

- Widening the vendor base by BHEL through outsourcing.
- Formation of Joint Venture company by NTPC Ltd. and BHEL, M/s L&T and MHI, Japan, M/s JSW and Toshiba, M/s Bharat Forge and Alstom and M/s BB Engineering and Ansaldo for manufacture of various power plants equipments.
- All stakeholders have been sensitized towards enlarging the vendor base so as to meet the Balance of Plants (BoP) requirements.
- To overcome the shortage of skilled manpower, 'Adopt an ITI' initiative has been taken up.

T & D losses during Tenth Five Year Plan

†2555. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a target to check the transmission and distribution losses in the country was fixed during the Tenth Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount of concessions and support given to achieve it;
- (c) whether fresh measures to check these losses have been taken; and
- (d) the likely extent of these losses at the beginning and at the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Government had launched Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) in the year 2002-03 in order to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, improving quality of supply of power, increasing revenue collection and improving consumer satisfaction. The target was to reduce AT&C losses to 15% in five years to begin with in urban and high density consumption areas.

To Strengthen the transmission and distribution system of the States, the Government of India provided the financial assistance to the States as per the following details:

| | | |
|-------|---|------------------|
| Grant | : | Rs.5372.11 crore |
| Loan | : | Rs.2274.23 crore |
| Total | : | Rs.7646.34 crore |

(c) and (d) The Government have approved the continuation of APDRP during the XI Five Year Plan with revised terms and conditions as a Central Sector Scheme. The focus of the programme is

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction. In the project area, the State Power Utilities are expected to achieve Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) loss reduction target of 15%. The Utilities are also to achieve the following target of AT&C loss reduction at utility level:

- Utilities having AT&C loss above 30%: Reduction by 3% per year
- Utilities having AT&C loss below 30%: Reduction by 1.5% per year

The AT&C losses in the country at the beginning of the XI Five Year Plan, *i.e.* - in the year 2007-08 were 30.56% (as per Central Electricity Authority) and it is expected that by the end of XI Five Year Plan, with the implementation of Part-B of the R-APDRP scheme, the AT&C losses would come down. The exact quantum of reduction would depend upon the various administrative, technical and commercial measures taken by DISCOMs.

Hydro power potential

2556. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN:

SHRI R. C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has 1,5 lakh MW of hydro potential;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that only 33,000 MW, *i.e.* 22 per cent, has so far been developed by Government;
- (c) whether the capacity under construction is only 8.6 per cent;
- (d) if so, the reasons for this abysmal production of hydro power in the country; and
- (e) what action plan the Ministry has to harness the capacity of at least 60 per cent, at the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The re-assessment studies of hydro-electric potential in the country, completed by Central Electricity Authority in 1987, have placed the hydro power potential of 148710 MW in terms of installed capacity in India.

(b) and (c) As on 30.06.2009, a total of 33261.5 MW (22.4%) of the hydro-power potential has been developed and 13523 MW (9.1%) is under construction.

(d) The main reasons for slow pace of development of hydro power in the country are given below:

- Difficult / in-accessible potential sites.
- Land Acquisition problems.
- Longer gestation period.