

tional Energy Source has sponsored some such project in Orissa under which at least one village in a parliamentary constituency will be adopted for exploiting energy from solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy or bio-gas?

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN** Yes Sir I think, the hon Member is referring to the urjagram programme. The Department is implementing a village-based decentralized rural energy programme, called urjagrams. An urjagram comprises a mix of non-conventional energy devices and systems to meet bulk of the energy requirements of a village. Planning of urjagram projects take into account availability of the local energy resources and energy requirements in the village. A project to carry out energy surveys in 50 villages was sanctioned.

I would like to conclude that 27 urjagrams have been completed in the country and 221 are under implementation. I do not have the figures about the individual States. If the hon Member is interested, I will supply that information.

[Translation] 2 1

**SHRI ARVIND NETAM**, Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon'able Minister has said that wind mills did not prove a success in Punjab and also gave the reason that wind speed is lower than the required speed. The required speed of wind is the basic need for the wind mills. In the circumstances, I would like to know as to why these had been installed without considering the speed of wind.

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN**, Mr Speaker Sir, I have told in the main reply that wind mills were basically set up under a demonstration programme in all the states. Thereafter, we got the figures about which I mentioned earlier. Then a scientific study was made and some information was made available to us. On the basis of that information, we are preparing future programmes. Where the velocity of wind is low, there are other resources of non-conventional energy

and the programmes there (Interruptions)

[English] 2 2

**SHRI JESS FERNANDEZ**, Sir, I understand that in view of the energy crunch windmills are a very useful source of non-conventional energy as compared to conventional sources of energy, like oil. It is understood that there was a survey made about this many years back. At a certain height, windmills can operate at 1500 RPM for 16 hours almost throughout the year in our country particularly in South India.

I would request the hon Minister through you to investigate the possibilities of utilizing the wind power energy as this is the only answer for additional sources of energy.

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN** I totally agree with the hon Member. The energy which is generated from the non-conventional sources is very important. Moreover, it is so because it is non-polluting. The suggestion given by the hon Member will be taken into consideration.

[Translation]

2 4  
**SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR** I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister through you to the fact that the border areas of Rajasthan where the wind blows fast are desert areas and are facing acute shortage of electricity. Will the Hon'ble Minister like to pay personal attention to the problem of these areas so that these areas may get cheaper electricity on priority basis.

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN** Definitely, we will pay our attention to it.

22-24  
**Increase in Capacity of Bhopal Bakania  
LPG Bottling Plant**

\*267 **SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI**  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND  
CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to

double the capacity of Bhopal Bakania LPG bottling plant; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be completed?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration, at present.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: The hon'ble Minister simply replied in negative. In Madhya Pradesh the shortage of cooking gas is so acute that the Food Minister himself is visiting the agencies and making personal investigations and trying to find out the ways to meet the demand for refilled cylinders, which are being supplied after 20 to 25 days. I had asked whether there was any proposal to double the capacity of the plant, he straightway refused that there was no such proposal. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated. You may ask the question later on.

SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA: Please make the arrangements for the cooking gas in Madhya Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Verma, please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the capacity of Bhopal bottling plant is according to the needs of the consumers of

India Oil in Madhya Pradesh? Secondly is that I would like to ask from the hon. Minister in case its capacity cannot be doubled, and Madhya Pradesh continuous to supply from Baroda bottling plant, as to when the present refilling shortage varying from 20 to 25 days, will be normalized?

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: Sir, the present bottling capacity of Madhya Pradesh is 1.66 lakhs Metric Tonnes which means about 117 lakhs cylinders per annum. The daily average of production of cylinder is 40000 in Madhya Pradesh. The total daily demand for re-filling of cylinders in Madhya Pradesh is about 24000 cylinders. There is excess capacity... (*Interruptions*) ...The question is about bottling capacity and bottling plant and not about LPT cylinders. Please do not have a confusion. The bottling capacity is excess there. When 40000 cylinders is the daily average production, only 24000 cylinders is the requirement per day. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA: Please investigate whether forty Thousand cylinders are filled daily or not?

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: If you are referring to the demand of the LPG cylinders, then I can say that the demand is growing all over India and also in Madhya Pradesh. It is true that the demand is growing. But this question does not refer to that part. It refers to bottling capacity. (*Interruptions*)