

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:80
ANSWERED ON:23.11.2000
AVAILABILITY OF CRUDE OIL
NAWAL KISHORE RAI;ZORA SINGH MANN

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have made any assessment of availability of crude oil in the country as on date;
- (b) if so, the total quantity of crude oil available in the country at the end of March, 2000;
- (c) the number of places identified so far having possibility of exploration of crude oil and assessment made regarding quantity of crude oil available at each of these places; and
- (d) the present average annual production of crude oil in the country and the possibility of increasing this average during the coming years?

Answer

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAM NAIK)

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No.80 for answer on 23.11.2000 regarding availability of crude oil.

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c): There are twenty-six sedimentary basins in India besides deep waters in East Coast, West Coast and Southern tip of India. Several of these are being explored for hydrocarbons. Hydrocarbon resources prognosticated in various basins are given in the annexure. Of these, in the basins where reserves have been established, the quantity of the balance recoverable reserves of crude oil as on 1.4.2000 are 937.72 Million Metric Tonnes(MMT).

(d): The indigenous oil production during the year 2001-02 is estimated to be about 32.30 MMT. The production for the subsequent 2-3 years would have been of a similar magnitude; however, measures enumerated below are expected to increase the production:

(i) To improve the recovery factor from existing major fields by implementing Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) schemes. These would also help in accelerating oil production from the fields.

(ii) To add reserves by exploring in the deeper layers in the producing areas.

(iii) To explore in the new areas specially in deep water and difficult frontier areas.

(iv) To develop faster the newly discovered oil fields.

(v) To increase workover and stimulation operations.

(vi) To increase exploration efforts through the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).

(vii) To increase use of 3-D seismic surveys in new and producing areas.

Annexure

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (b & c) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No.80 for answer on 23.11.2000

Hydrocarbon Resources as on 1.4.1999

Basins	Hydrocarbon Resources	Offshore	Onland	Total
(Million Metric Tonne)				

Assam-Arakan Fold Belt	-	3,180	3,180
Assam Shelf	-	1,860	1,860
Cambay	-	2,050	2,050
Cauvery	270	430	700
Krishna-Godavari	555	555	1,110
Mumbai	9,190	-	9190
Kerala-Konkan	660	-	660
Rajasthan	-	380	380
Kutch-Saurashtra	840	210	1,050
Andaman-Nicobar	180	-	180
Bengal	30	160	190
Himalyan foothills and Ganga Valley	-	520	520
Deep water+	7,000	-	7,000

Grand Total 18,775 9,345 28,070

+ Hydrocarbon resources in Deep water of East Coast likely to increase further by about 4,000 MMt as per interpretation results of reconnaissance surveys carried out by Director General of Hydrocarbons.