

through non-conventional energy sources, such as solar, wind, biomass and small hydro have been undertaken throughout the country, including Orissa. A total capacity of over 1700 MW has so far been installed in the country for electricity production through these sources.

In Orissa, 3 small hydro power projects of 1.26 MW capacity have been installed and 7 projects of 9.92 MW capacity are under construction. Biomass gasifiers of 72 KW capacity have been installed. Over 11,500 solar lighting systems and solar power plants of 33 KW capacity, have also been installed in the state. Wind resource and biomass resource assessment studies have also been taken up in the State.

(b) During 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000, the amount provided to the State was Rs. 64.25 lakhs, Rs. 281.85 lakhs and Rs. 310.14 lakhs respectively. One gasifier of 10 KW capacity, and 7,300 lighting systems have been installed in the State during the last three years.

(c) No targets have been fixed for power generation projects through non-conventional energy sources.

#### **Losses of SEBs**

† 2569. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the State-wise details of losses suffered by the State Electricity Boards during the years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and the current financial year, so far;

(b) what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have suggested the State Electricity Boards to hand over the work of power generation and power distribution to the private sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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† Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(e) the States which have complied with the suggestion of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) A statement indicating the surplus/deficit of State Electricity Boards (SEBs) for the year 1998-99 is enclosed (*see* below). The details of losses suffered by State Electricity Boards during 1999-2000 and current financial year are yet to be finalised by the SEBs.

(b) The major factors for the losses of SEBs are theft and pilferage, high T&D losses and unsustainable cross subsidy leading to a large gap between the cost of supply and revenue collection. In some States, the efficiency of thermal plants is also low.

(c) and (d) The Power Ministers Conference held on 26.2.2000, resolved that reforms must be undertaken with determination, vigour and sense of urgency. The key elements of the reforms strategy are:—

(i) Energy Audit at all levels.

(ii) Time bound programme of 100% metering of all consumers by December, 2001.

(iii) Reduction and finally, elimination of pOAr theft within a specified time frame.

(iv) Strengthening/upgradation of sub-transmission and distribution system by taking sub-stations as a unit on a priority basis.

If the above, appears unattainable in the existing setup, Corporatisation/co-operatisation/Privatisation of distribution would have to be undertaken.

(e) As per available information State Electricity Regulatory Commissions have been notified or constituted by 14 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh.

**Statement***Profit/Loss of SEBs (Without Subsidy)**(Rs. in crores)*

Sl. No.	Name of SEBs	1998-99
1.	APSEB*	—1961.82
2.	ASEB	—602.09
3.	BSEB	—2978.17
4.	GEB	—1966.43
5.	HPSEB	—6.27
6.	HSEB**	—368.00
7.	KEB	—262.96
8.	KSEB	—847.80
9.	MPEB	—1580.22
10.	Me SEB	—32.79
11.	MSEB	21.01
12.	PSEB	—876.97
13.	RSEB	—1040.65
14.	TNEB	—741.28
15.	UPSEB	—1746.91
16.	WBSEB	—904.15

\*Accounts upto 31.01.1999.

\*\*Accounts upto 14.08.1998. Source: CEA.

**Scrapping of Private Sector Power Projects**

2570. SHRI R. P. GOENKA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a major shift in policy, Government have decided to scrap the private sector power projects which were based on liquid fuels like Naphtha, fuel oil or diesel, in favour of the Natural Gas or LNG;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present status of each of such private sector projects; and

(d) the financial resources already invested by each of these