

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
POWER  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4450

ANSWERED ON:20.02.2014

LOSS OF POWER

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

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

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER ( SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA )

(a) : As far as the transmission losses in inter-state transmission system are concerned, they are only of the order of 3-4% only which are due to inherent design of the system and is comparable with international standards. When we look at combined losses of both transmission and distribution, then as per the Central Electricity Authority's (CEA) report, the Transmission & Distribution losses in the country for the year 2011-12 was 23.65%. A statement indicating State-wise losses is given at Annex.

(b) to (d) : India is one of the world leaders in the transmission business. The Indian grid is one of the largest synchronously operating electrical grids in the world which has been evolved continuously by deploying advanced contemporary technologies and higher voltages.

As far as Inter-State Transmission is concerned, a robust and integrated pan-India transmission network has been established in the country and the availability of the same is maintained consistently over 99% which is at par with international standards. Also, the frequency and voltage level of the grid are maintained within the specified levels most of the time as per the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC).

The consumers avail the power supply through the Distribution System which are managed by the Distribution Companies (Discoms). Discoms have to comply with the provisions of `Standards of Performance` applicable to them and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions have been empowered to oversee the performance of the Discoms.

(e) : To strengthen the power grid, the Inter-state transmission system are planned and implemented as a part of evacuation system from Inter-State Generation Stations (ISGS) and also as system strengthening projects as and when required. Similarly the Intra-state transmission system are planned and implemented as a part of evacuation system from Intra state generation and system strengthening projects as and when required by the State Transmission Utilities. Use of Extra High Voltage transmission lines and HVDC lines are adopted for transmission of bulk power over long distances to minimize the transmission losses.

During XII Plan period, in order to strengthen the National Grid, about 40,000 circuit km of transmission lines and about 100,000 MVA of transformation capacity is planned to be added to POWERGRID ISTS network. The inter-regional power transfer capacity of National Grid is envisaged to be enhanced to about 65,550 MW by end of XII Plan from the present capacity of 36,450 MW.