

Answers.

Ans 2 IPPs are independent power producers who are private companies that produce/generate electricity and sell it to the national grid. Firstly, Payments to IPPs are made in dollars, and because the ^{rupee} is not ^{has} depreciated against the dollar, the ^{overall} cost of production is higher. Secondly, the contracts fixed with the IPPs are not renewed, ^{re-extended} which means that if in 2010 a contract was drawn up, among the IPPs and the government, the government will keep on paying the IPP the same amount that was initially agreed upon, ^{depending} ~~on the~~ ^{how little} regardless of how much ^{or} electricity they may generate they are paid the same amount as mentioned in the contract - which means that the ^{real} problem - load shedding due to insufficient production of electricity is not solved. Instead, due to heavy sums being paid to the IPPs, the cost of electricity ~~and eventually~~ increases, from Rs 16.37 /unit kWh in FY 2021, the cost went up to Rs 17 ^{per} /unit kWh which is a burden ~~on~~ on the common man.

However, this is not ^{the} only reason why electricity is so expensive. Another reason is the ^{faulty} distribution lines. Due to faulty wires ^{transmission,} and distribution ^{losses,} ~~a significant chunk~~ 15-20% of electricity is ~~lost,~~ ^{wasted.}

Incomplete??