

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:644  
ANSWERED ON:28.07.2006  
POWER GENERATION THROUGH NCES  
Owaisi Shri Asaduddin

**Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:**

:

- (a) whether nuclear, thermal and hydro energy sector have failed to meet the growing demand of power in the country;
- (b) if so, whether a large portion of power demand is being met from non-conventional energy resources in the country;
- (c) if so, the total non-conventional energy produced in the country during the last three years;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to encourage non-conventional energy sources, particularly in rural areas;
- (e) if so, the detailed plan chalked out by the Government especially in rural areas to encourage to opt for non-conventional energy; and
- (f) the steps taken by Government to allocate more budget share for promotion of non-conventional energy in the country?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR)

- (a): The country is facing an energy demand supply gap of 8 per cent with peak shortages of 11-12 per cent.
- (b): A renewable power generation capacity of 8088 MW comprising wind power - 5310 MW; small hydro power - 1826 MW; bio power - 949 MW; and solar power - 3 MW has been set up in the country, as on 31.03.2006 which corresponds to over 6 per cent of the total installed power generation capacity, with around 2 per cent contribution to the electricity mix.
- (c): A renewable power capacity of 4200 MW has been set up during the last three years (2003-04 to 2005-06) comprising wind power - 3443 MW; bio power - 450 MW; and small hydro power -307 MW. The estimated generation from the same is over 10 billion kWh/annum. This apart, a large number of off-grid non-conventional energy systems/ devices such as biogas plants, SPV systems and solar thermal systems have been set up.
- (d)&(e): The Ministry has ongoing programmes for the promotion of renewable energy in rural areas, especially
  - (i) Remote Village Electrification Programme that aims to provide electrification / lighting to around 10,000 remote villages apart from an equal number of remote hamlets, which are not likely to receive grid-connectivity under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana;
  - (ii) Village Energy Security Test Projects aimed at meeting the energy requirement of remote villages for cooking, lighting and motive power through locally available renewable sources, particularly biomass;
  - (iii) Biogas Programme aimed at the installation of family-type biogas plants for meeting cooking needs apart from improving sanitation in villages; and
  - (iv) Integrated Rural Energy Programme aimed at energy planning at the state, district and village levels for provision of energy services of cooking, lighting and motive power through conventional and non-conventional sources, in an integrated manner.
- (f) : A Gross Budgetary Support of Rs.600 crore has been provided to this Ministry for various non-conventional energy programmes during 2006-07, which is considered adequate at this juncture.