GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1419
ANSWERED ON **01.08.2023**

CAPACITY ADDITION OF ENERGY FROM CONVENTIONAL SOURCES

1419 SHRI S NIRANJAN REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the target of the scheduled energy capacity addition of 51516.14 MW from conventional sources for 2017-22 has not been met;

(b) if so, the reasons for missing the target;

(c) the steps taken by Government to address the gap between planned and actual capacity addition from 2017-22 and meet future energy capacity needs;

(d) whether Government has a plan to achieve this target while simultaneously decreasing dependence on coal and other non-renewable sources of energy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : As against the scheduled generation capacity addition from conventional sources of 51,561.15 MW for the period 2017-22, capacity addition totalling to 30,667.91MW was achieved as on 31.03.2022.

There were various reasons for slippage of the scheduled energy capacity addition during the period 2017-22, with most important being the COVID-19 pandemic. Apart from the pandemic, other major reasons were:

- Delay in land acquisitions and forest clearance
- Disruption of work due to local issues / litigations
- Delay in supply by equipment manufacturers
- Rise in steel prices delaying material availability at site
- Delay due to change in design
- Impact of monsoons and unprecedented rains
- Inadequate manpower mobilization by contractors

(c) to (e) : The Ministry of Power and the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitor the progress of under-construction power projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers & other stakeholders to identify and resolve issues which are critical for commissioning of Projects.

As per National Electricity Plan (NEP) notified in May 2023 (20th Electric Power Survey), following projections have been made to meet future energy capacity needs:

Type of Capacity	**2026-2027** Projected Peak demand - 277 GW Energy Requirement - 1907.8 BU	**2031-2032** Projected Peak demand – 366.4 GW Energy Requirement – 2473.8 BU
	Capacity (MW)	
Conventional Capacity	2,73,038	3,04,147
- Coal	2,35,133	2,59,643
- Gas	24,824	24,824
- Nuclear	13,080	19,680
Renewable Capacity	3,36,553	5,96,275
- Large Hydro	52,446	62,178
- Solar	1,85,566	3,64,566
- Wind	72,895	1,21,895
- Small Hydro	5,200	5,450
- Biomass	13,000	15,500
- Pumped Storage Plant (PSP)	7,446	26,686
Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)	8,680/34,720 MWh	47,244/2,36,220 MWh

The share of coal-based capacity in the total installed capacity for the year 2026-27 is likely to be 38.57% which is likely to further reduce to 28.83% for the year 2031-32. The share of RE based capacity in the total installed capacity for the year 2026-27 is likely to be 55.20% which is likely to further increase to 66.22% for the year 2031-32.

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