

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Sardar Sarovar

1375. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction and completion of Sardar Sarovar dam on river Narbada is considerably delayed;

(b) if so, whether construction was started late and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to expedite the completion of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) Though there has been no delay as such in starting the construction, the progress has been slow. Centre has urged upon the beneficiary States to provide the requisite outlays for this project in their Annual Plans. An external assistance of US \$ 300 million has also been made available for this Dam and appurtenant works from the World Bank. Further, Government of India has also decided to contribute Rs. 300 crores towards the share cost of Madhya Pradesh to speed up the execution of this project.

Loss in Power Transmission and Arrears Towards the State Electricity Boards

1376. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps that have been taken to minimise the loss in power transmission and distribution, which has been steeply going up year after year, about 25 per cent of power generated being the latest estimate; and

(b) the steps that have been initiated to recover the arrears of power charges from the State Electricity Boards to Power Plants, indicating the State-wise arrears of power charges from each State Electricity Board ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The power transmission and distribution loss (including theft and pilferage) on an all India basis is presently 20.21%. The various steps that have been taken to minimise such losses are indicated in statement-I;

(b) The State-wise arrears of power charges from each State Electricity Board due to the National Thermal Power Corporation, the National Hydro Electric Power Corporation, the Damodar Valley Corporation and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, as intimated by these Corporations, are given in statement-II. The matter relating to prompt clearance of these arrears has been taken up with the different State Governments/Electricity Boards.

Statement-I

The need for reduction of the transmission and distribution losses has been engaging the attention of the Government of India as well as the State Governments/State Electricity Boards. The Department of Power had written in March, 1984, to the Power Secretaries of all the States, Union Territories, Chairman of the State Electricity Boards, Bhakra Beas Management Board, Beas Construction Board and the General Manager, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, suggesting to them the implementation of various measures (as mentioned below) in order to reduce transmission and distribution losses :

- (i) Identification of weak areas high system losses and finding out the causes for high losses;
- (ii) Installation of shunt capacitors by all inductive motive power consumers and close monitoring of the progress;
- (iii) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution systems;
- (iv) Reducing the length of sub-transmission and distribution lines and re-location of substations near the load centres;

- (v) Use of transformers having lower 'noload' losses; cover and cut-out and to keep an account of seals to detect fake seals;
- (vi) Use of small capacity distribution transformers near the loads to eliminate long LT lines; (xi) Provision of potential links inside the body of the meters instead of under the terminal cover to prevent tampering of meters;
- (vii) Setting up of vigilance squads comprising SEB Engineers and police to conduct surprise inspections; (xii) Use of PVC multi-core cables as service mains instead of single core VIR wires to make direct tapping very obvious; and
- (viii) Use of appropriate techniques in construction and better material, such as non-ferrous line clamps; (xiii) Comparing monthly meter readings of industrial consumers with those of other similar consumers with a view to detecting significant variations in consumptions.
- (ix) Provision of cut-outs after the meters to prevent direct tapping of power;
- (x) Use of zig-zag and numbered seals on the meter terminal

Statement-II

Position Regarding dues Outstanding with State Electricity Boards/Understandings in Respect of Sale of Power from NTPC/NHPC/DVC and NLC.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State Electricity Board	Name of the Organisation				Total as on 15.3.85
		NTPC as on 15.3.85	NHPC as on 15.3.85	DVC as on 15.3.85	NLC as on 15.3.85	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2250	—	—	—	2250.00
2.	Assam	—	638.55	—	—	638.55
3.	Bihar	—	—	4591	—	4591.00
4.	Gujarat	94	—	—	—	94.00
5.	Haryana	240	850.16	—	—	1090.16
6.	Himachal Pradesh	225	618.32	—	—	843.32
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	145	—	—	—	145.00
8.	Karnataka	607	—	—	—	607.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2067	—	—	—	2067.00
10.	Maharashtra	926	—	—	—	926.00
11.	Punjab	—	1020.91	—	—	1020.91
12.	Rajasthan	1410	—	—	—	1410.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	224	—	—	8982	9206.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2646	—	—	—	2646.00
15.	West Bengal	—	—	1486	—	1486.00
Total		10834	3127.94	6077	8982	29020.94