

QUESTION DETAILS

MINISTRY OF : POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO 432
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25.06.2019
Power loss in transmission

432. Shri G.C. Chandrashekhar

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether 27 per cent of the total power generated in the country is lost during transmission, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether India is a world leader in power transmission business but lags behind in the transmission end;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether power sector has low reliability and poor quality of electricity when it comes to the supply and the powergrid is also very weak in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to strengthen the power grid and to prevent the transmission losses?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : Transmission losses in Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) are in the range of 2.5% to 3% which is technical in nature.

(b) & (c) : Indian Power System is one of the largest synchronous Grid in the world equipped with state-of-the-art technology like ± 800 kV HVDC, STATCOMs, HTLS conductors etc.

(d) : ISTS is a robust and integrated pan-India transmission network in the country and presently there is no constraint in the ISTS for transfer of long term allocated power from various generating stations to different beneficiary states. The availability of ISTS is maintained at about 99.0%.

Electricity is a concurrent subject and the supply & distribution of electricity falls under the purview of respective State Government/State Power Utility. To improve the reliability and quality of power supply, distribution system strengthening works including sub-stations, transformers, lines etc. under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) are being done.

(e) : Central Transmission Utility (CTU) has been mandated to plan the ISTS to facilitate smooth transfer of power across states and regional boundaries all over the country. The National Grid comprising of about 4,15,000 Circuit Kilometers (ckm) of transmission lines and 9,08,000 MVA of transformation capacity at voltage level of 220kV and above, has been established to meet the power demand of the country. A number of inter-regional transmission corridors with power transfer capacity of 99,050 MW, to facilitate transfer of power within and across the regions with reliability and security, has also been established.

High capacity transmission corridors comprising Extra High Voltage levels as well as energy efficient devices are installed to maintain the ISTS losses at minimum level.

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