

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
POWER
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3077
ANSWERED ON:19.08.2011
POWER GENERATION
Tewari Shri Manish

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the current energy mix of India in terms of Hydrocarbons, intermediates and renewables, source-wise and megawatt-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes or plans to change this energy mix in favour of renewables over the next ten years till 2021;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether India`s dependence on Hydrocarbons is likely to significantly decrease in any substantive measure by 2021;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to augment power generation capacity over the next two decades?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL)

(a) : The total Installed Capacity in the country as on 31.07.2011 is approximately 180,358 MW comprising 117,310 MW(65%) thermal including gas and diesel, 38,106 MW(21%) conventional hydro, 4,780 MW (3%) nuclear and 20,162 MW (11%) from renewable energy sources including wind.

(b) & (c): Proposed capacity addition from renewable energy sources during the next 10 years, as projected by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is approximately 50,000 MW comprising capacity of about 23,000 MW from Wind, 4000 MW from Biomass, Bagasse Co-generation etc., 3,000 MW from Small Hydro and about 20,000 MW from Solar. With this capacity addition from renewables, the total capacity of renewables is expected to be more than 70,000 MW by 2021-22. This is likely to improve share of renewables.

(d) & (e) : India`s dependence on Hydrocarbons is likely to decrease marginally in view of the Low Carbon Growth strategy adopted by our country as per which Hydro, Nuclear and Renewables are being promoted to the maximum possible extent.

(f) : While the generating capacity addition is a continuing process, a number of steps have been taken by the Government to augment power generation capacity in the coming years. These include augmentation of manufacturing capacity of BHEL from 10,000 MW in December, 2007 to 20,000 MW by 2012; formation of new joint ventures to manufacture supercritical boilers and turbine-generators for thermal power plants; development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each; bulk ordering of 11 units of 660 MW each with supercritical technology with mandatory phased indigenous manufacturing programme to promote indigenous manufacturing; sensitization of stakeholders to enlarge the vendors base to meet Balance of Plants requirements; rigorous monitoring of projects at different levels including by Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Power Project Monitoring Panel and Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Union Minister of Power, etc.