

Transmission and Distribution Losses

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Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of transmission and distribution losses in each State and the national average;

(b) the percentage of such losses in the developed countries;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to reduce the transmission and distribution losses substantially; and

(d) if so, the results achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The Transmission and Distribution losses in India are about 22%. A statement showing the losses in each State is given below:

(b) In the developed countries in the world, these losses have been ranging between 6-12%.

(c) Comprehensive guidelines have

been issued to the Power Utilities for reducing the losses. These include interalia conducting energy audit for identifying the system elements responsible for excessive losses, installing capacitors to improve the voltage profile, preparation of system improvement schemes for strengthening and improvement of their transmission and distribution systems, installing tamperproof meter boxes to check theft of energy and setting up vigilance squads to detect cases of theft of energy. The theft of energy has been made a cognizable offences under the provision of Section 29 of Indian Electricity Act, 1910. An Incentive Scheme was introduced by the Government of India with effect from the year 1987 for bringing about reduction in the Transmission and Distribution losses.

(d) Based on the guidelines the Power Utilities have set up vigilance squads and have been formulating system improvement schemes to strengthen and improve their transmission and distribution systems. 19898 persons were persecuted and punished with fine or imprisonment or both, during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 for pilferage of energy. Prosecutions for the theft of energy were launched against 2023 persons during the year 1987-88. System Improvement Schemes in respect of 29 major urban areas have been prepared and these are under various stages of clearance/implementation.

STATEMENT

Percentage Transformation, Transmission and Distribution Losses (including commercial losses such as pilferage etc.) In State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments for the year 1988-89 (provisional)

Region	State Electricity Boards/Electricity Department	Percentage
1	2	3
NORTHERN REGION		
	1. Haryana	26.30
	2. Himachal Pradesh	19.11
	3. Jammu & Kashmir	41.00
	4. Punjab	17.07
	5. Rajasthan	23.70
	6. Uttar Pradesh	26.45
	7. Chandigarh	15.98
	8. DESU	28.26
WESTERN REGION		
	1. Gujarat	19.73

Region	State Electricity Boards/Electricity Department	Percentage
1	2	3
	2. Madhya Pradesh	20.34
	3. Maharashtra	14.38
	4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15.24
	5. Goa	25.37
	6. Daman & Diu	16.38
SOUTHERN REGION	1. Andhra Pradesh	19.03
	2. Karnataka	20.50
	3. Kerala	25.67
	4. Tamil Nadu	18.50
	5. Lakshadweep Islands	13.11
	6. Pondicherry	1932

<i>Region</i>	<i>State Electricity Boards/Electricity Department</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
EASTERN REGION		
1.	Bihar	21.00
2.	Orissa	24.77
3.	Sikkim	22.10
4.	West Bengal	23.44
5.	Andaman & Nicobar Isls	15.54
NORTH EASTERN REGION		
1.	Assam	21.30
2.	Manipur	21.58
3.	Meghalaya	9.60
4.	Nagaland	15.61
5.	Tripura	28.50
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.48
7.	Mizoram	28.99
ALL INDIA UTILITIES		
		21.80