

by providing electricity connections to all remaining un-electrified households in rural and all poor households in urban areas by March, 2019. In the country, 2.628 crore households have been electrified since 11.10.2017. Saubhagya is a household electrification scheme.

(c) Supply of electricity falls under the purview of State Governments/DISCOMs/Power Utilities. However, Government of India have taken a joint initiative with all the States/UTs for providing 24X7 power for all households, industrial and commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agriculture consumers as per State policy. In addition, Government of India has launched several schemes such as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana –Saubhagya and Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to enable States to improve their Distribution Infrastructure and reduce AT&C losses and theft.

Setting up transmission lines

1233. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has created adequate transmission lines across the country to evacuate power from surplus regions to deficit regions in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is adopting best models while setting up transmission lines to minimize transmission loss; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Indian Transmission System is one of the largest synchronous National Grid in the world equipped with state-of-the-art technology like ± 800 kV HVDC, 765 kV AC, STATCOMs etc. The cumulative inter-regional power transfer capacity in the National Grid today is about 99,050 MW. About 4,15,000 Circuit Kilometers (ckm) of transmission lines and 9,08,000 MVA of transformation capacity at voltage level of 220 kV and above, are available to facilitate seamless transfer of power from various generating stations to the load centres, and from surplus regions to deficit regions in the country.

(c) and (d) The transmission losses in Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) are of the order of only 2.5% - 3%. High capacity transmission corridors of Extra High Voltage (EHV) level as well as energy efficient devices are installed to maintain the ISTS losses at minimum level.