

SANIMA MAI HYDROPOWER (P.) LIMITED

Narayanchaur, Naxal, G. P.O.Box. 19737 Kathmandu, Nepal

MAI HYDROPOWER PROJECT(15.6MW)

National Seminar On Electric Power Sector Development In Nepal

(February, 2010)



SANIMA MAI HYDROPOWER (P.) LIMITED.

Narayanchaur, Naxal; G. P.O.Box. 19737 Kathmandu, Nepal

SANIMA MAI HYDROPOWER (P.) LIMITED

Narayanchaur, Naxal; G. P.O.Box. 19737 Kathmandu, Nepal

Table of Contents:

| | | |
|-------|--|---|
| 1. | A BRIEF OVERVIEW | 3 |
| 1.1 | INTRODUCTION | 3 |
| 1.1.1 | PURPOSE OF THE SEMINAR | 3 |
| 1.1.2 | EXPERTS AND THEIR VIEWS..... | 3 |
| 2. | CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: | 3 |

1. A BRIEF OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The national seminar on electric power sector development in Nepal was organised by Katmandu University. The purpose of the seminar was to discuss about the delayed growth of electricity development and reforms in Nepal.

1.1.1 Purpose of the seminar

The topic in itself suggest that the organization associated with the power sector should participate in the seminar as it gave insight in the history of electricity development in the country and plans put forward by the experts (in the field of Power sector) for the remedy of ongoing loadshedding in the country. Apart from these some masters student presented their thesis, being a Power student and employee of a organization associated with the generation of electricity this seminar was of outmost value to me.

1.1.2 Experts and their views

There were many academic persons but only few experts in the seminar who were involved in the power sectors in Nepal for more then two decades. The speech of Mr. Suresh Raj Sharma (vice chancellor-Kathmandu University), Mr. Deepak Gyawali, Mr. Janak Lal karmacharya, Mr. Ratna Sansar Shrestha and Mr. Deepak Upadhya was the main attraction in the seminar. The experts have presented completely divided opinion on the import and export of electricity, on the organizational structures of Nepal electricity Authority i.e whether it should be unbundled or not. Their opinion also contradicated each other about the remedy of ongoing loadshedding in the country.

2. CONCLUSIONS

It was a good seminar were I gain knowledge about power scenario in Nepal. As a learner I was able to know that the onging loadshedding in the country could be reduced only if we could add 400MW peaking capacity within next four year, but I was confused with the suggestion presented by experts on adding this much of capacity in the country. Some said that we have no alternative then importing this much of power from India wheras other say we need to construct plants within the country which could generate so much of power. Both the argument has its own pros and cons as it is clear that there is no links by which we could import such a large power from india and country does not have such a financial health that it could construct a large reserviour based project. Hence considering the situation I believe the Government of Nepal should adopt a policy to import as much power as possible through the already established weak links between India and Nepal and formulate a plan for the development of medium and small scale power plants which could be financed by Nepalies financial Institutions. Furthermore even if Government adopts such a policy it is clear that loadshedding in the country is not going to reduce within next four years.