

## **ANALYSIS OF POWER GENERATION IN INDIA AND FUTURE OUTLOOK FOR CHANGING INDIAN POWER SECTOR**

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### **Abstract**

Power generation is the harbinger of economic growth and industrial development of any country. India has a large verity of renewable and non-renewable energy resources still it suffers lack of generation, Transmission and distribution of electricity due to its poor policies and week planning strategy. This paper analyse the growth of power generation; discusses Issues, challenges and opportunities particular to India; and suggests strategies which contribute to plan the electricity network in order to meet the growing electricity demand for the development of country.

*Keywords:* NTPC, SEB, NHPC, Power Sector, Power Generation, Energy Audit, Restructuring, Deregulation.

### **Introduction**

Economic growth the world over is driven by energy, whether in the form of finite resources such as coal, oil and gas or in renewable forms such as hydroelectric, wind, solar and biomass, or its converted form, electricity. This energy generation and consumption powers the nation's industries, vehicles, homes and offices. It also has significant impact on the quality of the country's air, water, land and forest resources. For future growth to be both rapid and sustainable, it needs to be as resource-efficient and environmentally benign as possible. Power or electricity is one of the most critical components of infrastructure affecting economic growth and well-being of nations. The existence and development of adequate infrastructure is essential for sustained growth of the Indian economy. The Indian power sector is one of the most diversified in the world. Sources for power generation range from conventional ones such as coal, lignite, natural gas, oil, hydro and nuclear power to other viable non-conventional sources such as wind, solar, and agriculture and domestic waste. The demand for electricity in the country has been growing at a rapid rate and is expected to grow further in the years to come. In order to meet the increasing requirement of electricity, massive addition to the installed generating capacity in the country is required.

### **Indian Power Sector at a Glance**

The Indian power sector has made remarkable progress since Independence. The total installed capacity has gone upfrom 1,362 MW in 1947 to more than 2,72,000 MW in 2014 and the transmission network has increased from the isolated system concentrated around urban and industrial areas to country wide National Grid. However, the demand of electricity has always been overstepping the supply. The importance of electricity as a prime mover of growth is very well acknowledged and in order to boost the development of power system the Indian government has participated in a big way through creation of various corporations viz State Electricity Boards (SEB), National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation (NHPC) and Power Grid Corporation Limited (PGCL) etc. However, even after this the country is facing power shortage. Here are some facts about the scenario of power sector in India:

- 17 percent of world's population.

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