter. In case of general consumer who normally takes electricity from the Grid, reactive energy in both these cases i.e. 'RkVAh lag' and 'RkVAh lead' flows from Grid to the consumer. The consumer takes 'inductive reactive energy' i.e. 'RkVAh lag' and 'capacitive reactive energy' i.e. 'RkVAh lag' and 'capacitive reactive energy' i.e. 'RkVAh lead' at different point of time as per its load requirement. In both these case, reactive energy is provided by the Grid.

Hence, these 'RkVAh lag' and 'RkVAh lead' need to be added to arrive at total RkVAh received from the Grid. Lead and lag need not be understood as opposite flow of energy, lead or lag represents angular difference between voltage and current vector.

The technical formula for computing 'kVAh' (being followed in meters) with lead and lag RkVAh shall be as follows:

kVAh is = $\sqrt{(KWh)^2 + (RKVAh Lag + RkVAh Lead)^2}$

However, in the meters installed by TGDISCOMs, the RkVAh Lead will be ignored despite of the lead pf of the consumer and the technical formula (with the lead block) reduces to following: kVAh is = $\sqrt{(KWh)^2 + \sum(RKVAh Lag)^2}$.

II. Further, MSERC in it's order dt. 02.01.2019 observed that "RkVAh lead" needs to be considered in

computation of PF/kVAh and the consumers are to install required equipment or make necessary changes in their processes so as to maintain PF within the prescribed limits. MSERC supported the inclusion of RkVAh lead for PF/kVAh computation, mentioning that any requirement of reactive energy (lag or lead) by the consumer burdens the electrical network with additional current feeding such requirement and also mentioned that the amount of reactive energy required for given lag PF is the same as that required for same lead PF and hence will ensure equitable treatment in case of Lag or Lead PF.

III. It is also noted that, in the report on "Metering Issues" (August 2009) available in the website of Forum of Regulators, the FoR observed that there is no difference between leading and lagging power factor in reduction of network capacity and increasing the energy and power losses.

IV. For better grid discipline, lag plus lead billing system gives meaningful kVAh as static meters are envisaged the measurement of both leading and lagging reactive power.

V. Further it is to inform that, capacitors should remain in circuit as long as the load runs and & must be cutoff as soon as the load is switched off. However, in the existing lead block billing system, the lead pf will be treated as unity. As a result, some of the consumers were keeping their capacitors in ON condition even when no load is connected to the system thereby **maintaining leading PF i.e.** on the pretext of maintaining unity pf, consumers were over compensating. Such condition not only injects reactive power into the system but also is detrimental to the healthiness of the Grid for various reasons such as the utilization of transformer capacity (KVA) is blocked due to increase in current, line loss gets increased due to increase in current, over-voltage problem occurs in secondary side of transformer etc. This is not only harmful to grid but also to the

		consumer's equipment which is connected to system. Hence Unblocking of RkVAh lead may be considered for all HT services (except LIS services) for commercial warning to use electricity at Unity Pf. The abstract of loss of energy and demand due to blocking of leading KVARH for different voltage level consumers was assessed and the need and justification for unblocking of RKVAH Lead for KVAH Billing was duly submitted in the ARR petition before the Hon'ble Commission. Hence, TGDISCOMs would like to re-affirm that it is possible to implement this intervention and request the Hon'ble Commission to kindly approve the proposal for unblocking of RKVAH lead for KVAH billing.
7 c)	<u>Cross Subsidy Surcharge:</u> TGSPDCL has provided category wise computation of Cross Subsidy surcharge (para 9.2.2). 20% limit on average realization of the tariff is considered as the limit for CSS.	In the current ARR filing for FY 2025-26, the Cross Subsidy Surcharge has been computed as per the National Tariff Policy 2016 and has been limited to +/- 20% of the average billing rate (ABR) for the specific consumer category.
	Now TGSPDCL is requesting not restrict the Cross-Subsidy Surcharge at 20% of tariff payable by the consumer as the tariffs are not within +/- 20% Average Cost of Supply for some categories.	
	But as per MOP Amendment Rules 2022 dated 29.12.2022, the following is stipulated;	
	surcharge determined by the State Commission under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 86 of the Electricity Act 2002 shall not	
	exceed twenty percent of the average cost of supply"	
	Supply may be examined.	

Response to NAVA Limited

4.NAVA	Limited, (Nava Bharat Ventures Ltd.,) Corp Office: Silicon House, No.	8-3-318/1, Plot 78, Road No.14, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad -
500034	, Telangana, India	
S.No.	Summary of Objections / Suggestions	Response of the Licensee
1	While filing, in the matter of Grid Support Charges (GSC) - The licenseecomputed the rate of GSC for FY 2025-26 and proposed as 20.04Rs/kW/Month on total installed capacity of the generators connected to the Grid - OA capacity or the PPA capacity if any with the DISCOMS) x Rate of GSC (Rs./kW/month),for which we strongly oppose and object the proposal of the DISCO MS on levy of GRID SUPPORT CHARGES.In may please be noted that after several discussions in the Grid Coordination Committee, the Chairperson of the Committee (Director Grid Operations) has submitted final report to the Commission last year and upon the recommendation of the GCC, the Commission has again invited the objections and conducted public hearing on 8th Jan'24 and after hearing the versions of all stakeholders, finally, the Commission has passed the Order dated 27.03.2024.The Gist of the Order is as reproduced below. Provided that GSC cannot be levied on: A. Captive Power Plants (both Renewable and Conventional) which are notco-located.B. IPPs (both Renewable and Conventional). C. Solar Roof Top plants D. Generators which have PPAs with TSDISCOMs. Hence, in view of the above, the Commission is of the considered view that GSC can be levied on captive power plants and the levy shall be limited to only the power consumed by the co-located load , formulated as below.Grid Support Charges (GSC) = power consumed by the co-located load xRate of GSC (Rs./kW/month) Rate of GSCRate of GSCAt this stage, when the Retail Supply Tariffs are already fixed for FY	In the context of Grid Support Charges (GSC) in Telangana, the TGERC order O.P.Nos. 80 and 81 of 2022 dated 27.03.2024 emphasized the necessity of imposing these charges in clause 4.1.4 "Grid support being an ancillary service extended by the utility to the consumers, it has to be charged to the CPPs who utilise the grid support". Hon'ble commission calculated Rate of GSC as Rs. 15.50 per kW per month for calculation of Grid Support Charges for FY 2023-24. However, this rate is not applicable for the levy of GSC for FY 2025-26. To calculate the GSC for FY 2025- 26, the rate needs to be recalculated based on the total projected contracted capacity (as per transmission ARR filing for FY 2025-26) expected to be connected to the Telangana grid by 31.03.2025. Therefore, continuing charges of FY 2023-24 for FY 2025-26 is not feasible. Further, the licensee humbly submits before the Hon'ble Commission that it has considered the same formula for calculating Grid Support Charges as prescribed in the TGERC order O.P.Nos. 80 and 81 of 2022 dated 27.03.2024 The Licensee therefore humbly requests the Hon'ble Commission to accept the proposal of the DISCOMs after prudence check.

2023-24 and the Financial Year is at the fagend , the commission is not willing to determine GSC for FY 2023-24 and directs TSDISCOMs to file a separate petition for determination of GSC for FY 2024-25 onwards duly following the methodology approved in this order. But, contrary to the recommendation of the GCC and above findings of the Hon'ble Commission in the matter of levy of GSC vide Order dated 27.03 .2024 ,the DISCOMs have proposed a different formula on applicability of GSC for the FY 2025-26, is not at all acceptable. In the matter of determination of Grid Support charges also for the FY 2025-26,we request the Hon 'ble Commission to maintain the same level of charges and applicability as determined and formulated vide Order dated 27.03.2024 and 28.10.2024.	
PRAYER That, in view of the above, we pray that the Hon'ble Commission may be graciously pleased to a) reject the proposal levy of Grid Support Charges as there is no such	
provision in the Statute/Electricity Act, whereas the STU /Transmission and Distribution Licensees are duty bound under Section 39 and 40 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the National Electricity Policy, 2005 to provide connectivity to the CPPs like any generating station:	
b) In the event the Hon'ble Commission holds the proposal of GSC is valid, within the powers and jurisdiction and are leviable, please consider to maintain the same level of charges and applicability as determined and formulated vide Orders dated 27.03.2024 and 28.10.2024.	
 c) Consider our foregoing objections, grant us a personal hearing on 21.03.2025 and grant leave to adduce further evidential data in our support at the time of hearing; d) It is also requested to permit us to submit further submission, if any, during the course of public hearing on 21.03.2025 either by our representative or legal counsel. 	

Response to Telangana Spinning & Textile Mills Association

5.Te	5.Telangana Spinning & Textile Mills Association, Surya Towers, 1 st Floor, Sardar Patel Road, Secunderabad – 500003 Telangana, Mobile: 9100999986, Email: contact tstma@gmail.com, www.telanganaspinning.com		
S.No.	Summary of Objections / Suggestions	Response of the Licensee	
1	We request you to kindly release the Operational Guidelines for Telangana - Clean and Green Energy policy 2025 as this will enable the mills to install renewable energy plants as per the policy of the State	TGDISCOMs would provide all necessary and available information for any query related to Telangana Clean and Green Energy Policy – 2025 on case to case basis.	
		Further the objector is also encouraged to reach out to the Nodal Agency for any specific queriesthat they may have pertaining to operationalization of renewable energy plants. The Nodal Agency would provide all the required support in this regard.	
2	The Wheeling Charges should be on the basis of energy units generated or consumed, not on load as the plant load factor is only 17-30% in Renewable energy, as compared to 75% in Thermal Energy.	Presently, Telangana Discoms have computed wheeling charges as per clause 79.2 of Telangana State Electricity Regulatory Commission(Multi Year Tariff) Regulation, 2023 which states that,	
		"The Wheeling Charges of the Distribution Licensee shall be determined by the Commission on the basis of a Petition for determination of Tarifffiled by the Distribution Licensee:	
		Provided that the Wheeling Charges shall be denominated in termsof Rupees/kVA/month for long-term and medium-term Open Access and in terms of Rupees/kVA/hr for short-term Open Access, for the purposeof recovery from the Distribution System User, or any such denomination, as may be stipulated by the Commission:	

		Provided further that the Wheeling Charges shall be determinedseparately for LT voltage, 11 kV voltage, and 33 kV voltage, as applicable". Hence it is humbly requested before the Hon'ble Commission to approve the wheeling charges as filed by the licensees post prudence check.
3	The commission can nudge the Discoms should announce and implement Load Factor incentive as this will promote energy efficiency and incentive to the energy-intensive industry to consume energy from Discom rather than Open Access.	The existing tariff structure already takes into consideration the load variations and demand patterns. Introducing an additional incentive may lead to revenue losses without any significant benefit to the grid stability
		The current tariff design, as approved by the Regulatory Commission, does not mandate any such incentive. Any modification should be backed by a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis, which presently does not support such an intervention.
		Hence the Hon'ble Commission is requested to kindly continue the current regime.
4	The Rate of Interest on Delayed Payments Surcharge (DPS) is 18% per annum which was formulated almost 20-25 years ago while consumers hardly are given 5-6% on their deposit. The commission should review the rate of interest charged on DPS as per current time of interest charges and it should be linked to RBI repo rate.	Telangana Discoms provide consumers with sufficient time to pay their electricity bills. However, when consumers default on payments, the financial burden falls entirely on Discoms, which must secure working capital loans to meet their operational expenses. These loans typically attract high interest rates, increasing the overall financial strain on Discoms.
		The Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS) at 18% per annum serves as a necessary deterrent against delayed payments and ensures timely revenue collection, which is critical for

		 maintaining a stable power supply and fulfilling payment obligations to generators and other stakeholders. Linking DPS to the RBI repo rate is not practical, as Discoms' borrowing costs vary and are often significantly higher than the repo rate. The existing DPS rate is consistent with industry norms and is essential for financial viability. Therefore, the licensee requests the Hon'ble Commission to retain the current DPS rate of 18% to ensure financial discipline and sustainability of TGDISCOMs
5	The Cross Subsidy Charges (CSS) as per National Energy Policy 2003 and subsequent Energy Policy had clearly mentioned that CSS should be progressively reduced and completely eliminated in a definite period of time but unfortunately Discoms are charging CSS at 20% or more of the energy charges, ignoring the directive of reducing the CSS progressively and completely eliminate CSS in coming years on a priority basis. The commission needs to take steps to slowly but surely reduce CSS and completely eliminate CSS in planned timeline.	In the current ARR filing for FY 2025-26, the Cross Subsidy Surcharge has been computed as per the National Tariff Policy 2016 and has been limited to +/- 20% of the Average Billing Rate (ABR) for the specific consumer category. It is important to note that Cross Subsidy Surcharge cannot be eliminated abruptly, as it plays a crucial role in ensuring affordable tariffs for low-paying consumer categories, such as domestic and agricultural consumers. TGDISCOMs are trying to for a phased reduction of CSS as per best effort basis considering balancing of Discoms' revenue requirements and social obligations. Hence, it is humbly submitted before the Hon'ble Commission that the current CSS structure is in compliance with policy directives and the same may be approved post prudence check.

Response to V.Lavanya Reddy, A.Shankar Rao, Gajendar Goud, Gopal Reddy, P.Vittal

S.No.	Summary of Objections / Suggestions	Response of the Licensee
1	1. విద్యుత్ స్తంభాల DTR ల రవాణాలో అనుభవంలేని రైతులచే గావిస్తున్న అధికారులు ,కాంటాక్టర్ల పై క్రిమినల్ కేసులు నమోదు చేసి వారిని శిక్షింపజేసి అసువులు బాసిన రైతు కుటుంబాలకు తగిన పరిహారం ఇప్పించాల్సిందిగా కోరుచున్నాము.	విఫలమైన DTRలను డిపార్ట్ మెంటల్ వాహనంలో మాత్రమే రవాణా చేయాలని ఆదేశాలు జారీ చేయబడ్డాయి. అయితే, రైతులు రవాణా చేస్తే, DTRల రవాణాకు మెమో నెం: 4278/Dt: 27.03.2023 ద్వారా సూచనలు జారీ చేయబడ్డాయి. విఫలమైన DTRకి స్థానం నుండి SPM షెడ్ కు మరియు ఆరోగ్యకరమైన DTR ని స్థానానికి తరలించడానికి అదే మండల పరిధిలో 750/- వేరే మండల పరిధిలో 1000/- ఛార్జీలు జారీ చేయబడతాయి. సంబందించిన వినియోగదారులు తగు పత్రములను విద్యుత్ శాఖ వారికీ సమర్పించ వలసినదిగా కోరటమైనది. తగు విచారణ
	2. Poles వేయక,కండక్టర్ లాగకుండానే,DTR బిగించకుండానే DD లు చెల్లించి అప్లై చేసుకున్న రైతాంగానికి సంభందించిన	అనంతరం తగిన డబ్బులు చెల్లించడానికి ఆదేశాలు జారీ చేయటం జరుగుతుంది. సంస్థ అధికారులు విచారణ చేసి తగు చర్యలు తీసుకొనుటకు ఆదేశించటమైనది. మీ వద్ద ఏదయినా
	కనెక్షన్లు రిలీజ్ చెసి మెటిరియల్ మొత్తాన్ని (పక్కదారి పట్టించి అక్రమాలు చేస్తున్న అధికారులు కాంట్రాక్టరుపై క్రిమినల్ కేసులు పెట్టి శిక్షించాలి.	రుజువు పత్రములు వున్నచో ఉన్నత అధికారులకు సమర్పించవలసిందిగా మనవి.
	3. Discom ల Corporate Office ల కంట్రోల్ ఉంది పనిచేసిన 1800 425 3600, 1800 425 0028 నంబర్ల ద్వారా రైతు	1. టిల్ ఫ్రానంబర్స్ 1800 425 0028 & 1912 వాడకంలో ఉన్నాయి. 2 అమి విధుణ్ కారాణయాలో పబ్ సేషన్ లలో గాను
	వినియోగదారుల విద్యుత్ సరఫరా సమస్యలను పరిష్కరించాలి.	2. తెన్ని విద్యుత్ కర్యాలయిల్ల , నది స్థిషిన రర్, గ్రోమ పంచాయతీ కార్యాలయాల వద్ద మరియు టాన్సఫార్మర్ల గద్దెలపై టోల్ ఫ్రీ నంబర్లు వ్రాయబడ్డాయి.

	3. వినియోగదారుడు టోల్ ఫ్రీ నెంబర్ కు ఫోన్ చేస్తే కాల్
	సెంటర్ ఏజెంట్స్ తన ఫిర్యాదునమోదు చేసుకొని ఆ సమాచారాన్ని సంబంధిత అధికారికి తెలియచేస్తారు. 4. విద్యుత్తుకు సంబంధించిన (పతి ఫిర్యాదు టోల్ (ఫీ
	నెంబర్ ద్వారా నమోదు చేసుకొని అది పూర్తీ అయ్యే వరకు సంబంధిత అధికారులతో పర్యవేక్షించటం జరుగుతుంది. 5. వినియోగదారుల ఫిర్యాదులను ఇబ్బంది లేకుండా
	పరిష్కరించేందుకు, టీజీఎస్పీడీసిఎల్ అదనంగా 15
	మంది సిబ్బందిని (పత్యేకముగా ccc (కమాండ్ కంట్రోల్
	సెంటర్) సెంటర్లో పని చేయడానికి కేటాయించింది.
	6. CCC సిబ్బంది, క్షేత్రస్థాయి సిబ్బంది సమన్వయంతో
	వినియోగదారుల ఫిర్యాదులను సమర్ధవంతంగా పరిష్కరించటం జరుగుతుంది.
	'1912' టోల్ (ఫీ సర్వీస్ గ్రామీణ (పాంతాలలో కూడా
4. Agl సరఫరా కొరకు రైతాంగం అప్లై చేసుకునేటప్పుడు Irrigation	అందుబాటులోనికి తీసుకుని రావటం జరిగింది.
Source Bore Well or Open well ఏ Source అనేది అప్లికేషన్ లో వ్రాయమంటారు. ఈ రెండు Source లేకుండా స్థానిక నీటి వనరులు,కాలువలు ,వాగులు,ఇలా రకరకాలుగా ఉంటాయి. కావున Water సోర్స్ ను particularxe mention చేయక ఉంది అని తెలియపరిస్తే సరిపోతుంది. అప్లికేషన్ ప్రొఫార్మాను మార్చవలసిందిగా కోరుచున్నాము.	మీ సమస్యను మానేజ్మెంట్ వారి దృష్టి కి తీసుకురాబడింది. అవసరమైనచో తగు చర్యలు తీసుకోబడును.

 5. C.G.R.F సమావశాల సమాచాంం Independent Member SU SUTCE	 i) CGRF ఫోరమ్ తెలంగాణ స్టేట్ ఎల్కక్షిసిటీ రెగ్యులేటరీ
ఒక రోజు కన్నా తక్కువ సమయం ఉండగా (గంటల)	కమిషన్ యొక్క 2015 రెగ్యులేషన్ నంబర్ 03లోని క్లాజ్ 2.3లో పేర్కొన్న విధంగా స్థానిక కోర్డులను నిర్వహిస్తోంది. ii) ప్రచారానికి సంబంధించి, స్థానిక కోర్డులను నిర్వహించే
తెలియజేస్తున్నారు. వినియోగదారులకు తెలియకుండా	సెక్షన్ లను ముందుగానే గుర్తించి, ముందస్తుగా తేదీలను
జాగత్రపడి మమః అనిపిస్తున్నారు. ప్రతి నెల ఎన్ని సమావేశాలు	ప్రకటించటం జరుగుచున్నది మరియు ఆ తేదీలను దిన
పెట్టవచ్చు, ఎన్ని పెడుతున్నారు? మిగతా సమయం ఏమి	పత్రికలలో, దండోరా రూపములో, టామ్ టామ్ ల రూపం లో
చేస్తున్నారో కూడా E .R .C వారు పరిశీలించి తగిన చర్యలు	మరియు ఆటోలలో మైకుల ద్వారా ప్రజలకు
తీసుకోవాలి. 6. Regulation 4 of 2013-DTR వరకు Discom & 2005 కి లింగి	తెలియజేయటం జరుగుతుంది.
6. Regulation 4 of 2013-DTR వరకు Discom ల బాధ్యత అన ఉంది. కాని (పతి Agl Estimation DTR HT Line Include చేసి ORC చెల్లించమంటున్నారు. DTR,HT Line Estimation లో చేర్చడం వల్ల పెరిగిన ధరల కారణంగా Estimate రూ.లు లక్షల్లో అయి O R C చెల్లించాల్సిన అవసరం ఏర్పడుతుంది. (పతి కనెక్షనుకు ఎక్కువకు ఎక్కువ (తీ Poles దానికి సంబంధించిన మెటీరియల్ ఇచ్చి కనెక్షన్ రిలీజ్ చేస్తూ ,వినియోగదారునికి వాడిన మొత్తం సామాను వివరాలతో లెటర్ ఇవ్వాలి.Estimate లో సామానుకు వాస్తవ వినియోగ సామానుకు వ్యత్యాసం తెలియడమే కాకుండా పారదర్శకంగా కుడా ఉంటుంది.	డిపార్ట్ మెంట్ నిబంధనల (పకారం ఈ క్రింది విధంగా అంచనా వ్యయం మించి ఉంటే వినియోగదారుడు ORC రూపంలో ఛార్జీలను చెల్లించాలి: i) అంచనా లో HT లైన్, LT లైన్ & DTR ఉంటే, వ్యయం[పతి సర్వీస్ కు రూ.70,000/- వరకు టి జి ఎస్ పి డి సి ల్ భరిస్తుంది. ii) అంచనా లో LT లైన్ మాత్రమే ఉంటే, వ్యయం [పతి సర్వీస్ కురూ.40,000/- వరకు టి జి ఎస్ పి డి సి ల్ భరిస్తుంది పై సూచనలు అన్ని SE/OP లకు సూచనల రూపం లో జారీ చేయబడ్డాయి.

7. అన్ని ధరలు పెరుగుతున్నందున విద్యుత్ టారిఫ్ కూడా సహేతుకంగా లెక్కల కట్టి సరిచేయాలి.ఇంధన ధరలు సమీక్ష చేసి ఎప్పటికపుడు ఇంధన సర్తుబాటు చెయ్యాలి.	వార్షిక ఆదాయ అవసరాల వ్యత్యాసాన్ని (ARR Gap) గవర్న మెంట్ సబ్సిడీ రూపంలో ఇస్తున్నందున వినియోగదారుల పై భారం తగ్గించడానికి 2025-26 ఆర్ధిక సంవత్సరానికి టారిఫ్ ధరలు పెంచే (పతిపాదన చెయ్యలేదు.
 8. కేంద్ర,రాష్ట్ర (రక్షణ) ప్రభుత్వాల ఉద్యోగుల వేతనాలను ఆధారంగా చేసుకొని Discom ల ఉద్యోగస్తుల వేతనాలను సరిచేయాలి .ఎక్కువ వేతనాలు ఉంటె తగ్గించాలి .ఆర్టిసన్ ఉద్యోగులకు ,క్షేత్ర స్థాయిలో పనిచేస్తున్నవారికి వేతనాలు పెంచాలి. PRC అమలును కేంద్ర,రాష్ట్ర లేదా (రక్షణదళాల) మాదిరిగా అమలు చేయాలి.నష్టపోతున్న Discom ల నుండి అధిక వేతనాలు ఇవ్వడం Discom ల కు ఆత్మహత్య సదృశ్యం అవుతుంది.Discom లు ఈ కారణంగా (పైవేటీకరణకు కూడా అవకాశం ఉంది.వినియోగదారుల నుండి ముక్కుపిండి వసూలు చేసిన సొమ్మును కొంత మందికి అత్యధికంగా చెల్లించి వినియోగదారుల ఉసురు పోసుకోరాదని కోరుచున్నాము 	విద్యుత్ ఉద్యోగులు (పాణాలను కూడా లెక్క చేయక సర్య కాలముల నందు, నాణ్యమైన నిరంతర విద్యుత్ సరఫరా కొరకు నిరంతరం కృషి చేస్తున్నారు అని గమనింప కోరుచున్నాము.
9. Discom లు వేస్తున్న LT,HT ల ను దారుల వెంట మరియు హద్దులే వెంట వెయ్యాలి. పొలం నది మధ్య నుండి వెయ్యరాదు.ఉన్నవి సరిచేయాలి.	సరస్సుల గుండా వెళ్ళే ఫీడర్లు మరియు స్తంభాలను రోడ్డుకు మార్చడానికి estimate మంజూరు చేయబడింది.

10. Transco వారు వేస్తున్న అన్ని Line లు Procedure follow కాకుండా వేస్తున్నారు.రైతుల భూములకు సరియైన నష్టపరిహారం ఇవ్వడం లేదు.దాని పైన ,వేసిన Line ల పైన E.R.C వారు	మీ సమస్యను E R C వారికి తెలియచేయటం జరిగినది. వారి ఆదేశాల మేరకు చర్యలు తీసుకోవం జరుగుతుంది
Enquiry చేసి భూ యజమానుల హక్కులను హరించి కాంట్రాక్టర్లకు లాభం చేస్తున్న అధికారులను శిక్షించాలి. భూ యజమానులకు సరియైన నష్ట పరిహారం ఇప్పించాలి.	
11. Airport ల ను Railway మరియు Bustand Category నుండి తొలగించి (ప్రత్యేక Commercial Category చేయాలి.End Consumption ఆధారంగా tariff నిర్ణయించాలి. Railway మరియు RTC (ప్రభుత్వ రంగంలో ఉంది (ప్రజాసేవ చేస్తున్నారు.Airport(GMR) Parking Fee,Tea,Snacks సమాన్యుడు భరించలేని స్థితిలో ధరలు ఉన్నాయి.కావున వారి ధరల వలే విద్యుత్ టారిఫ్ కూడా ఉండాలి.విలాసవంతమైన హొటల్ లు ,జ్యువలరీ షాప్స్ ,మద్యం షాప్స్ వ్యాపారాలు చేస్తున్నందుకు దానికి తగినట్లుగా టారిఫ్ ఉండాలి. (ప్రభుత్వ రంగం కాకుండా [ప్రైవేట్ రంగం లో ఉంది (ప్రయాణీకులకు సేవ చేస్తున్న రవాణా సంస్థలకు కూడా (ప్రస్తుతం ఉన్న రవాణా టారిఫ్ ను వర్తింపజేస్తారా వివరణ ఇవ్యాలి.	Tariff Categorization మరియు విద్యుత్ ధరలు TGERC నిర్ణయం ఆధారంగా వర్తింపజేయడం జరుగుతుంది.
12. Agi సరఫరా కు Unit cost ఎంత ఖర్చు అవుతుందో తెలియజేయాలి. రైతాంగం పై (పేమతో యూనిట్ కు ఎంత ఛార్జ్ చేస్తున్నారు కూడా తెలియజేయాలి. Agi వినియోగ బిల్లు	Agi సరఫరా కు 2024-25 టి.జి.ఎస్ పి.డి.సి.ఎల్ సంస్థ కు ERC ఆమోదించిన Cost of Service (COS) Rs.8.42. Agi వినియోగ బిల్లు 2023-24 సంవత్సరానికి (పభుత్వం

ట్రభుత్వం ఎంత చెల్లించింది ఎంత బాకీ ఉన్నదో కూడా తెలియజేయగలరు.	1349.52 కోట్లు చెల్లించింది బాకీ ఏమి లేదు .
13. H.T.Lift Irrigation సంవత్సర వినియోగం ఎంత ?బిల్ ఎంత చెల్లించారు?	2023-24 ఆర్థీక సంవత్సరానికి HT IV(A) Lift Irrigation sales:11 KV-32.63mu,33 KV- 45.48mu,132KV-1434.85 mu,Total:1512.96mu Revenue:11KV-36cr,33KV-50cr,132KV-1484cr,Total:1570cr
14. విద్యుత్ ఛార్జింగ్ స్టేషన్లకు సరఫరా చేసే విద్యుత్ డిమాండ్ అధికంగా ఉన్నప్పటి ధర కన్నా రాత్రి వేళల్లో డిమాండ్ లేనప్పటి ధర తగ్గించి ఇస్తే రవాణా వాహనాలపై ఆధారపడి బడుగు బలహీన కార్మికులకు లాభం జరుగుతుంది.రాత్రి వేళల్లో టారిఫ్ తక్కువగా ఉన్న సమయంలో ఛార్జింగ్ చేసుకునే వారు లాభం పొందడమే కాకుండా విద్యుత్ డిమాండ్ పెంచుతారు.	మీ సమస్యను మానేజ్మెంట్ మరియు E R C వారికి తెలియచేయటం జరిగినది. వారి ఆదేశాల మేరకు చర్యలు తీసుకోవడం జరుగుతుంది
15. రైతు వారీగా పోషించుకునే పశుసంపదను (వ్యవసాయ అనుబంధ సేంద్రియ ఎరువుల కొరకు) వ్యవసాయ ఉచిత విద్యుత్ కనెక్షన్ ఉన్న చోట పశుపోషణకు కూడా ఉచితంగా విద్యుత్ ను వాడుకునే అవకాశం ఇవ్వాలి.	ప్రభుత్వం నుంచి సబ్సిడీ వ్యవసాయ విద్యుత్ కనెక్షన్ ఉన్న చోట మాత్రమే లభిస్తుంది. కాబట్టి పశుపోషణకు ఉచిత విద్యుత్ వాడుకునే అవకాశం లేదు.
16. అతి తక్కువ వేతనాలతో సేవ చేస్తున్న ఆర్.ట్.సి. వారిని నిజాయితీగా పని చేస్తున్న Texmo వారిని ఇతరులకు ఆదర్శంగా తీసుకుని వారి నుండి స్ఫూర్తి పొంది డిస్కాముల వారు కూడా	విద్యుత్ ఉద్యోగులు ప్రాణాలను కూడా లెక్క చేయక సర్వ కాలముల నందు, నాణ్యమైన నిరంతర విద్యుత్ సరఫరా కొరకు నిరంతరం కృషి చేస్తున్నారు అని గమనింప

పనిచేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను.	కోరుచున్నాము.