

Statement-II

Details of Central Financial Assistance provided by the Ministry to various States during the last two years (2003-04 and 2004-05) for setting up power projects based on Urban and Industrial Wastes and Wind Energy.

(a) Urban & Industrial Wastes:

(Rs. in crore)

SI. No.	State	Central Financial Assistance
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.62
2	Gujarat	0.02
3.	Tamil Nadu	3.97
4	Uttar Pradesh	0.01
5	Delhi	3.06
6	Jharkhand	0.08

(b) Demonstration Wind Power Projects:

(Rs. in crore)

SI. No.	State	Central Financial Assistance
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.13
2	Karnataka	6.90
3	Maharashtra	0.35
4	West Bengal	0.48

Solar and wind energy potential in Rajasthan

2452. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANJA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Rajasthan, especially its desert region is endowed with high potentiality of Solar and Wind Energy;

(b) whether any feasibility study has been undertaken by Government to set up Solar plants and wind mills to generate power;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether any Indian/foreign private parties are engaged in harvesting solar and wind energy in the region;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, and Government's stake therein;
- (f) whether Government have special schemes/packages to encourage tapping of Solar and Wind Energy sources by private individuals; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The desert areas in Rajasthan have been found to be suitable for harnessing solar and wind energy potential. The level of solar radiation in Rajasthan, especially in the desert region is estimated at 7 kwh per square meter per day during summer, which is high as compared to other parts of the country. A total wind power potential of 910 MW has been estimated in Rajasthan, out of which a potential of 600 MW is available in desert areas.

(b) and (c) yes, Sir. Based on the feasibility study undertaken by the State Government, a proposal has been formulated for installation of an integrated solar combined cycle power generation project of 140 MW capacity, consisting of 35 MW based on solar and 105 MW based on conventional fuel, by Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited at Mathania district Jodhpur. Based on wind resource assessments carried out at 36 locations in Rajasthan, 6 potential sites for installation of wind power projects have been identified at Devgarh (district Chittorgarh), Harshnath (district Sikar), Jaisalmer, (district Jaisalmer), Mohangarh (district Jaisalmer), Khodal (district Barmer) and Phalodi (district Jodhpur).

(d) and (e) There is no foreign firm engaged in harvesting/harnessing solar and wind energy in the region. The ownership integrated solar combined cycle power generation project is solely with the State Government and the Central Government's role is limited to provision of a grant of Rs.50 crore. Wind turbines are being manufactured and set up by two private Indian firms, one of which is having foreign collaboration with a company in Europe. There is no Government stake in these firms.

(f) and (g) There is no special scheme/packages to encourage private individuals for using solar and wind energy. However, incentives such as subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional duty on import of raw materials and certain products/component excise duty exemption on certain devices/systems are provided by the Government to promote solar and wind energy systems.

**Setting up projects for energy from garbage and
solid waste**

2453. SHRI VASANT CHAVAN:

SHRI VIJAYJ. DARDA:

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

(a) whether in view of the successful working of a big power plant based on use of garbage and solid waste as fuel in the city of Hyderabad, Government has decided as a matter of policy to set up power plants using the city garbage as fuel in other big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai as well;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) whether any of the State Governments have submitted project proposals for setting up garbage based power plants to augment power supply, if so, the details of such proposals and Government's response and reaction thereon?

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

(a) and (b) A National Conference of Mayors and Municipal Commissioners was organized in September, 2004 for accelerating renewable energy programmes in urban areas. Consequently, the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources has developed a programme to promote projects for power generation from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). The scheme covers MSW projects similar to the project successfully installed and operating at Hyderabad. The scheme includes provision for providing financial assistance for setting up such projects, subject to eligibility and other terms and conditions. The programme is applicable to all towns and cities in the country.