Know Your Power

ton Anedding ton Anedding Jon Honberdny Jon Honsen wir army Guomen wir army Guomen wir army Guomen tont what gwant A Citizens' Primer on the Electricity Sector



3rd Revised Edition

A ME

A A

Know Your Power

A Citizens' Primer on the Electricity Sector

3rd Revised Edition January 2019

Sreekumar Nhalur | Ashwini Chitnis | Saumya Vaishnava | Ashwin Gambhir



About Prayas

Prayas (Initiatives in Health, Energy, Learning and Parenthood) is a non-profit organisation based in Pune, India. Members of Prayas are professionals working to protect and promote the public interest in general, and interests of the disadvantaged sections of society, in particular. Prayas (Energy Group) works on theoretical, conceptual, regulatory and policy issues in the energy and electricity sectors. Our activities cover research and intervention in policy and regulatory areas, as well as training, awareness, and support to civil society groups. Prayas (Energy Group) has contributed to the development of energy sector policy as part of several official committees constituted by Ministries, the erstwhile Planning Commission and NITI Ayog and advisory committee of many Regulatory Commissions. Prayas is registered as a SIRO (Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation) with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India.

Prayas (Energy Group)

Unit III A & B, Devgiri, Kothrud Industrial Area, Joshi Railway Museum Lane, Kothrud, Pune 411 038 Maharashtra Phone: 020 – 2542 0720 Email: energy@prayaspune.org Website: http://www.prayaspune.org/peg

Suggested citation: Prayas (Energy Group). (2019). Know your power: A citizens' primer on the electricity sector

1st Edition: May 2004 2nd Edition: July 2006 Lead authors: Sreekumar N, Girish Sant 3rd Revised Edition: January 2019 Lead authors: Sreekumar Nhalur, Ashwini Chitnis, Saumya Vaishnava, Ashwin Gambhir

Data and production support: Shilpa Kelkar, Manabika Mandal

Illustrations: Manjiri More, Sandeep Deshpande, Gayatri Joag

Cover Design, Layout and Printing: Mudra, 383 Narayan Peth, Pune. Email: mudraoffset@gmail.com

Copyright: Any part of this report can be reproduced for non-commercial use without prior permission, provided that Prayas is clearly acknowledged, and a copy of the published document is sent to Prayas.

For private circulation only.

Suggested contribution: Rs 750/-

Contents

Preface to	the 3 rd Revised Edition	xi
Foreword	to the 2 nd Edition	xiii
Preface to	the 2 nd Edition	XV
Preface to	the 1 st Edition	xvii
1. The n	need for a primer on the electricity sector	1
1.1 T	he linkages between development, energy and electricity	1
1	.1.1 Development deficit and energy poverty in India	3
1	.1.2 Energy supply and use	4
1	.1.3 Electricity and development	5
1.2 V	Vhat is special about electricity?	7
1.3 T	he ongoing flux in the electricity sector	8
1.4 V	Vhy this primer?	9
2. Unde	erstanding the technical concepts	10
2.1 E	lectricity: The basic concepts	10
2	.1.1 The electric circuit	10
2	.1.2 Voltage, Current and Resistance	13
2	.1.3 Power and energy	14
2	.1.4 AC and DC	15
2.2 E	lectricity: The complex concepts	19
2	.2.1 What does Alternating Current mean?	19
2	.2.2 How does electric power flow in an AC circuit?	20
2	.2.3 Different kinds of power: active and reactive	21
2	2.4 Power Factor	22
2	.2.5 Three phase system	25
2.3 C	.omponents of the power system	20 27
2	2.2 Commercial components of the power system	27
2	2.2 Commercial components of the power system	20
Annov		20 20
Annez	tore 2.1. Coolining big, coolining small	25
3. Produ	uction, distribution and end use of electricity	33
3.1 G	peneration	33
3	1.2 Understanding station	33 25
ు స	1.2 Onderstanding some terms	33 24
ວ ເ	1.4 Gas based station	30
3	1.5 Nuclear station	30
3	1.6 Wind turking	30
3	1.7 Solar photo voltaic and solar thormal systems	40
ر ع	1.8 Riomass	40 42
ر د	1.9 Hydro station	42
3	1 10 What is new?	42 47
3 2 Ti	ransmission system	48
3	.2.1 Transmission lines	48
3	.2.2 Transmission substation	50

	3.2.3 Working of a transmission system	51
	3.3. Distribution system	51
	3.3.1 Distribution lines	52
	3.3.2 Distribution substation	53
	3.4. How is power utilised?	53
	3.4.1 Utilisation: Consumer point of view	56
	3.4.2 Utilisation: The point of view of those who operate the electricity system	60
	3.5. Dancing to one tune: The grand show that goes on and on	64
	Annexure 3.1: Typical appliance consumption	64
4.	A brief tour of the electricity sector	67
	4.1 Distribution and supply	67
	4.1.1 Consumer services	67
	4.1.2 Head office	69
	4.2 Iransmission system	/4
	4.3 A quick four of generating stations	80
	4.3.1 Coal station	80
	4.3.2 Hydro station	81
	4.3.3 Natural Gas based station	01
	4.5.4 Wind and solar	01
	4.4 The frequency and voltage matching game	02
	4.4.1 Voltage and reactive power	83
	4.4.3 The importance of coordinated operation	84
	4 4 What is new?	88
5.	Overview of the electricity sector: Brief history and major players	90
	5.1 Brief History	90
	5.1.1 Independence to 1991	90
	5.1.2 1991 to 2003	91
	5.1.3 2003 onwards	91
	5.2 State level players in the power sector	94
	5.2.1 Distribution companies	96
	5.2.2 State transmission companies	98
	5.2.3 State generation companies	98
	5.2.4 State load dispatch centres	101
	5.2.5 State Electricity Regulatory Commissions	101
	5.2.6 State level policy institutions	101
	5.2.7 State electricity inspectorate	102
	5.3 National level players in the power sector	102
	5.3.1 Generation: Central and Private	102
	5.3.2 Inter-state transmission	102
	5.3.5 Regional and national Load Desparch Centres	103
	5.3.5 Control Electricity Populatory Commission	103
	5.3.6 Logal Forums	104
	5.3.7 National Policy	104
	5.4 Other key players and inter-linkages	105
	5.4.1 Engineering and financing	105
	5.4.2 Evel Supply	103
	5.4.3 Distributed energy providers	107
	5.4.4 Research and professional bodies	100
		107

iv | Know Your Power

	5.4.5	Trade unions and employee associations	109
	5.4.6	Industry and civil society organisations	109
	5.4./	Environment and electricity	110
	5.4.8	District officials	111
6.	Economic	and financial concepts of electricity sector	113
	6.1 Unders	standing some basic investment concepts	113
	6.1.1	Simple methods (not taking time value of money into consideration)	114
	6.1.2	Taking the value of time into consideration	115
	6.1.3	Economics of the power project with a bank loan	122
	6.2 Making	g an investment decision to build a new power plant	123
	6.2.1	Factors affecting the decision to build a plant	123
	6.2.2	Economics of conventional generation plants	123
	6.3 Financ	ing power projects	129
	6.3.1	Project Finance	129
	6.3.2	Lending by tinancial institutions	129
	6.4 Classit	ication of costs in the power sector	132
	6.4.1	Capital cost	132
	6.4.2	Costs of operation	133
	6.4.3	Clubbing the costs for recovery	137
7.	Electricity	Tariff	139
	7.1 Metho	ds of cost and tariff determination	139
	7.1.1	Cost-plus method	139
	7.1.2	Performance based regulation	140
	7.1.3	Market determined tariff	141
	7.2 Metho	d of tariff determination in India	142
	7.2.1	A hybrid method	142
	/.2.2	lypical taritt process in India	143
	7.2.3	Multi-year taritt process	144
	7.2.4	Kole of competitive bidding for power procurement	145
	7.3 laritt p	rocess for distribution, transmission and generation	145
	7.3.1	Distribution faritt	145
	7.3.Z	Some more on distribution fariff	150
	/.J.J 7.2.4	Iransmission fariff	15/
	7.3.4	Generation fariti	100
	7.5.5	more defails on generation familie	102
	7.4 CONSU 7.4 1	Reduction in cross subsidy	164
	7.4.2	Agricultural tariff	164
	7.4.3	Industrial tariffs and open access	165
	7.4.4	Residential tariff	167
0	Planning	Why What and How?	171
ο.		Vanning matter for electricity?	171
	8.2 What i	s planning?	171
	8.2 1	Integrated Resource Planning - An ideal approach	172
	8.3 How d	oes planning happen in India?	173
	8.3.1	How does the CEA prepare demand forecast?	177
	8.3.2	Other national level planning exercises	179
	8.3.3	State level planning exercises	181
	8.4 [mprov	ing the planning process	187
	1		

9. A quick tour of electricity sector reforms	184
9.1 Independence to 1990	104
9.2 First phase of the market oriented reforms: 1990 to 2003	183
	10/
	189
9.2.3 Unbundling and privatisation in Odisha	190
9.2.4 Privatisation in Delhi	190
9.3 Electricity Act 2003 and beyond	191
9.3.1 Legal and institutional structure	9
9.3.2 Electricity generation	193
9.3.3 Distribution sector	199
9.3.4 Electricity transmission	203
9.4 Briet overview of reforms in related sectors	205
9.4.1 Coal sector reforms	205
9.4.2 Gas sector reforms	207
9.5 A short summary of reforms	209
10. Understanding and planning for the energy transition	211
10.1 Changes underway and expected in the long run	211
10.1.1 Universal household electrification	211
10.1.2 Competitiveness of alternative supply options and increasing sales mig	gration 212
10.1.3 Increasing share of renewable energy	214
10.1.4 Coal based electricity losing its competitive edge	215
10.1.5 Electric storage	216
10.1.6 Electrification of transport	216
10.1.7 Better energy planning for the environment and economy	216
10.1.8 Non climate considerations for energy policy	217
10.2 The changing nature of the electricity grid	217
10.2.1 Large number of new entities, need for higher flexibility	218
10.2.2 Weather dependency and reliable integration of renewables	219
10.2.3 Changing nature of the grid	220
10.2.4 Issues of rural and small consumers	220
10.2.5 Growing complexity and importance of sectoral planning	221
10.3 Preparing for an uncertain future and shaping a just transition	223
10.3.1 Preparing for a 'future' electricity distribution sector	223
10.3.2 Need for new consumer tariff models	225
10.3.3 Need to monitor and improve quality of supply for small consumers	225
10.3.4 Greater emphasis on data and knowledge	226
10.3.5 Energy efficiency uptake	 226
10.3.6 Grid integration of renewable energy	226
10.3.7 Rethinking the institutional framework for planning and operation	227
10.3.8 Reducing the relative significance of coal and petroleum in the long ru	in 228
10.3.9 Implications for advergance, politics and equity	220
10.3.10A larger question: How much energy do we need?	230
11 Know your power	223
11 1 What have we learned?	233
11.2 Where are we?	200
11.3 Where should we do from here?	200
11.4. How can citizens engage with the sector?	204
TT.4. Now curr chizens engage with the sectory	200
Reading and reference resources	237
Abbreviations	242
Glossary	246

Figures

Figure 1.1:	Correlation between per-capita energy consumption and HDI	2
Figure 1.2:	Large number of people depend on non-commercial sources of energy such as smoky chulhas	3
Figure 1.3:	Energy supply - commercial and non-commercial in 2015	4
Figure 1.4:	Energy use in 2015	4
Figure 1.5:	The energy tree	5
Figure 1.6:	Two-way relationship between electricity and development	6
Figure 1.7:	What is the use of electricity: Faraday with new born child	8
Figure 2.1:	A simple circuit	10
Figure 2.2:	Model of an atom	11
Figure 2.3:	Water tank with tap closed	12
Figure 2.4:	Water tank with the tap open	13
Figure 2.5:	Immersion water heater and LED lamp	14
Figure 2.6:	Direct Current and Alternating Current	16
Figure 2.7:	AC generator	17
Figure 2.8:	Voltage produced in the coil at different positions of the rotation	17
Figure 2.9:	Friends passing books	20
Figure 2.10:	: Two kinds of power in an AC circuit	21
Figure 2.11:	: Pushing a ball along an incline	21
Figure 2.12:	: Voltage and current waves in an AC power system	23
Figure 2.13:	: Three phase system	25
Figure 2.14:	: Single phase system analogy	26
Figure 2.15:	: Three phase system analogy	26
Figure 2.16:	Schematic diagram of a power system	27
Figure 3.1:	Coal based generating unit schematic	37
Figure 3.2:	Combined cycle gas power plant	38
Figure 3.3:	Wind turbine schematic	39
Figure 3.4:	Schematic of a rooftop PV system	40
Figure 3.5:	Hydro station schematic	43
Figure 3.6:	765 kV transmission tower	48
Figure 3.7:	Transmission substation	49
Figure 3.8:	Distribution lines under construction; Distribution transformer	52
Figure 3.9:	Changing pattern of electricity consumption	54
Figure 3.10:	Increasing electricity accidents	59
Figure 3.11:	Hourly load curve	61
Figure 3.12:	Load duration curve	63
Figure 4.1:	Power theft by tapping the power line	69
Figure 4.2:	Schematic of energy flows in a state	70
Figure 4.3:	AT&C loss calculation for a DISCOM	72
Figure 4.4:	Electricity regions in India	74
Figure 4.5:	Grid operational hierarchy	75
Figure 4.6:	Generation station control centre	80
Figure 4.7:	The tandem cycle to explain coordinated grid operation	84
Figure 4.8:	Grid collapse	87
Figure 5.1:	Institutional structure of the Indian power sector before reforms	91
Figure 5.2:	A typical state electricity sector	95
Figure 5.3:	Three-tiered grievance redressal mechanism	97
Figure 5.4:	Captive generation capacity over the years (MW)	100
Figure 5.5:	Volume of electricity traded via inter-state traders and power exchanges	104
Figure 5.6:	Coal production in India in 2016-17	108

Figure 6.1:	Tools introduced in this chapter	114
Figure 6.2:	NPV of Design A and B at different discount rates	120
Figure 6.3:	Changing total costs of the three generation plants	126
Figure 6.4:	Total cost and levelised cost for Plant B	128
Figure 6.5:	Lending sources for 125 thermal projects that were approved between 2005 to 2015	131
Figure 6.6:	Ash pond and transportation of ash	136
Figure 7.1:	Electricity and money flows in a state level electricity system	142
Figure 7.2:	Tariff determination process for a DISCOM	143
Figure 7.3:	Indicative timeline for Tariff process for a financial year 't'	144
Figure 7.4:	Major steps in tariff determination	150
Figure 7.5:	Level of cross subsidy included in the tariff for different consumer categories	153
Figure 7.6:	Movement of tariff in Maharashtra from 1975 to 2003	164
Figure 7.7:	Average electricity tariff charged to farmers and the percentage of metering in some states	165
Figure 7.8:	Energy charge (Rs/kWh) for Low Tension (LT) residential consumers for MSEDCL, Maharashtra	168
Figure 7.9:	Energy charge (Rs per kWh) for Low Tension (LT) residential consumers in Madhya Pradesh	169
Figure 8.1:	Planning for the electricity sector - A simple schematic	173
Figure 8.2:	Schematic of IRP process for a state or distribution company	174
Figure 8.3:	Comparing CEA demand projections and actual demand growth	179
Figure 9.1:	Schematic representation of a vertically integrated utility	185
Figure 9.2:	Public financial institutions financing stressed and non-performing assets	194
Figure 9.3:	Generation capacity-fuel mix 1990 and 2018	197
Figure 9.4:	Generation capacity-ownership mix in 1990 and 2018	198
Figure 9.5:	Generation-fuel mix 1990 and 2018	198
Figure 9.6:	Generation-ownership mix 1990 and 2018	199
Figure 9.7:	State level power sector after the E Act	200
Figure 9.8:	Electricity consumption mix 1990 and 2017-18 (estimated)	201
Figure 10.1	: Rural electrification over the years	212
Figure 10.2	: MSEDCL DISCOM sales which can cost-effectively move to rooftop solar	213
Figure 10.3	: Carriage and content separation in electricity	215
Figure 10.4	: Issues with quality of supply	221
Figure 10.5	: Changes and challenges in distribution sector	222
Figure 10.6	: Changing nature of the DISCOM	224

Tables

Table 2.1:	Understanding the simpler units of measurement	15
Table 2.2:	Counting big, counting small	29
Table 2.3:	List of units of measurements	30
Table 3.1:	Key information for different generation options	47
Table 3.2:	Major HVDC links and inter-regional transfer capacity in 2017	48
Table 3.3:	Details of transmission lines	49
Table 3.4:	Typical voltage levels for generation, transmission and distribution	52
Table 3.5:	Distribution lines: Typical parameters	53
Table 3.6:	Breakup of consumer numbers, connected load, consumption and revenue	53
Table 3.7:	Appliances used by different categories of consumers	55
Table 3.8:	Small house electricity consumption	56

Table 3.9:	Big house electricity consumption	56
Table 3.10:	Typical supply standards	58
Table 3.11:	Typical service standards	58
Table 3.12:	Hourly load data	61
Table 3.13:	, Typical appliance consumption	64
Table 4.1:	Calculation of T&D losses for a state	71
Table 4.2:	Typical Transmission and Distribution efficiency indicators	73
Table 4.3:	Organisations involved in transmission system	75
Table 4.4:	Merit order for select stations in Andhra Pradesh	77
Table 5.1:	Installed generation capacity as on March 2018 (in MW)	99
Table 5.2:	Transmission ownership as on March 2018	103
Table 5.3:	Some major players in the manufacturing of power equipment	106
Table 6.1:	Design options for consideration	114
Table 6.2:	Payback period and life of the asset	115
Table 6.3:	Accounting Rate of Return	115
Table 6.4:	Net Present Value (NPV)	117
Table 6.5:	Benefit - Cost Ratio	118
Table 6.6:	Internal Rate of Return	119
Table 6.7:	Annual savings from Design A and Design B (in Rs crore)	120
Table 6.8:	Net Present Value (in Rs crore) at discount rates of 2%, 3.3% and 4%	121
Table 6.9:	Economics of Design B with and without a loan	122
Table 6.10:	Comparing annual costs of generating plants	124
Table 6.11:	Linkage between PLF and cost of power generation	125
Table 6.12:	Discount rate and life cycle costs (Rs crore)	127
Table 6.13:	Levelised Cost for the plants	127
Table 6.14:	Capital cost of Plant B	132
Table 6.15:	Revenue requirement for generation plant	137
Table 7.1:	Percentage split of costs of Maharashtra DISCOM FY 2017-18	143
Table 7.2:	Estimation of metered sales	147
Table 7.3:	Estimation of unmetered sales and T&D losses	147
Table 7.4:	An example of power procurement planning	149
Table 7.5:	Illustrative Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) of a distribution company	151
Table 7.6:	Illustrative calculation of category-wise revenue that can be recovered at a given tariff	152
Table 7.7:	Illustrative calculation of consumer category wise Average Billing Rate (ABR)	152
Table 7.8:	Government subsidy to agricultural consumers	155
Table 7.9:	ARR as approved by the commission and actuals claimed by the DISCOM	155
Table 7.10:	Sales of distribution company	155
Table 7.11:	Proposed costs for the generator	159
Table 7.12:	Specifics of a 500 MW power plant	160
Table 7.13:	Proposed and approved parameters of generating station	160
Table 7.14:	Actuals as claimed by the generating station	161
Table 7.15:	Restatement of agricultural electricity sales and distribution loss	166
Table 9.1:	Loss reduction programmes	202
Table 9.2:	Major changes in the electricity and related sectors since 1990	208

Boxes

Box 1.1:	The thousand lens - have a look to understand India better	3
Box 1.2:	The 1000 lens: Have a look to understand the energy use better	5
Box 1.3:	Policy action on electricity and development in different countries	6
Box 2.1:	Atoms and electrons	11
Box 2.2:	How to read a name plate?	14
Box 2.3:	Battle of the currents	16
Box 2.4:	50 Hz vs 60 Hz	18
Box 2.5:	What is 'load' and what are the types of load?	22
Box 2.6:	Benefits of a good power factor	24
Box 3.1:	How to set up a solar rooftop PV system?	41
Box 3.2:	Hydro generation: Types of turbines and calculation of power generated	44
Box 3.3:	Big hydro projects: Some controversial issues	45
Box 3.4:	Agriculture water pumping as a major electricity end use	55
Box 3.5:	A parallel to road traffic	62
Box 4.1:	What is Merit Order?	77
Box 4.2:	Ride a cycle to learn how the power system works	84
Box 4.3:	Grid collapse, blackout and brownout	86
Box 5.1:	The Electricity Act (2003)	92
Box 5.2:	A timeline of the Indian power sector	93
Box 5.3:	Typical organisation of a DISCOM	96
Box 5.4:	Input-based distribution franchisees	97
Box 5.5:	Non-traditional consumers	99
Box 6.1:	Time Value of Money	116
Box 6.2:	Cost of Conserved Energy	121
Box 6.3:	Running a conventional power plant	124
Box 6.4:	Who is financing our thermal power projects?	130
Box 6.5:	Life of a project	133
Box 6.6:	Things to know	134
Box 6.7:	Hidden costs: Externalities	136
Box 7.1:	Performance based regulation: The experience in the UK	141
Box 7.2:	Unmetered sales and T&D losses	147
Box 7.3:	Power procurement planning	149
Box 7.4:	Annual Revenue Requirement and tariff determination	151
Box 7.5:	Revenue gap	155
Box 7.6:	Transmission Tariff	158
Box 7.7:	Stylised example for generation tariff	159
Box 7.8:	Stylised example for generation tariff continued	160
Box 7.9:	Tariff for renewable energy projects	163
Box 8.1:	Brief history of Integrated Resource Planning	174
Box 9.1:	The Enron story	188
Box 9.2:	Competitive bidding and compensatory tariff	194
Box 10.1:	Carriage and content separation	214
Box 10.2:	Smart grid, smart meters	218
Box 10.3:	In the long run, how much energy do we need?	231

Preface to the 3rd Revised Edition

We published Know your power: A citizens' primer on the electricity sector in 2004. This was in response to the successful sessions on the basic concepts of the Indian electricity sector in our many workshops. A revision was published in 2006, a Kannada translation in 2008 by the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission, and a Marathi translation in 2009 by Prayas with support from the Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission.

Over the years, we have distributed more than 4000 copies of the Primer to government officials, consultants, teachers, students and civil society groups. During this time, we have published many other guides covering topics like addressing electricity complaints, increasing regulatory engagement and using tools like the Right to Information Act. But among our publications, the Primer stands out for providing a comprehensive overview of the technical, economic and institutional aspects of the Indian electricity sector in an accessible manner. It is interesting to note that there is high demand even today for the 2006 Edition of the Primer, even though there have been many major changes in the sector since then. The Primer has played a significant role in our efforts to reach out to officials and civil society groups and has provided them an in-depth understanding of the sector.

Prayas (Energy Group) has also undergone major changes since 2006. From a group with few researchers and publications, we have grown in size and spread, with more than 300 publications. Girish Sant, the co-founder of Prayas (Energy Group) and a lead author of the Primer, sadly passed away in 2012. We also record the sad demise of Professor Amulya Kumar N Reddy and Dr Krishna Prasad who had offered their valuable insights during the writing of the 1st Edition of the Primer. Pallavi Apte, one of the artists who helped with the previous editions, also sadly passed away during this time. We are happy to present this completely revised edition of the Primer. We have retained the basic structure and style of the previous editions, but all chapters have been completely revised based on feedback and developments in the sector. Chapter 1 locates the electricity sector in the broader social context; Chapters 2, 3 and 4 explain the important technical aspects of the sector; Chapter 5 introduces the major actors in the sector; Chapter 6 and 7 cover the key aspects of sector economics and tariffs; Chapter 8 is on planning; and Chapter 9 gives a brief overview of the reforms in power sector since 1990. Chapter 10 is a new addition, on the challenges of energy transition. Chapter 11 summarises the observations and suggests a framework for citizens' engagement with the sector. This revised edition covers more topics and has more pages compared to the 2nd Edition. In addition to the print version, an electronic version is also available on our website.

While some of us in Prayas (Energy Group) have written the chapters, this Primer is the result of a collective effort involving all our members as well as reviewers and well-wishers. We would especially like to thank Dr Rammanohar Reddy, Dr Ranjit Deshmukh, Jatin Sarode, Gayatri Gadag, Daljit Singh and Ann Josey for review comments. We thank the post araduate students from TISS - Mumbai for feedback on the 2nd Edition. Our thanks also to Neeta Deshpande for improving the language and communication. In producing the Primer, we worked with three artists - Manjiri More, Sandeep Deshpande and Gayatri Jog. We thank them for their patience and creative support. We would also like to thank Mudra for the layout and printing. A very special thanks to Shilpa Kelkar and Manabika Mandal from our group who worked tirelessly on production and data. This Primer would not have been possible without them. A special thanks also to everyone at Prayas (Energy Group) for their many contributions to the Primer at different stages of production.

In this age of internet and abundance of information, there could be questions on the usefulness of a Primer. Our view is that the Primer helps the citizens to gain an understanding of the basic concepts and broad issues in the sector. This is essential to decide what information to search, where to search and how to search. We hope that citizens will employ this Primer to educate themselves about the electricity sector and meaningfully engage with it by raising focussed questions and providing suggestions.

Prayas was founded 25 years ago. While we reflect on our long journey of public interest oriented policy and governance engagement, we are happy to bring out this completely revised edition of the Primer. We look forward to your feedback.

Prayas (Energy Group) January 2019

Foreword to the 2nd Edition

Electricity is the prime mover of a modem economy. Not only is it a basic infrastructure, but it has also become an essential part of our daily existence, in the first hundred years of its commercialization, electricity was supplied to consumers by vertically integrated monopolies. It was generally felt that this was the only feasible option due to its complexity as a commodity and its natural monopoly aspects. In many countries worldwide, unbundling of the electricity supply industry was started during 1990s, so that it could be subjected to market discipline rather than being controlled through monopoly regulation. It was around this time that India embarked on the path of reform and restructuring of the sector, the enabling legal framework of which has now been enshrined in the Electricity Act 2003. The Act, which is landmark legislation, aims at development of a power system which catalyses investment, promotes competition and protects consumer interest.

Prayas - a dedicated non-governmental organization with focus on energy, health, learning and parenthood and resources and livelihoods - has been working for quite some time towards improvement of India's power scenario. The Energy Group of Prayas has contributed significantly in capability building through publications and analyses of important issues facing the sector, and also through workshops and discussions.

Originality of approach is the unique feature of the activities of Prayas. The book, "Know Your Power: A Citizens' Primer on the Electricity Sector", bears testimony to this fact. This book exhaustively covers the technical, operational, economic and financial aspects as well as the reform models envisaged in the power sector. It explains each of these issues in a very simple and lucid manner. The book examines with precision the basic concept of the power system, and goes on to describe how the system works. It deals systematically with the economics of electricity, including cost structure and the tariff setting process. The publication also presents, in an unbiased manner, an overview of emerging trends. The book caters to the requirements of ordinary citizens as well as technical experts, by providing a comprehensive overview.

The 1st Edition of the book received overwhelming response from readers cutting across various interest groups, and proved to be a major capacity building tool for individuals and institutions.

I am glad that Prayas has now brought out this 2nd Edition, with finer refinement and updation, based on discussions and feedback from the readers. It is a very handy reference manual for every stakeholder interested in India's power sector and seeking to contribute to its development. I am sure that this excellent publication would continue to serve as a useful primer for civil society and power sector professionals, and prepare them for an informed debate on the complex issues concerning the electricity sector.

Ashok Basu Chairperson, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission May 2006

Preface to the 2nd Edition

The 1st Edition of the Primer was sold out in about a year's time. Considering the limited effort that we could put into distributing the book, this is indeed a sign of citizens' eagerness to 'know their power'. The Primer has reached a varied audience - politicians, bureaucrats, farmer organisations, trade unions, consumer groups, teachers, students, environmental activists and many interested citizens. Institutions which have purchased the Primer include Ministry of Power, Regulatory Commissions, Electric Utilities, Training Institutes, Research Libraries and Funding Agencies.

From our readers, we have received many compliments as well as comments. This feedback has been a great help in bringing out this edition. Our own learnings and the recent changes in the power sector have also influenced us while preparing this 2nd Edition. Data has been updated upto 2005 and major events in 2006 have been taken into account, for example the issuance of the National Tariff Policy. We have added more illustrative examples to present concepts more clearly. Most of the Chapters have some changes and Chapter 9 (The Indian Power Sector: Emerging Trends) has been completely rewritten. Errors have been corrected and the Reference and Index sections updated. Pushkar Wagle helped with editing two chapters and Daljit Singh helped with the review of the 2nd Edition. Nikit Abhyankar, Ravi Kadam, Abhay Dhamdhere, Pradnya Phagare, Prasanna Wagle and Gorakh Phale from our office have been with us during all stages of production of this edition. Their help was invaluable and we thank all of them. Special thanks to Shri. A.K. Basu (Chairman CERC) for writing a Foreword to this edition.

Some of the readers have pointed out that this book is not a Primer, but rather a handbook. We feel that the book is indeed a Primer if read from cover to cover. However, for understanding a specific area or issue, it could function as a handbook.

We hope this 2^{nd} Edition empowers many more interested citizens and we welcome your feedback.

Prayas (Energy Group) July 2006

Preface to the 1st Edition

The power or electricity sector is a key infrastructure sector and is the backbone of the Indian economy. The installed power generation capacity in India has grown 77 times since independence. There are around 11 crore electricity consumers in the country and the total revenue of all electricity distribution utilities in the year 2001-02 was nearly Rs 93,000 crore. The total revenue receipt in the Government of India budget of the year 2001-02 was just about twice this -Rs 2,03,000 crore. Rural electrification and spread of irrigation pump-sets have increased the agricultural productivity. With electricity reaching nearly 85% of the villages, industrial activity (small and big) has become more widespread. With electrification of nearly 56% of rural households, the quality of life has improved significantly for those who have access to electricity.

Until the 1980s, the Indian power sector was in the growth phase with many achievements to its credit. But, by the late 1980s, almost all the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) started showing signs of financial, technical and governance failures. The 1990s started with the state supported entry of private companies into generation. The sector reforms commenced in the mid-1990s and many SEBs were restructured with financial support from international financial institutions.

Today, after more than ten years of power sector reforms, we do not have any great successes to boast of. The sector is still financially and technically sick. Moreover, in the 'reform' phase, we had disasters like Enron and admitted failures like Orissa's attempt at reform, staring us in the face. Questions are being raised about the appropriateness of strategies and policies, but it is said that there is no going back on reforms. Today, governments are working out new strategies, governance models and tariff policies. The state supported SEBs are giving way to a mix of public and private corporations. The Electricity Act 2003 and the associated policy changes are expected to correct some of the previous shortcomings.

This state of flux has thrown up many new issues. There have been major changes at the policy level. There are many new players in the sector. Steps have been initiated to reduce the role of the State. The role of market forces has started increasing. Using the window of the Regulatory Commissions, public debate on policy issues has increased.

Policies in this sector should address the concerns of the vast majority of the poor while protecting long-term ecological interests. It is also clear that India cannot afford to copy the high consumption based models of the power sector in the developed countries. The appropriate model and policies of the Indian power sector should be scripted by the people themselves. But, unfortunately, we find that local expertise is not sufficiently involved in the policy process. In order to understand and comment on the reform process, we need to reach out to more people and build skills in technical, economic and legal fields. There is a need to enhance the influence of informed analytical actors in the Indian power sector. Such a collective effort alone can produce a balanced critique of the reform process and exert a healthy pressure on the policy process. This book forms a part of our efforts for building capabilities of common citizens to meet such an objective.

This book covers the basic technical and economic concepts of the power sector. Electricity in the energy context is introduced and components of the power system and their co-ordinated operation are explained. A quick tour of the day-to-day operational centres of the power system gives an overview of how these systems work. Players in the Indian power sector and their roles are briefly covered. The power sector is quite complex in terms of operations and planning. We have attempted to explain the basic economic concepts, tariff issues, power system planning and the recent trends in the Indian power sector. We have also tried to explain the necessary jargon in a simple nontechnical language, using analogies and diagrams. This includes IPP tariff calculation, T&D loss estimation, Demand Side Management, Generation planning, Pumped storage systems, etc. After reading this, we hope that a citizen would be less mystified about the sector, and would have crossed the first hurdle towards a better understanding of the sector.

This book has emerged from the experiences of Prayas (Energy Group), Pune. Prayas has worked with many citizens' groups in India and abroad on power sector issues. This includes consumer interest groups, industry associations, power sector employee associations, farmers' organisations, power sector professionals, political analysts, energy analysts, journalists, policy makers and academics. This book addresses one of the major training needs expressed by many in India and similar developing countries. We realise that there is lack of material that comprehensively covers the techno-economic aspects of the power sector. This book is expected to fill this gap.

With a broad range of concepts to cover, writing this book has been a challenging experience. Our audience is a mixed lot in terms of background and expectations. If we keep the level of coverage too basic, we run the risk of irritating the knowledgeable. If the level is too complex, then we may distance the vast majority including those with good knowledge in some selected areas of the sector.

We have therefore kept to the middle ground. Certain items requiring complex explanations, equations or high level of detail are given in boxes or endnotes.

We must acknowledge that this primer is an output of a collective effort spanning the past two years. Many friends from consumer groups, the academic world and utilities have helped us. Those who helped at the early stages of conceptualisation include Prof. Amulya Kumar N Reddy, Dr. Krishna Prasad and Dr. Vivek Monteiro. We have benefited from the inputs received from Dr. Uma Rao, Dr. NDR Sarma, Dr. D.V. Ramana, Dr. M. P. Parameswaran, Dr. M. V. Ramana, Dr. Jhumur Lahiri, Danesh Gojer, K. Raghu and many friends from power utilities. Pallavi Apte and Ramesh Dhanokar have prepared the illustrations. Dr. Usha Raman and Ms. Sherna Gandhy have helped with the editing. Abhay Dhamdhere, Pradnya Phagare, Prasanna Wagle and Gorakh Phale from our office have been with us during all stages of production.

It is our hope that this book will be both useful and engaging. We welcome readers' comments and suggestions to improve it further.

Prayas (Energy Group) May 2004 Indian electricity sector has been in a state of flux from 1990s, when the reforms started with the entry of private power projects. The Enron power project and Odisha state reforms that followed have thrown up many controversial issues. The Electricity Act 2003, prepared with the reform spirit initiated another major policy upheaval in the sector. Today, Electricity Regulatory Commissions are operational in all the states. With all villages electrified and nearly all households connected to the grid, the demand now is for quality power supply. The whole country is connected to one national grid. Renewable energy is no more on the sidelines, and is expected to be a significant source of power. We are witnessing the entry of many new players, introduction of open access and a movement towards cost based tariff. The trend is towards an increasing role of private sector and markets under a regulatory regime.

A public-spirited citizen, who wishes to respond to this flux and participate in the policy and regulatory processes, is faced with too many new issues. A basic understanding of the technical and economic aspects of the sector is necessary to gain a foothold. An insight into the policy, planning and regulatory processes, along with an appreciation of their linkages with the technical and economic issues, is essential to equip oneself for meaningful engagement with the sector.

This 3rd Revised Edition of the primer, giving a comprehensive macro perspective of the Indian electricity sector, is part of our attempts to assist such citizens in their efforts.

