

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1676
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017**

PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF ELECTRICITY

1676. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has decided to enhance the production capacity of electricity in the country;**
- (b) if so, the target and time frame fixed for the purpose;**
- (c) whether the said target has been achieved, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (d) whether there is still gap between demand and production; and**
- (e) if so, the present status of production and demand of electricity in the country and the measures being contemplated to meet the gap?**

A N S W E R

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY**

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : In order to meet the growing demand of electricity in the country, during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017), power generation capacity addition target of 88,537 MW from conventional energy sources and 30,000 MW from non-conventional energy sources was fixed. Against the said target, a capacity addition of 99,209.47 MW from conventional energy sources (112% of the target) and 32,741 MW from non-conventional energy sources (109% of the target) was achieved during the 12th Five Year Plan.

Further, power generation capacity of 58,384 MW comprising of 48,261 MW thermal, 6,823 MW hydro and 3,300 MW nuclear, is at various stages of construction, which is expected to be available during the period 2017-2022. In addition, Govt of India has set a target to have 175 GW of generation capacity from non conventional energy sources by 2021-22.

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(d) & (e) : The demand and supply of power in the country during the current year i.e. from April, 2017 to October, 2017 is given below:

Energy (MU) (Apr-Oct 2017)				Peak (MW) (Apr-Oct 2017)			
Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy Not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand not Met	
		(MU)	%			(MW)	%
722,296	717,050	5,247	0.7	164,066	160,752	3,314	2.0

It is observed from the above table that there is a marginal demand-supply gap of only 0.7% in terms of energy and 2% during peak hours in the country. However, this demand-supply gap is generally on account of factors other than inadequacy of power generation capacity in the country.
