

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4635  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 30.03.2017**

**WASTAGE OF POWER**

**4635. SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY:**

**Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the power is getting wasted in the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT- wise;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to check this wastage; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to fix any time limit to achieve the international norms laid down in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,  
COAL, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND MINES**

**( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )**

(a) : Due to its inherent characteristic, electricity generated in the grid is used at the same instant of time either by various consumers or by the system itself on account of technical Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses. The technical losses are due to energy dissipated in the conductors and equipment used for transmission, transformation, sub-transmission and distribution and due to unaccounted energy. The technical losses are inherent in a system and can be reduced to a certain level. The state-wise T&D losses are given at Annexure.

(b) : Steps taken by Govt. of India to bring down T&D losses inter-alia are as under:

- I. Augmentation of distribution infrastructure under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS).
- II. UDAY scheme for financial turnaround of Power Distribution Companies

(c) : Upgradation of distribution infrastructure is a continuous process. With use of energy efficient technologies in augmentation of such infrastructure, the T&D losses would further be reduced.

Electricity being a concurrent subject, the loss reduction trajectory for T&D losses is determined by respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4635 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 30.03.2017.**

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**PERCENTAGE TRANSFORMATION, TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION LOSSES (INCLUDING ENERGY UNACCOUNTED FOR)**

<b>STATES/UTs</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16*</b>
<b>HARYANA</b>	<b>34.05</b>	<b>31.61</b>
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>	<b>20.81</b>	<b>18.75</b>
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>	<b>53.06</b>	<b>50.06</b>
<b>PUNJAB</b>	<b>18.45</b>	<b>18.55</b>
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>27.51</b>	<b>29.13</b>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>27.19</b>	<b>24.51</b>
<b>UTTARAKHAND</b>	<b>24.53</b>	<b>25.6</b>
<b>CHANDIGARH</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>18.74</b>
<b>DELHI</b>	<b>21.49</b>	<b>19.58</b>
<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>19.28</b>	<b>19.1</b>
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>	<b>32.26</b>	<b>28.61</b>
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>	<b>29.21</b>	<b>30.78</b>
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>	<b>20.39</b>	<b>19.89</b>
<b>D &amp; N HAVELI</b>	<b>10.33</b>	<b>10.06</b>
<b>GOA</b>	<b>14.97</b>	<b>18.04</b>
<b>DAMAN &amp; DIU</b>	<b>29.63</b>	<b>31.85</b>
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>	<b>17.94</b>	<b>15.24</b>
<b>TELANGANA</b>	<b>15.72</b>	<b>16.1</b>
<b>KARNATAKA</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.21</b>
<b>KERALA</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>10.78</b>
<b>TAMILNADU</b>	<b>11.07</b>	<b>10.13</b>
<b>LAKSHADWEEP</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>9.81</b>
<b>PUDUCHERRY</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.01</b>
<b>BIHAR</b>	<b>46.27</b>	<b>49.29</b>
<b>JHARKHAND</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>16.99</b>
<b>ODISHA</b>	<b>41.96</b>	<b>39.1</b>
<b>SIKKIM</b>	<b>24.97</b>	<b>26.52</b>
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>	<b>24.66</b>	<b>22.16</b>
<b>A &amp; N ISLANDS</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>14.47</b>
<b>ASSAM</b>	<b>27.57</b>	<b>25.2</b>
<b>MANIPUR</b>	<b>40.95</b>	<b>44.45</b>
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>	<b>33.34</b>	<b>32.32</b>
<b>NAGALAND</b>	<b>26.51</b>	<b>29.89</b>
<b>TRIPURA</b>	<b>35.93</b>	<b>30.56</b>
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>	<b>46.24</b>	<b>50.6</b>
<b>MIZORAM</b>	<b>42.05</b>	<b>36.11</b>
<b>All India</b>	<b>22.77</b>	<b>21.81</b>

\*Provisional

Source: General Review,

CEA

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