

- (iv) Obtaining the services of international experts wherever considered necessary.
- (v) Encouraging the participation of private/joint venture companies in the oil exploration and development programmes.
- (vi) Maintenance of reservoir health through workover operations, pressure maintenance methods/stimulation/artificial lift operations.
- (vii) Enhancing exploration efforts through 'Accelerated Programme of Exploration' (APEX) launched in 1994.

Distribution and Transmission Losses

*210. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the increasing Transmission and Distribution losses in the country;

(b) if so, various factors leading to the Transmission and Distribution losses;

(c) the average T&D losses in the country during last three years; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce the losses and to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Yes, Sir, Government is aware of the high level of T&D losses in the country. However, a reduction of about 2% in the T&D losses has been achieved during the first 3 years of the VIII Plan.

(b) T&D losses in the system occur due to a variety of technical & commercial reasons. The technical losses are caused by energy dissipation in the conductors and equipment used for transformation, transportation and distribution of power, inadequate Transmission & Distribution network. Commercial losses are caused by pilferage of energy, metering related errors, un-metered supply etc.

(c) T&D losses as a percentage of energy available for supply for the years 1991-92 to 1993-94 are given below :

1991-92	22.83%
1992-93	21.80%
1993-94	21.41%
1994-95	20.85% (Provisional)

(d) Power distribution falls within the purview of State Governments and SEBs/Electricity Departments are responsible to take necessary steps for reduction of losses. However, the Government has advised the utilities to improve their T&D system through a variety of short term & long term measures, install capacitors

for reactive compensation, carry out energy audits to pinpoint system-elements responsible for high losses, control theft and take suitable other measures for reduction of T&D losses.

IRS-1C Satellite

*221. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the IRS-1C Satellite has been put to optimum use and is functioning well;

(b) if so, the information/data received from three sensors;

(c) whether these data/information have been passed on to all the user agencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The IRS-1C satellite provides data from its 3 cameras as follow :

* Linear Imaging Self-Scanner (LISS-3) provides data in visible, and near-infra Red spectral bands with spatial resolution of around 23.5 metres as well as in Short Wave IR (SWIR) band with a resolution of around 70 metres. The sensor provides data with a swath of 141 kms covering the entire country every 24 days.

The data from LISS-3 is used for generating information related to Crop acreage and production estimation, land and water resources management, forest monitoring, landuse planning, etc.

* Panchromatic (PAN) Camera provides data with a resolution of 5.8 metres and a swath of 70 kms. The PAN Camera also has stereo viewing capability with a revisit capability of every 5 days.

Data from PAN is used for getting information for urban planning, land and water resources planning, cartography, etc. to scales of around 1:12,500 and to generate digital elevation information required for micro-level planning.

* Wide-Field Sensor (WiFS) provides data in visible and near-IR region with a spatial resolution of 188 metres and a wide swath of around 810 kms. WiFS data covers the whole country every five days. The data from WiFS is used for generating information related to monitoring of crop status and