Written Answers to		[3 September, 2012] Unstarred Questions 21/
1	2	3
22	Uttrakhand	44. Dehradun*
		45. Haridwar & Rishikesh*
		46. Chamoli-Gopeshwar*
23	Uttar Pradesh	47. Agra*
		48. Moradabad*
24	West Bengal	49. Howrah
		50. New Town Kolkata
		51. Madhyamgram
25	Delhi	52. New Delhi (NDMC)

r.a. .a

Use of solar and wind energy

2423. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plans for use of solar and wind energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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(c) the extent to which solar and wind energy is likely to fill the gap between demand and supply of power during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has been promoting use of solar and wind energy in a country since quite some time. Solar energy has been utilized largely for decentralized energy applications, direct thermal as well as electrical, but, of late, focus has been laid on its use for large-scale power generation also. The Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to give a boost to utilization of solar energy for various applications. Phase-wise and application-wise target under the Mission are being given in Statement-I (*See* below). As on 31.07.2012, grid-interactive solar power generation capacity of 1,040 MW has already been set-up in the country.

The Government is also implementing a plan for use of wind energy in the country, which is being utilized largely for grid-interactive power generation. Wind power capacity of 17,875 MW has already been set-up in a country, state-wise details of which are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The 12th plan proposals of the Ministry submitted to Planning Commission envisage capacity addition of 9,000 MW through solar power and 15,000 MW through wind power, which will take the total installed capacity of solar power to around 10,000 MW and that of wind power to around 32,000 MW at the end of the plan period. The same will correspond to a collective contribution from solar and wind power of about 14% in the then likely total power generation installed capacity of around 3,06,000 MW, with about 7% contribution to the electricity mix, filling the gap between the demand and supply of the power to that extent.

Statement-I

Target for	Cumulative	Cumulative
Phase I	Target for	Target
(2010-13)	Phase 2	for Phase 3
	(2013-17)	(2017-22)
1,100 MW	4,000-10,000 MW	20,000 MW
200 MW	1,000 MW	2,000 MW
7 million	15 million	20 million
sq. meters	sq. meters	sq. meters
	Target for Phase I (2010-13) 1,100 MW 200 MW 7 million sq. meters	Target for Phase I (2010-13)Cumulative Target for Phase 2 (2013-17)1,100 MW4,000-10,000 MW200 MW1,000 MW7 million sq. meters15 million sq. meters

Plan for use of solar energy under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission

Statement-II

State-wise Wind Power Installation

States	Capacity (MW)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	337
Gujarat	3,025

Written Answers to	[3 September, 2012]	Unstarred Questions	219
1		2	
Karnataka		2,056	
Kerala		35	
Madhya Pradesh		377	
Maharashtra		2,789	
Rajasthan		2,151	
Tamil Nadu		7,101	
Others		4	
Total		17,875	

Popularisation of new and renewable energy

2424. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy adopted by Government to popularize new and renewable energy sources in the country;

(b) the details of roles of States in development of these sources; and

(c) how far these have been successful in contributing towards solving energy problem in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOO ABDULLAH): (a) The Government has taken several steps and measures to popularize renewable energy systems/devices in the country which include the following:

- Provision of Fiscal and financial incentives such as, capital/interest . subsidy/generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, nil/ concessional excise and customs duties; to improve projects viability.
- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to all States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006; Uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs being issued every year;