

**ИНДИЯ:
ЭНЕРГЕТИКА И ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКАЯ
БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ**

Материалы научной конференции

2014

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*Памяти главного научного сотрудника
Института востоковедения РАН,
доктора экономических наук,
выдающегося индолога
Олега Васильевича Малярова*

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ВНУТРИИНДИЙСКИЙ КОНТЕКСТ

A BALANCED ENERGY MIX FOR INDIA

Protests and counter-protests, charges and counter-charges have vitiated the environment over the last many months since the Central Government decided to load U-235 fuel and operationalise the Kudankulam Nuclear Plant in Tamil Nadu. Anti-nuke protesters contend that both the Central and Tamil Nadu Governments have sold the safety and security of common people to corporate and foreign interests. They charge that authorities are riding roughshod over genuine concerns of the people on safety of nuclear plants to appease the US, Russian and French governments and private business houses. In their view it has been proven beyond any reasonable doubt after the Fukushima tragedy in Japan in March last year that nuclear energy is unsafe and should be phased out with immediate effect. In fact many countries including Germany, France and Austria which have hitherto been strong proponents of nuclear energy have decided to gradually but conclusively phase out nuclear energy and invest more on progressively harnessing renewable forms of energy. It needs of course to be realized that most of such decisions have been taken on political considerations in view of forthcoming or just concluded elections. Another possible reason is that prices of solar photo voltaic cells have fallen dramatically in the international market on account of state subsidies provided by Chinese Government to large scale production and to promote cheap exports to Europe and the USA.

It is argued that India also needs to follow the path of renewables in preference to fossil fuels and nuclear energy. There is considerable merit in this argument. It is well known that India cannot continue indefinitely with its reliance on fossil fuels for generating energy. These are dirty sources of energy and cause immense damage to the environment. India imports more than 75% of its oil needs. This is likely to go up further in the coming years. The country is dependent to the tune

¹ Former Ambassador to Kazakhstan, Sweden and Latvia

of 70% on coal for generating electricity. The quality of domestic coal is inferior on account of excessive ash content and low calorific value. We import coal from Australia and Indonesia and NTPC has been scouring foreign coal deposits for acquisition to serve as captive sources for feeding power plants in India. This exercise is proving to be increasingly difficult and fraught with uncertainty. The increasing cost of fossil fuels including oil, gas, coal etc. in the international market makes this route increasingly unviable and prohibitively expensive.

It is clear that renewables are the long-term answer to India's crying need for significantly enhanced supplies of sustainable energy. We have been making slow but steady progress towards this objective by increasing the share of renewables in our overall energy mix. It is however an uphill task. There is no way that renewables will be able to meet our burgeoning energy demands in the short or medium term. The picture becomes clear when we notice that coal, oil and gas account for around 75% of India's energy mix while wind, solar power and geothermal together account for a mere 0,3%, hydro energy for 0,7% and nuclear for around 3%. The other major source of energy in India is biomass and agricultural waste which is principally employed in rural areas and accounts for around 24% of energy generation.

For the foreseeable future hence there is no way out for India but to rationalize and optimize its fossil fuel generation and consumption and invest in more efficient systems, buildings, residential complexes, industrial establishments etc. to get maximum benefit from its energy resources. We also need to ensure that our sources of foreign oil and gas continue to provide unimpeded energy to us in the coming years. India has done well to stand firm on its principled position with respect to import of oil from Iran. Iran accounts for 12% of our energy needs at a cost of around USD 12 billion per annum. It is commendable that we did not get steamrolled into following the US diktat of cutting all business and investment links with Iran because of its alleged pursuit of nuclear weapon ambitions. In the same vein we need to continue our negotiations with increased seriousness and focus with Iran and Pakistan on laying a gas pipeline for meeting our growing energy needs.

Another avenue that needs to be actively explored is the natural gas option which has so far not been accorded the attention that it deserves. Natural gas, occurring naturally for millennia and harnessed as an energy source for two centuries, has appeared an unlikely answer. However, in the past 15 years, quantum advances in extraction technology in the Oil and Gas industry have brought the prospects of plentiful natural gas from unconventional sources to the forefront. Among these, perhaps the most significant is the development of hydraulic fracturing (or fracking as it is commonly known) as well as horizontal drilling techniques in the U.S. which has allowed firms around the globe to finally tap into deep geological repositories of shale gas (natural gas trapped in subterranean shale formations) that were previously either inaccessible or economically unviable to extract.

Meanwhile, significant discoveries of gas reservoirs in offshore shale formations in the Krishna-Godavari basin off India's East coast have been made in the past decade, beginning with Reliance Industries' discovery of 14 trillion cubic feet (tcf) in the KG-D6 block in 2002. These have prompted investments of over Rs. 40,000 crs (USD 7.5 billion) in the construction of supporting infrastructure including receiving terminals and pipelines, as well as gas-based power plants, to harness this resource for the nation's billion-plus inhabitants.

Estimates made by the U.S. Energy Information Administration in 2010 have pegged India's recoverable shale-gas resources to be around 63 tcf.

These could bolster India's energy security and raise the profile of gas in its energy mix in the coming years. In future, gas is set to increasingly become a staple "bridge fuel" for developed and developing economies the world over and India is unlikely to be an exception. In spite of weak domestic production, India's appetite for gas is set to only grow further. Reasons are not far to see. Increasing uncompetitiveness of coal, advent of new technology for prospecting and retrieving shale gas, growing industrial applications of natural gas, and significantly lower environmental impact will ensure increasing use of gas in comparison to other fossil fuels as a "bridge fuel" as we move into the era of renewables.

Speaking of renewables, even more than solar energy, it is wind energy, bio-energy and small hydro plants which can contribute to fulfilling our energy demand. It is proven that our wind energy potential is about 20 or 30 times larger than the 100 000 MW that was projected earlier. Also, that the cost of producing wind energy is cheaper than energy produced from imported coal. Similar is the case with bio-energy as this can use agricultural and forestry waste, wooden shavings, bio-matter, residue etc to generate energy.

The other significant advantage of renewables over both fossil fuels as well as nuclear energy is that these units can be installed in a decentralized fashion in far away hamlets and villages in mountainous areas and isolated places. Energy generation and supply will not entail losses on account of transmission and distribution and will be able to meet the needs of the most disadvantaged and impoverished sections of the population living in those areas. They will hence fulfill the vital need of making our growth inclusive in addition to contributing to energy security and sustainability.

Renewables will also provide a further fillip to increasing rural demand which has been at the forefront in propelling the India's growth story.

There are of course huge challenges including high initial costs, high cost of power, large area of land required for installing solar and wind energy plants etc. For instance, installing solar cells would require an investment of around USD 120 billion to replace a nuclear power plant costing USD 3,25 billion, an increase of more than 35 times. Solar cells required would occupy an area of 150 sq kms, a huge area by any yardstick particularly in a country where land acquisition has become one of the biggest bottlenecks to timely implementation of projects.

Going forward therefore there is no other way but to have a balanced mix of energy production. Nuclear energy and shale gas will have to be small but important components of that energy mix for the foreseeable future.

There are huge differences between Fukushima and the measures taken by the Indian government in ensuring safety of our nuclear plants. These have been extensively recounted by scientists and professionals in public discourse. Today nuclear energy generation of around 5000 MW accounts for around 4% of our total energy production. Even with 20000 MW by 2020 and 62000 MW by 2032, assuming that these targets are realized, its contribution to total energy production will be barely 6–7%.

Under these circumstances it would not be prudent to take a final view on doing away completely with nuclear energy at this stage under social and political duress which by its very nature is emotional and volatile and not very well informed.

The Government in about 15–20 years time should take an informed and fully thought-through decision in full and transparent consultation with the public, scientific community and civil society. This is the only way to go forward.

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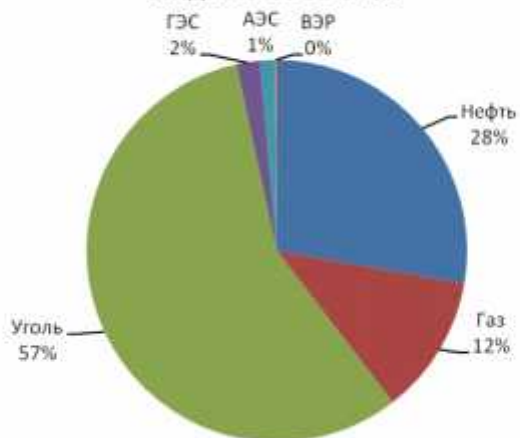
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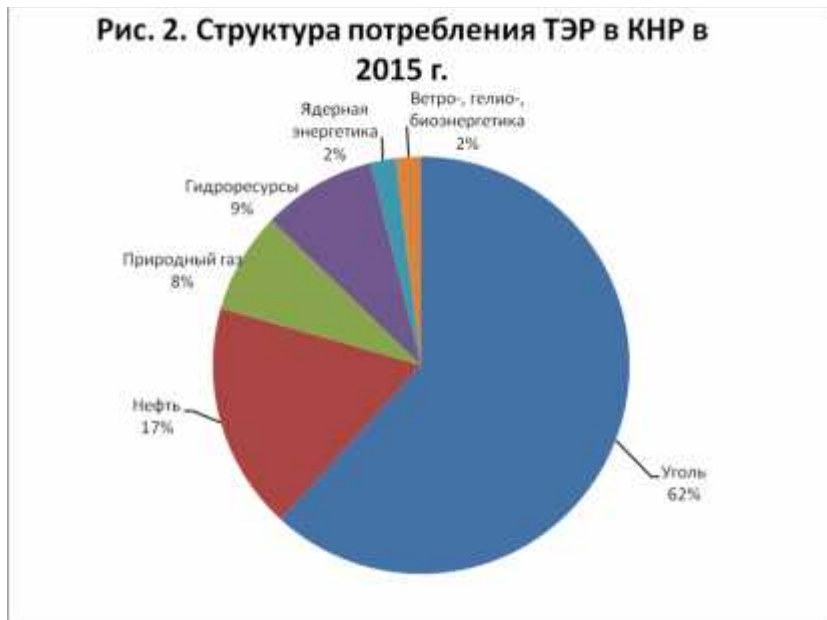
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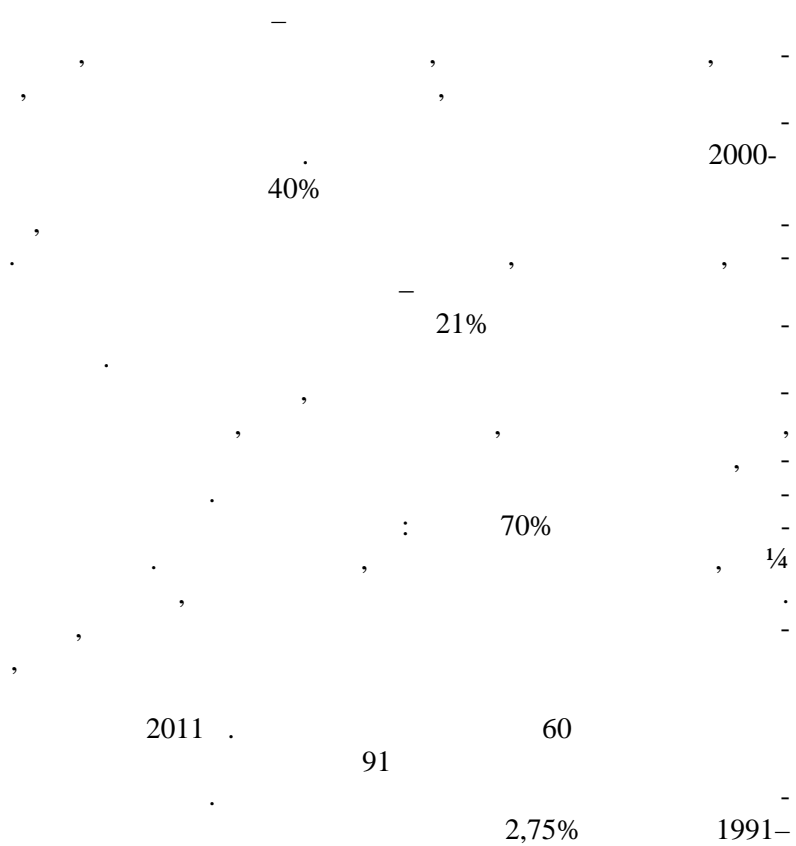
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CDMA 2013 – National CDM Authority, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India – <http://cdmindia.gov.in/> 09.09.2013

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SUMMARY

Modern India: Energy and Energy Security. Materials of a Conference

The book comprises materials of a research conference organized by the Centre for Indian Studies, Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences (May 15–16, 2013) in the research project “India: Perspectives of Modern development”. The papers discuss a variety of India’s energy problems like: energy conflicts and energy security for India and its neighbours, the country’s cooperation in the sphere of energy resources with various countries, energy efficiency of Indian economy, renewable sources of energy, energy in everyday economy, social price of energy projects, energy development of territories, prognoses for India’s energy development.

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E-mail: izd@ivran.ru