

Submitted to Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission

Submission on RVUN Petition for ARR and Tariff for FY 2025-26

May 2025



CENTRE FOR ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT & PEOPLE

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1. Introduction

Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (RVUNL) has filed a Petition for Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff for FY26 for KTPS (Unit 01 to 07), STPS (Unit 01 to 06), CTPP (Unit 01 to 04), KaTPP (Unit 01& 02), CSCTPP (Unit 05 & 06), SSCTPP (Unit 07 & 08), RGTPP & Mahi Hydel Power Stations of RVUN under Regulation 6(1) of RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025.

RERC has made the Petition available on its website for public objections and suggestions. This submission is being made in response to the Petition filed by the Petitioner, as published on the Commission's website. We respectfully request the Commission to consider this submission for inclusion in the official record.

2. Issues with the Petition Documents

The Petition submitted by RVUNL has not been provided in a machine-readable format and instead have been submitted in poorly scanned formats (*see Annexure I*), which significantly hinders the ability of stakeholders to conduct an effective and informed review. In particular, the absence of editable versions of key documents and financial data, especially in Excel format, poses a serious limitation on meaningful analysis and constructive engagement.

While the Petition includes several annexures relating to Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) components and plant-level parameters, these have been made available only in PDF format. This restricts the ability of stakeholders to carry out granular verification, undertake independent calculations, and assess trends across time. In contrast, it is noted that the distribution licensees provide ARR and True-Up data forms in Excel format, thereby enabling more transparent and participatory review processes.

The absence of Excel-based data sheets for critical computations, including cost summaries, generation data, and financial performance indicators, undermines the principles of transparency and accountability embedded in the regulatory framework. It also limits public participation in a process intended to ensure stakeholder scrutiny and institutional oversight.

We respectfully urge the Hon'ble Commission to direct the Petitioner to make available the complete Petition, along with all annexures, in a machine-readable and accessible format, including Excel files wherever applicable. This measure would ensure that the review process for the current year, and for all future submissions, meets the standards of procedural clarity, transparency, and effective stakeholder participation.

3. ARR Approval: Approach and Process

We submit that the current approach of ARR approval, that is treating RVUNL's ARR Petition as a standard mechanical exercise focused solely on adherence to normative benchmarks, is both inadequate and flawed. This narrow focus overlooks vital operational and strategic factors affecting the Petitioner's efficiency, reliability, and long-term sustainability. Given the Petitioner's central role in Rajasthan's power sector, the ARR approval process must evolve into a more holistic assessment, beyond ensuring alignment to normative metrics, to include

operational performance, environmental compliance, safety, workforce development, maintenance, and strategic initiatives such as diversification and business growth. Notably, the ARR process for Discoms is more comprehensive, requiring detailed plans to meet targets like distribution losses, collection efficiency and other parameters. We therefore strongly urge the Commission to require the Petitioner to submit detailed action plans for meeting normative benchmarks, along with justifications for any shortfalls.

4. Return on Equity for the Petitioner

In Rajasthan, state power utilities have not been claiming Return on Equity (RoE) in their ARR petitions for several years, weakening their financial health and operational efficiency. Without this essential component, the cost-plus model becomes ineffective, ultimately impacting consumers. RoE claims are often delayed or reduced due to State Government intervention, which should not override the regulatory process. If the government mandates such reductions, it must compensate utilities through budgetary support. Persistent denial of RoE threatens utility sustainability, increases performance risks, and inadvertently opens the door to privatisation. We strongly recommend that the Petitioner be granted a fair RoE, in line with what central and private sector entities receive, to ensure long-term viability and improved performance.

5. Safety and Environmental Measures

We draw the Commission's attention to multiple reported accidents at RVUNL-operated power plants (see *Annexure II*). As noted in documents submitted during last year's True-up proceedings of the Petitioner, despite the Commission's directive for a comprehensive safety audit, the Petitioner has only issued an internal circular and has failed to submit the mandated audit reports. Ensuring safety is critical, not only for worker well-being and legal compliance but also for operational reliability and institutional credibility. We therefore request the Petitioner to submit details of the allocated budgets for safety and training initiatives, along with copies of the latest safety audit reports for all power stations. A time-bound action plan to strengthen safety compliance and reduce accidents is also requested. Furthermore, we urge the Commission to take serious note of these lapses and recommend the formation of an independent committee, with representation from employees and civil society, to investigate the incidents, identify root causes, and propose corrective measures.

In addition, several reports (see *Annexure III*) indicate environmental violations at Chhabra, Suratgarh, and Kalisindh plants of the Petitioner, particularly related to fly ash disposal, water consumption, and SO_x emissions. We request the petitioner to submit plant-wise data on emissions and water usage, in accordance with approved environmental clearances. The Petitioner should also disclose any violations during FY24, along with details of corrective actions taken and penalties, if any.

It is important to note that this data was also requested during last year's True-up process, but the Petitioner failed to provide it, despite the Commission's intervention. We urge the

Commission to take serious note of this non-compliance and initiate appropriate action against the petitioner.

6. Capacity Expansion and Latest MOUs

As reported by various sources, the Petitioner has recently entered into a joint venture with NTPC for the Chhabra TPP and has signed MoUs with other CPSUs and states for potential collaborations. We request the Petitioner to disclose full details of all such MoUs and agreements, including associated plans for capacity development.

In the context of the ongoing energy transition, new coal-based capacity additions under 25-year fixed-cost PPAs pose significant long-term risks. These include financial strain, potential asset stranding, and misalignment with evolving energy market dynamics. Given the long gestation periods of such projects, we urge the Commission to require the Petitioner to submit a comprehensive business plan for each control period, detailing capital investments with clear justifications aligned with Rajasthan's energy goals.

7. Future Planning for Power Plants

Several units of the Petitioner's power plants have exceeded the 25-year useful life limit prescribed by CEA regulations, with some operating for over 35 years. While continued operation of older plants may offer short-term economic benefits, it also raises concerns regarding reliability, efficiency, and performance. We recommend that the Commission direct the petitioner to undertake a comprehensive study to assess the residual life of these units, evaluate the feasibility of continued operations, and explore options for repurposing or phased decommissioning.

8. Status of Dholpur Combined Cycle Power Project (DCCPP)

The Dholpur Combined Cycle Power Project (DCCPP) has remained non-operational for several years, during which time no concrete action plan appears to have been advanced for its revival, repurposing, or decommissioning. The plant was established using substantial public investment, and its prolonged idling represents a significant inefficiency.

With the asset lying dormant, year-on-year depreciation continues to erode its residual value, raising concerns not only about stranded costs but also about broader governance lapses in asset management. In the absence of clarity on the strategic roadmap for DCCPP, there is a growing risk that the sunk public capital will be permanently lost without yielding the intended returns or social utility.

In view of the above, we request the Commission to direct the Petitioner to furnish a detailed status update on the plant and clarify whether any strategic assessment has been undertaken regarding the feasibility of its revival, repurposing, or divestment. The Petitioner may also be directed to provide timelines for the same. Given the public finance implications and the need for optimal utilisation of generation infrastructure, we further request the Commission to take a proactive stance on this matter and expedite its resolution in the public interest.

9. Delays in Finalisation of Liquidated Damages (LD) on Asset Valuation

In its order dated 06.06.2013, the Hon'ble Commission provisionally deducted notional Liquidated Damages (LD) from the capital costs of Kota Thermal Power Station (KTPS) Unit 7 and Suratgarh Thermal Power Station (STPS) Unit 6. These reductions, INR 23.325 Cr. and INR 30.575 Cr. respectively, reflected 50% of the estimated LD amounts and were intended as interim adjustments, pending finalisation and recovery of LD from the respective BTG and BoP contractors. The Commission had directed RVUN to report the final LD recovery in subsequent true-up filings.

The process of finalising and recovering LD has experienced considerable delays. At KTPS, INR 21.20 Cr. was recovered from the BTG contractor in FY24, following a GST applicability clarification from the Government of India in August 2022. An additional INR 8.07 Cr. was recovered from the BoP contractor in FY16, bringing the total to INR 29.27 Cr. For STPS, INR 23.38 Cr. was recovered from the BTG contractor in FY24, and INR 0.50 Cr. from the BoP contractor in FY16, totalling INR 23.88 Cr.

The actual LD amounts recovered were substantially lower, resulting in consistent undervaluation of the capital cost of both units for nearly a decade.

Table 1: Undervaluation of Capital Cost in KTPS Unit 07 and STPS Unit 06

Unit	Notional LD (50%)	Finalised LD (50%)	Net Asset Undervaluation
KTPS Unit 7	INR 23.32 Cr.	INR 14.63 Cr.	INR 08.69 Cr.
STPS Unit 6	INR 30.57 Cr.	INR 11.94 Cr.	INR 18.63 Cr.

This long-standing undervaluation of assets has had adverse regulatory and financial consequences. The lower capital cost translated into reduced depreciation entitlements and suppressed Return on Equity (RoE), leading to consistently lower Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) approvals over the years. Consequently, RVUN's revenue streams have not adequately reflected the actual capital deployed, impairing its financial position. This has potentially contributed to constraints in undertaking core functions like timely renovation and modernisation works necessary for sustaining system reliability and efficiency.

In light of the above, it is respectfully submitted that the Hon'ble Commission may kindly direct the Petitioner to provide a detailed explanation for the inordinate delay in final determination and recovery of LD from the contractors concerned. The Petitioner may also be directed to provide details of corrective measures adopted by RVUN to prevent such delays in the finalisation of LD in current and future projects.

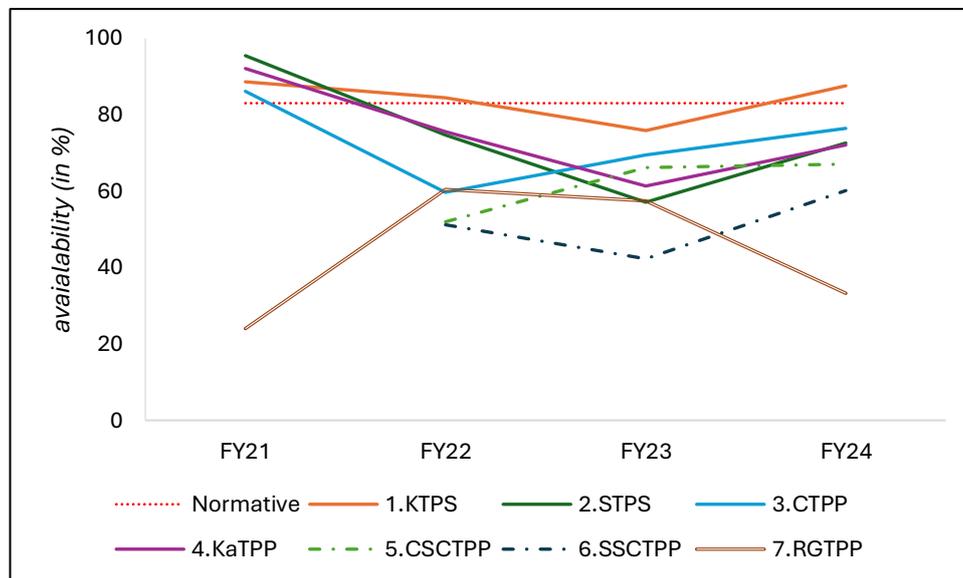
10. Plant Availability Targets for FY26

The Petitioner has proposed a normative Plant Availability Factor (PAF) of 83% for all generating stations, with the exception of SSCTPP and CSCTPP, for which the target is set at 85%, and RGPTS, which is proposed at 70%, in line with the RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025.

However, based on the historical operational performance of these plants over the past four financial years (see Figure 1) achieving these normative targets appears unlikely without a

demonstrable shift in operational reliability. With the exception of isolated instances during FY21 (a year marked by suppressed demand and operational downtime due to the COVID-19 pandemic) and KTPS in FY 2023–24, none of the plants have consistently met the normative availability benchmarks prescribed by the Commission.

Figure 1: Plant availability in the past four financial years



Source: Petitioner’s previous submissions before the Commission

This persistent underperformance in plant availability has implications for both tariff determination and overall system reliability. Normative availability directly affects the recovery of fixed charges, and failure to achieve these targets may result in disallowance of such recovery, thereby affecting the financial sustainability of the generating stations.

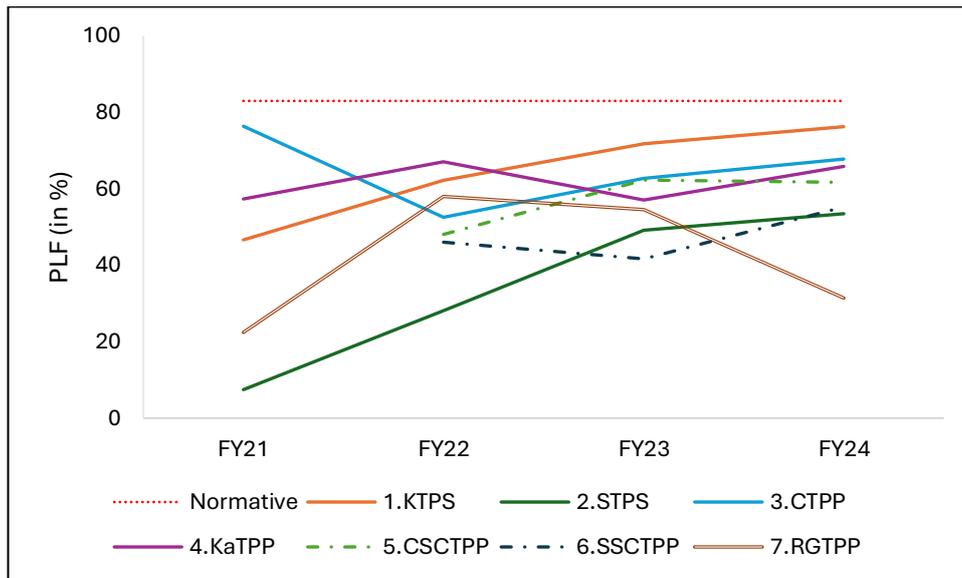
In this context, we respectfully request the Commission to direct the Petitioner to provide detailed factors leading to the past underperformance. Additionally, the Petitioner may be directed to furnish specific steps taken to resolve these issues and a detailed plan to meet the normative PAF targets in FY26.

11. Plant Load Factor (PLF) Targets for FY26

In its filing for FY26, the Petitioner has proposed normative PLF targets of 83% for all generating stations, except for SSCTPP and CSCTPP, which are proposed at 85%, and RGPTS at 70%, in accordance with the RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025.

However, a review of actual PLF performance over the past four financial years (see Figure 4) indicates that none of the plants have achieved their respective normative PLF targets up to FY24. This persistent shortfall raises questions regarding the achievability of the proposed targets, especially in the absence of any substantial improvements in operational reliability or systemic interventions to address plant-level constraints.

Figure 2: Plant load factor in the past four financial years



Source: Petitioner's previous submissions before the Commission

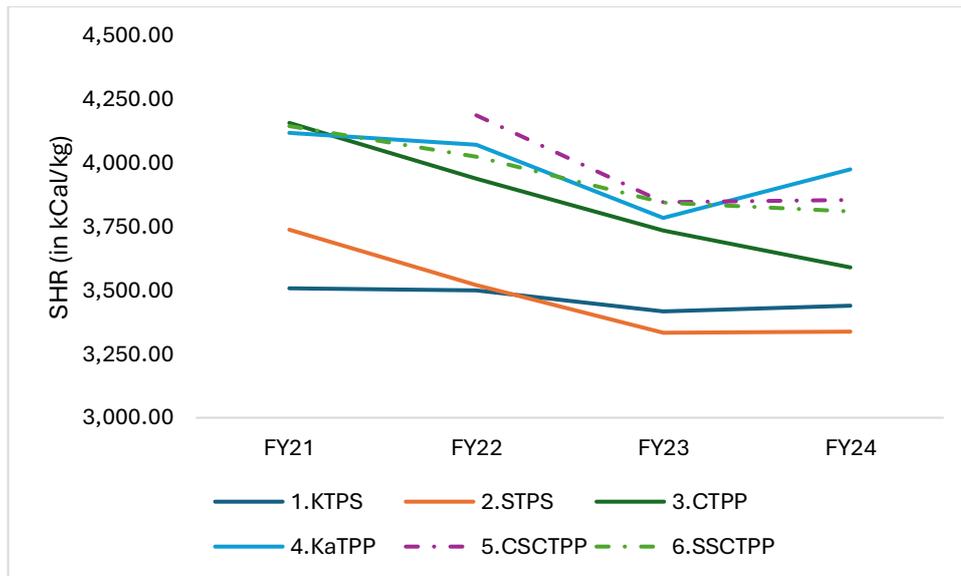
Given the direct link between PLF and energy charges recovered through tariff, setting ambitious PLF targets without a commensurate operational roadmap may risk under-recovery and lead to further financial stress on the generation utility.

In light of this, we respectfully urge the Commission to direct the Petitioner to provide justification for the proposed PLF values, particularly where past trends do not support the assumed improvement trajectory. The Petitioner may also be directed to clarify the factors constraining the plant performance and the steps taken by the Petitioner to address these constraints.

12. Decline in Gross Calorific Value (GCV) of Coal Procured

Our analysis indicates a persistent and significant decline in the Gross Calorific Value (GCV) of coal procured by the Petitioner over recent years (see). This trend suggests a steady deterioration in the energy content of the fuel, which has direct implications on plant heat rates, coal consumption, and ultimately, the cost-efficiency of power generation. Such degradation in fuel quality not only compromises operational efficiency but also inflates the variable cost of electricity supplied to consumers.

Figure 3: GCV of RVUN plants in the past four financial years



Source: Petitioner's previous submissions before the Commission

Therefore, we respectfully request the Commission to direct the Petitioner to undertake a detailed assessment of the underlying causes contributing to the observed decline in GCV and compare the GCV of coal supplied to other CPSUs and SPSUs from similar sources.

13. Projected Net Generation for FY26

The Petitioner has projected a net generation of 53,204.40 MU for FY26, representing a substantial increase of approximately 34.32% from the actual net generation of 39,609.15 MU in FY24. This sharp upward revision raises serious concerns regarding the prudence of the generation forecast, particularly in light of the persistent underperformance of the Petitioner's plants with respect to normative benchmarks for availability and PLF, as discussed in preceding sections. Achieving the projected generation target is also dependent on assured coal supply, both in terms of quantity and quality, which has historically been inconsistent, as evidenced by declining GCV trends. Equally important is the need to enhance operational efficiency, which calls for significant improvements in maintenance practices and increased investment in building the capacity of technical personnel. Adequate working capital is also often strained by delays in payment realisation from Discoms, which in turn hampers the timely procurement of essential inputs and disrupts maintenance activities.

Given these constraints, the projected generation appears overly optimistic and does not reflect the historical performance trajectory or the structural challenges presently faced by the Petitioner. In view of the above, we respectfully request that the petitioner be directed to present a more evidence-based and operationally feasible generation forecast. The Petitioner should support its estimates by a plant-wise justification for the proposed increase in generation and action plans to address the historical gaps in performance.

14. Annexure I

Figure 4: Form G 5.1 at Page 38 of the Petition

Form G-5.1
 Details/Information in respect of Fuel for Computation of Energy Charges
 Name of the Petitioner: BSNL
 Name of the Power Undertaker: CPSE, 11, Appala Street, New Delhi

S.No.	Particulars	April 2022		May 2022		June 2022		July 2022		August 2022		Sept 22	
1	2	Oil	PHCL	Oil	PHCL	Oil	PHCL	Oil	PHCL	Oil	PHCL	Oil	PHCL
1	Quantity of coal supplied to coal supply company during the month	114213.58	0.00	114213.58	0.00	129722.08	0.00	170222.58	0.00	159602.58	0.00	111137.58	0.00
2	Quantity of coal supplied to coal supply company during the month	617988.06	0.00	617988.06	0.00	651887.84	0.00	531788.10	0.00	582388.38	0.00	489452.48	0.00
3	Quantity of coal supplied to coal supply company during the month (C-2)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Coal supplied by Coal company during the month (C-2)	617988.06	0.00	617988.06	0.00	651887.84	0.00	531788.10	0.00	582388.38	0.00	489452.48	0.00
5a	Interstate Transport Handling charges @ 15% for the quantity of 4	4541.33	0.00	4541.33	0.00	5215.96	0.00	4254.13	0.00	4247.11	0.00	3756.80	0.00
5b	Interstate Transport Handling charges for the quantity of 4	4541.33	0.00	4541.33	0.00	5215.96	0.00	4254.13	0.00	4247.11	0.00	3756.80	0.00
6	Inter-state handling charges for the month (C-2)	617988.06	0.00	617988.06	0.00	651887.84	0.00	531788.10	0.00	582388.38	0.00	489452.48	0.00
7	Inter-state handling charges for the month (C-2)	617988.06	0.00	617988.06	0.00	651887.84	0.00	531788.10	0.00	582388.38	0.00	489452.48	0.00
8	Coal supplied (C-2)	588214.00	0.00	588214.00	0.00	607817.12	0.00	500919.22	0.00	608878.19	0.00	429671.39	0.00
9	Quantity of coal in stock at the end of the month	128720.86	0.00	128720.86	0.00	176322.58	0.00	119965.58	0.00	111137.58	0.00	172594.58	0.00
10	Value of coal in stock at the end of the month	5138.21	0.00	5138.21	0.00	7415.91	0.00	7415.91	0.00	4648.61	0.00	4781.15	0.00
11	Amount charged for coal supplied to the quantity of 8	14215.89	0.00	14215.89	0.00	14652.85	0.00	12211.22	0.00	12784.81	0.00	12584.94	0.00
12	Adjustment (C-1) amount charged for coal supplied to the quantity of 8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Total amount charged (11+12)	14215.89	0.00	14215.89	0.00	14652.85	0.00	12211.22	0.00	12784.81	0.00	12584.94	0.00
14	Prepayment charges during the month	11887.87	0.00	11887.87	0.00	12215.87	0.00	18887.75	0.00	11212.20	0.00	8182.42	0.00
15	Adjustment (C-1) amount charged for the quantity of 14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Overpayment charges, coal agent, railway staff and vehicle charges (Coal handling) for the month	221.85	0.00	221.85	0.00	212.77	0.00	228.86	0.00	303.85	0.00	284.39	0.00
17	Any other charges to be met/adjusted specifically	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
18	Inter-transportation charges during the month (C-1) (C-2) (C-3)	12884.41	0.00	12884.41	0.00	12483.44	0.00	12215.81	0.00	11916.86	0.00	11916.86	0.00
19	Total amount charged for coal and transportation charges for the quantity of 13+14+15+16+17+18	26302.10	0.00	26302.10	0.00	27042.88	0.00	22621.83	0.00	23481.27	0.00	23884.43	0.00
20	Average cost of coal (C-2) (C-3) + (C-4) + (C-5) + (C-6) + (C-7) + (C-8) + (C-9) + (C-10) + (C-11) + (C-12) + (C-13) + (C-14) + (C-15) + (C-16) + (C-17) + (C-18) + (C-19) + (C-20)	4205.46	0.00	4205.46	0.00	4205.46	0.00	4205.46	0.00	4205.46	0.00	4205.46	0.00
21	Cost of coal supplied to the quantity of 8	5927.77	0.00	5927.77	0.00	7415.91	0.00	4648.61	0.00	4781.15	0.00	7215.33	0.00
22	Prepayment charges (C-1) (C-2) of coal during the month	3488.89	0.00	3488.89	0.00	3488.89	0.00	3488.89	0.00	3488.89	0.00	3488.89	0.00
23	Net supply cost of coal during the month	3488.89	0.00	3488.89	0.00	3488.89	0.00	3488.89	0.00	3488.89	0.00	3488.89	0.00

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15. Annexure II

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Hindi News / Local / Rajasthan / Sriganganagar / Suratgarh
Dies In Thermal Power Plant

थर्मल पॉवर प्लांट में श्रमिक की मौत: कन्वेयर बेल्ट में फंसने से दम तोड़ा, मुआवजे पर सहमति बनने के बाद कराया पोस्टमॉर्टम

सूरतगढ़ 5 महीने पहले



लंबी वार्ता के बाद मांगों पर सहमति बनी।

Source: <https://www.bhaskar.com/local/rajasthan/sriganganagar/suratgarh/news/worker-dies-in-thermal-power-plant-133510429.html>

सूरतगढ़ थर्मल पावर प्लांट में श्रमिक की मौत, 50 लाख मुआवजे की मांग, धरने पर बैठे परिजन - Ruckus in Sri Ganganagar - RUCKUS IN SRI GANGANAGAR

Suratgarh Thermal Power Plant, श्रीगंगानगर के सूरतगढ़ थर्मल पावर प्लांट में श्रमिक की मौत पर बवाल हो गया. परिजनों ने ठेकेदार पर गर्मी से निपटने के लिए आवश्यक इंतजाम नहीं करने के आरोप लगाते हुए धरने पर बैठ गए. परिजनों ने 50 लाख रुपये मुआवजे की मांग की है.



मुआवजे की मांग को लेकर धरने पर बैठे परिजन (ETV Bharat Suratgarh)

f X 2 Min Read



By ETV Bharat Rajasthan Team

Published : May 28, 2024, 10:26 PM IST

श्रीगंगानगर, जिले के सूरतगढ़ थर्मल पावर प्लांट में मंगलवार को एक श्रमिक की मौत हो गई, जिसके बाद कार्फ हो गया. श्रमिक के परिजनों ने ठेकेदार पर गर्मी से बचाव के लिए इंतजाम नहीं करने के आरोप लगाए और कहा कि लू

Source: <https://www.etvbharat.com/hi/!state/worker-dies-after-deteriorating-health-in-suratgarh-thermal-power-plant-protest-for-compensation-of-rupees-50-lakh-rjs24052807689>

छबड़ा धर्मल पॉवर प्लांट में 20 मी. ऊंचाई से गिरा • हत्या का केस दर्ज करने की उठाई मांग, शव लेने से किया इंकार, धरने पर बैठे मजदूर

बॉयलर का मेटिनंस कर रहे मजदूर की गिरने से मौत, विरोध में प्रदर्शन

भास्कर नज्मा पण्डा

छबड़ा धर्मल पॉवर प्लांट में शुक्रवार दोपहर बॉयलर मेटिनंस का कार्य करते समय करीब 20 मीटर की ऊंचाई से गिरने से 24 वर्षीय मजदूर की मौत हो गई।

इस अवधिगत परिजनों ने इसके लिए मुक्त नरेश ठेकेदार की लानकवही को जिम्मेदार ठहराते हुए पोस्टमॉर्टम करवाने से इंकार कर दिया। मुक्त अर्थियों की 50 लाख रकम का मुआवजा व मजदूर की मौत के लिए निगम पर ठेकेदार व अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध हत्या का मामला दर्ज करने की मांग उठाई। सीटीवी ने बॉयलर मेटिनंस का कार्य कर रही एसएस कॉन्सिंमेन्स के सुपरवाइजर कलराम मीणा ने बताया कि निगमद्वारा निवृत्त नरेश लोधा (24) पुत्र श्रीलाल लोधा शुक्रवार

दोपहर करीब तीन बजे बॉयलर मेटिनंस कार्य के लिए करीब 20 मीटर ऊंचाई पर कार्य कर रहे थे। इस दौरान अचानक नीचे गिर गए। उनके छबड़ा विधिकसलन एनका, लेकिन रात में ही उनकी मौत हो गई। घटना की सूचना मिलते ही छबड़ा अस्पताल में बड़ी संख्या में लोग जमा हो गए। धर्मल प्रशासन की अनेद्वी व ठेकेदार की लानकवही से मजदूर की मौत से अज्ञातता बोलना व मजदूरों ने मुक्त अर्थियों को 50 लाख रकम का मुआवजा देने की मांग की। दर शम तक एसडीएस की मौजूदगी में धर्मल अधिकारियों व परिजनों के बीच वार्ता चल रही थी। अस्पताल परिसर में एसडीएस मुकेश पंडार की मौजूदगी में सीटीवी के फुडिलल चौक इंग्लिश केले सिंसन, एचबंदन एनकी काम, फुडन धर्मल ने परिजनों से सम्वादना की। उन्होंने ठेकेदार से भी बात की। इस पर ठेकेदार ने वार्ता देना चकने तक मुक्त की पत्नी को बेलन देने का आश्वासन दिया। साथ ही निगमानुसार



छबड़ा, घटना की सूचना मिलते ही अस्पताल के बाहर बड़ी संख्या में इकट्ठा हुए लोग।

मिलने वाली मुआवजा राशि में सहायक करने व अपनी ओर से 5 लाख रकम देने की बात कही। घटना से अज्ञातता लोग व परिजन मंगी पर अड़े रहे। इस दौरान धानच नगर अध्यक्ष सीवी गेरा, प्रधान हरिओम तार, पूर्व दिशा राम, भूतोन सरपंच राहुल राम, सुरेंद्र

बार्न, लखन मुर्त, लालचंद सुमन भी मौके पर पहुंचे। लोगों के अज्ञातता को देखते हुए छबड़ा, पारने, बायच व डॉक्टरों के जाने का जवाब कुनच गय है। इन्हें लिये जाने तक सम्बंधित विधिकसलन परिसर में धर्मल प्रशासन के विरुद्ध नोबचो करते रहे।

सेपटी उपकरण भी नहीं लिए जाते

एसएस कॉन्सिंमेन्स कंपनी में मुक्त नरेश लोधा के खासी व थिय मुकट सीमा ने बताया कि ठेकेदार द्वारा मजदूरों को सेपटी केलेट, सेलमेट, जुते व जरूरी संसाधन नहीं दिए जाते, जबकि धर्मल अधिकारियों द्वारा भी इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। 20 मीटर ऊंचाई से गिरे नरेश के पास घटना के समय कोई सुरक्षा उपकरण नहीं था। इसके पीछे घटना गूढ़ गय और पूरे शरीर की हड्डियां टूट गईं। उसके कबन व मृत से बचन बचने लगा। उनका आरोप है कि धर्मल प्रशासन की अनेद्वी व लानकवही के चलते यहां ठेकेदारों द्वारा मजदूरों का संरक्षण किया जा रहा है।

मुक्त की पत्नी दो माह की गर्भवती मुक्त की पत्नी दो माह से गर्भवती है, वही उसकी विवाह मां भी है। ऐसे में परिवार के सम्मान अधिक संकट खड़ा हो गया है। नरेश की मौत की सूचना मिलने पर गांव में वाताम छा गया और शम को चून्ने तक नहीं जले।

16. Annexure III

COPIES OF THE REPORTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND VIOLATIONS

09/01/2025, 15:27

Kalisindh plant yet to address fly ash mgmt issues: Villagers - Times of India

Printed from

THE TIMES OF INDIA

Kalisindh plant yet to address fly ash mgmt issues: Villagers

TNN | Sep 18, 2024, 04:13 AM IST



Jaipur: A recent survey conducted by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB) has overlooked allegations that the Kalisindh Thermal Power Plant continues to breach its obligation to manage fly ash properly.

Previously, the RSPCB had penalised the govt-owned plant for causing environmental damage. However, villagers and environmentalists allege that the plant has shown little seriousness in addressing fly ash management issues, despite the penalty.

Environmental activist, Tapeshwar Singh, said, "Despite the plant taking no significant remedial measures, the RSPCB continues to invite objections and suggestions for the installation of a new 800MW unit. In Nov 2023, there was a stockpile of 572 metric tonne of fly ash, and the situation on the ground remains almost unchanged. Recently, three inspections were conducted by the RSPCB team—on April 30, June 26, and July 27, 2024—but key issues, including the stockpile in the revenue pond and the fly ash dyke, were ignored. The Pollution Control Board officials are supporting the plant at the cost of people's lives."

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/kalisindh-plant-yet-to-address-fly-ash-mgmt-issues-villagers/articleshowprint/113439004.cms>

1/3

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/kalisindh-plant-yet-to-address-fly-ash-mgmt-issues-villagers/articleshowprint/113439004.cms>

Hindi News / Local / Rajasthan / Sriganganagar / Suratgarh
Thermal, Four Villages Of Rajasthan Migrated Due To
Fear Of Ash, These Villages With TB, Crops Affected

**उड़ती राख से जमीनें बंजर: सूरतगढ़
थर्मल, राजस्थान के चार गांवों में राख
के खौफ से पलायन, इन्हें टीबी वाला
गांव, फसल प्रभावित**

श्रीगंगानगर
1 वर्ष पहले

लेखक: बिजेन्द्र सिंह
शेखावत

गांव सोमासर निवासी श्योनाथ।

Source: <https://www.bhaskar.com/local/rajasthan/sriganganagar/news/suratgarh-thermal-four-villages-of-rajasthan-migrated-due-to-fear-of-ash-these-villages-with-tb-crops-affected-130828949.htm>

Agitating farmers gherao Suratgarh thermal plant for irrigation water



27 Jun-2022 02:45 AM

Written By: Sunil Sihag

Sri Ganganagar: Thousands of farmers surrounded the Suratgarh Thermal Power Plant on the demand for water in Sriganganagar. They gathered around the plant in hundreds of tractors. The farmers of the area have been demanding irrigation water for a long time. Due to this, the thermal plant was surrounded on Saturday.

TOP NEWS >



Republic Day: No flights at Delhi airport from 10.20am to...

Source: <https://firstindia.co.in/news/india/agitating-farmers-gherao-suratgarh-thermal-plant-for-irrigation-water>

Saturday, January 20, 2024

पत्रिका

जन-गण-मन यात्रा राष्ट्रीय राज्य ओपिनियन मनोरंजन वीडियो त

राम मंदिर स्वास्थ्य धर्म/ज्योतिष क्रिकेट बॉलीवुड ऑटोमोबाइल हॉट ऑन वेब

केवल आध्यात्मिक एवं सांस्कृतिक केंद्र के रूप में
अयोध्या धाम
पुनर्स्थापना

प्रति 100 करोड़ रुपये
₹31,000 करोड़ की
विकास परियोजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन

₹85,000
आगामी 10 वर्षों
विश्व की स

Home / Kota

खुलासा: कोटावासियों की सांसों में जहर घोल रहा थर्मल पावर प्लांट, गंभीर बीमारियों के शिकार हो रहे लोग

कोटा | Published: May 14, 2018 11:10:55 am | Submitted by: Zuber Khan

कोटा थर्मल पावर प्लांट कोटावासियों की सांसों में जहर घोल रहा है। इसका खुलासा राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड की जांच में हुआ है।

Source: <https://www.patrika.com/kota-news/air-pollution-in-kota-by-kota-super-thermal-power-plant-2796661/>