





सत्यमेव जयते

राष्ट्रपति
भारत गणतंत्र
PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF INDIA

MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that the Ministry of Power and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency are celebrating Energy Conservation Day and presenting the National Energy Conservation Awards on December 14, 2008.

The efficient use of energy and its conservation is important for achieving sustainable development and increasing the competitiveness of our economy. Conventional sources like coal and oil are non-renewable sources of energy and are fast depleting. Therefore the possibility of exhaustion of the finite reserves of these non-renewable sources creates a global challenge for the generation of energy through conventional methods. We should also come together to promote the use of renewable energy as a national movement. Improvements in efficiency and conservation measures will also have a positive impact on climate. People should also be made aware of the importance of energy conservation through its appropriate use.

I congratulate all the award winners for their efforts in promoting energy conservation measures and wish the Function every success.

(PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL)

New Delhi
December 10, 2008





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प्रधान मंत्री
PRIME MINISTER

MESSAGE

Rapid economic growth in the country requires the sustainable development of the energy sector. Optimization of savings with emphasis on efficiency requires the highest priority. The National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency under the National Action Plan on Climate Change will carry forward this task. It is envisaged that the schemes and programmes of this mission would result in saving of 10,000 MW by 2012.

We will try to ensure market transformation in favour of energy efficient products and services through fiscal and other incentives and strive towards energy conservation as an essential ingredient of a comprehensive energy policy.

I am glad to know that the Ministry of Power is organizing the National Energy Conservation Awards function to felicitate best practices in the industry. I congratulate the winners and participants for their efforts and urge them to continue the good work.


(MANMOHAN SINGH)

New Delhi
11 December, 2008



SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE



सत्यमेव जयते

विद्युत मंत्री
भारत सरकार
नई दिल्ली-110001
Minister of Power
Government of India
New Delhi-110001

MESSAGE

Energy conservation is an integral part of India's energy policy. It lowers costs, makes good environmental sense and also enables us to take energy to those sections which have thus far been deprived of it.

India is one of the first developing countries which has the unique distinction of successfully achieving decoupling of economic growth from energy use. This is reflected in the rapid decline in energy intensity in the recent past despite the fact that our economy grew at the rate of about 9%. India, with an energy intensity of 0.16 tonnes of oil equivalent per US \$ of the gross domestic product (at purchasing power parity) is comparable with advanced countries and is better than China and other developing countries. Efforts are being made to further improve efficiency both in energy demand and along the supply chain. Special efforts are also being made for the development of renewables and promotion of energy efficiency.

Industry accounts for roughly 40% of the energy consumption in India. A cleaner, more efficient energy policy will help meet the demand and raise productivity a key requirement for keeping growth rates high.

Today, we have identified innumerable energy sources from conventional fuels to nuclear fusion. However, the demand for energy has increased due to changes in our life styles and the global pressure on energy is expected to increase upto 60% by 2030.

India and the US have recently signed the agreement for Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. This initiative will give a momentum to India's economic growth in a sustainable manner. Strengthening of nuclear energy in India will also help us tackle the challenges of climate change and global energy security.

Enhancing power supply and access is, therefore, a key constituent of our national development strategy. We plan to increase per capita availability of electricity to 1000 units by 2012 by harnessing various sources of energy in the cleanest possible way.

Energy Conservation is also a vital policy tool in our mission to promote energy efficiency as a cost effective and environmentally benign supplement to the overall energy sector strategy. We are striving to reduce energy intensity of the economy by using a combination of appropriate regulatory frameworks, leadership, and best-practice emulation programmes along with outreach awareness campaigns with the support of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency. All the designated as well as non designated consumers should come forward and stimulate market transformation in favour of energy efficient technologies and products by adopting the voluntary Standards and Labeling Programme of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

On the occasion of the National Energy Conservation Day, I would like to congratulate all the award winners and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency for their contribution in the field of energy conservation.

(SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE)



JAIRAM RAMESH



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वाणिज्य एवं विद्युत
राज्य मंत्री
भारत सरकार
नई दिल्ली-110001
**Minister of State for
Commerce & Power
Government of India
New Delhi-110001**

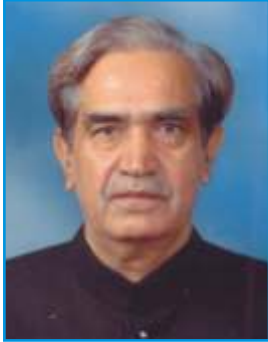
MESSAGE

Several legislative and policy initiatives taken by Ministry of Power in the past aimed not only at restructuring the Electricity sector so that it not only able to provide the required impetus for the desired economics growth, but also ensures that these initiatives lead to creation of enabling environment for investments in power sector, a more consumer friendly approach in the industry and to provide a high growth projectile to meet the need of industry, commerce, household and agriculture.

The 1st Compendium containing such initiatives in the form of Acts/Rules/Policies/Guidelines was brought out around two years ago. Since then while many other policy initiatives have been taken and certain changes have been brought out in the extant provisions taking note of the concerns raised at various platforms.

I am happy to note that revised Compendium is being brought out which will give at one place the updated version of the Acts, Rules, Regulation and Policy Guidelines. I am sure that the revised Compendium would be useful reference book to all interested in the Power Sector


(JAIRAM RAMESH)



NAMO NARAIN MEENA



सत्यमेव जयते

राज्य मंत्री
पर्यावरण एवं वन
भारत सरकार
नई दिल्ली-110003
**Minister of State for
Environment & Forests
Government of India
New Delhi-110003**

MESSAGE

I am glad to note that Ministry of Power is observing 14th December, 2008 as National Energy Conservation Day. The corporate entities who have been chosen for National Energy Conservation Awards deserve our appreciation for their efforts for efficient utilisation and conservation of energy resources.

Energy Conservation helps us meet the objectives of sustainable development, and achieve, as a co-benefit, lesser carbon dioxide emissions through a decline in the intensity of energy use. Energy Conservation is, therefore, an important tool for global environmental protection.

I sincerely hope that the example set by the award winners will encourage several other entities and users of energy to conserve scarce energy resources and protect the global environment.

(NAMO NARAIN MEENA)



ANIL RAZDAN



सत्यमेव जयते

सचिव
भारत सरकार
विद्युत मंत्रालय
श्रम शक्ति भवन
नई दिल्ली-110001
Secretary
Government of India
Ministry of Power
Shram Shakti Bhawan
New Delhi-110001

MESSAGE

The energy needs of the country can be met through supply side solutions or through demand side management. While supply side solutions imply greater availability of energy sources, demand side solutions rely on reducing the consumption of the energy through more efficient and prudent use. In view of our large energy needs and gaps we will need to follow both routes.

The greater production of energy sources in the present energy mix can only be through higher utilization of coal and natural gas in the immediate future, and consequent increase in emission which have a direct bearing on climate change. Even if the new sources of energy, including electricity, do not involve hydrocarbons or the production of carbon dioxide, a huge investment is required for the ready availability of usable energy. In developing countries particularly there is a constraint of resources and there are many competing demands having well merited applications. The Ministry of Power is giving the utmost importance to energy conservation and energy efficiency so that the production of usable energy sources and generation of electricity can be minimized.

It makes eminent economic sense to be efficient in the use of energy in any situation. The most highly developed and robust economies are those which are more energy efficient. The Energy Conservation Act, 2001 is a comprehensive legislation which aims at conserving energy resources and the promotion of energy efficiency besides providing opportunities for greater competitiveness in the manufacture of appliances. The energy labeling programme of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency has ensured that the right signals go to the industry and consumers to promote and recognize energy efficient goods and appliance.

The winners of Energy Conservation Awards are champions in their respective segment, showing the vehicle for greater efficiency and prudent use of resources. I congratulate the award winners and sincerely hope that their achievements and efforts will provide the necessary impetus to others to emulate them and even surpass them in the years to come. I have always deemed it my privilege to associate with this laudable function which seeks to honour and recognise the most energy efficient enterprises and entrepreneurs in their respective fields.

I am grateful to the innumerable young children, their teachers and their parents, who have contributed significantly in encouraging the energy conservation movement through innovative ideas and dedication to the national cause. I sincerely hope that the encouragement and enthusiasm of these young talents will prove to be the guiding stars in the India of tomorrow, a more prosperous India, a more competitive India and a more efficient India.

My heartiest facilitations to all award winners.

(ANIL RAZDAN)



DEEPAK GUPTA



सत्यमेव जयते

सचिव
भारत सरकार
नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय
नई दिल्ली
Secretary
Government of India
Ministry of New and
Renewable Energy
New Delhi

MESSAGE

India's developmental needs require a doubling of energy requirements over the next decade. There are simultaneous needs for energy security. Renewable energy sources and applications coupled with energy efficiency and energy conservation are, therefore not only increasingly more relevant but we must attempt to maximize and universalize these as early as possible.

Renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, hydro and biomass are emerging as viable options for meeting energy requirements of various sectors in an environmentally benign manner. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is encouraging development and promotion of all renewable energy sources. A capacity addition of over 13,000 MW grid power from renewables has been achieved. Besides, over 4 million family type biogas plants, 1.6 million solar photovoltaic systems and 2.5 million sq.m. collector area solar water heaters and other thermal applications have been promoted under various programmes.

Efficient solar water heating system for domestic, commercial, institutional and industrial sectors have been developed and manufactured indigenously. These systems have vast potential to save electricity and furnace oil. Solar driers are also quite useful for tea and other agro-based industries to conserve fossil fuels in large quantities. Biomass gasifiers have also been deployed for providing process heat, motive power and electricity for rice mills, chemical, textile, food processing and other industries.

It is also imperative that we go in a big way in building green and energy efficient buildings based on solar passive architecture. Our Ministry has developed with TERI a rating system called GRIHA. This must be adopted.

I am happy to know that like previous years, Ministry of power is observing National Energy Conservation Day on 14th December, 2008 and National Energy Conservation Awards are being distributed on this occasion. I wish the Function a grand success and urge to all to use renewable energy system more and more and adopt energy conservation and energy efficiency to ensure energy security.

(DEEPAK GUPTA)



C. BALAKRISHNAN



सचिव
भारत सरकार
कोयला मंत्रालय
शास्त्री भवन
नई दिल्ली-110001
Secretary
Government of India
Ministry of Coal
Shastri Bhawan
New Delhi-110001

MESSAGE

I am glad to learn that the Ministry of Power, Government of India is celebrating National Energy Conservation Day on 14th December, 2008 and organizing National Energy Conservation Award Function.

Energy Conservation is a critical element of energy policy which aims at reducing consumption thereby reducing emissions. Besides, energy conservation contributes towards reducing the need for new capacity addition, a reduction in over all energy costs as also the important requirement. Energy saved is energy produced and there is a ample scope for conserving energy in each and every sector of economy. Our endeavor should to opt for efficient technologies thereby improving our efforts at energy conservation.

I wish the event all success.

(C. BALAKRISHNAN)



AJAY SHANKAR



सत्यमेव जयते

सचिव
भारत सरकार
औद्योगि नीति और
संवर्धन विभाग
वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय
उद्योग भवन
नई दिल्ली
Secretary
Government of India
Deptt. of Industrial Policy
and Promotion
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Udyog Bhawan
New Delhi

MESSAGE

India has been endowed with vast natural and human resources but the accelerated pace of development and increasing human wants are exerting already an unbearable pressure on our natural resources. We cannot blindly ape the west and pursue a highly resource intensive development or for that matter, resource intensive consumption patterns.

Therefore, the issue of energy conservation assumes even greater significance in our country as we grapple simultaneously with the twin problems of endemic poverty and environmental destruction. We are committed to providing a decent standard of living to the masses by ensuring rapid industrial growth without in any way damaging our environment. To achieve this, we have to constantly provide innovative solutions and be on the frontier of science and technology of energy conservation.

Some of the industrial sectors like cement have already shown that India can be in the forefront of setting energy efficiency standards and there is no reason why this can not be emulated by others. I believe that our growth story will not only be remembered for its number but also for its quality and our deep civilizational commitment for protecting the environment.

I wish all success for the event.

(AJAY SHANKAR)



AJAY MATHUR



महानिदेशक
कार्यकुशलता ब्यूरो
विद्युत मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
नई दिल्ली-110066
Director General
Bureau of Energy Efficiency
Government of India
Ministry of Power
New Delhi-110066

MESSAGE

Energy is a key driver of our development, and access to energy and adequate supply of energy are critical to achieving a reasonable quality of life and sustained economic growth in our country. Industry is our major energy consumer, utilising about 50% of the total commercial energy consumption.

Promotion of energy efficiency and its conservation in the country is the least cost option to enhance energy supply, as well as to manage energy costs and to achieve competitiveness. Energy conservation potential for the economy as a whole has been assessed as 23%, with maximum potential in industrial and agricultural sectors.

In most industries, there is always a potential for many energy efficiency measures which may be implemented as "efficiency retrofits", in which existing installations are improved through replacement with energy efficient components. We recognize that investments in energy efficiency, especially retrofits in existing profitable plants, are risky because of the uncertainties associated with performance and reliability of the new technologies due to which many of the energy efficiency opportunities go unexploited.

The Ministry of Power and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, through the National Energy Conservation Awards, is proud to recognize the accomplishments of the trailblazers and risk takers who do implement these measures and achieve reduction in their energy use.

We salute the endeavor and attainments of all the participants of the awards programme and especially congratulate the prize winners.

(AJAY MATHUR)



DEVENDER SINGH



सत्यमेव जयते

संयुक्त सचिव
विद्युत मंत्रालय
श्रम शक्ति भवन, रफी मार्ग
नई दिल्ली-110001
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Power
Shram Shakti Bhawan
New Delhi-110001

MESSAGE

India needs to sustain high gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate over the next two or three decades in order to eliminate poverty, meet the millennium development goals and achieve inclusive development. Energy consumption will need to grow at a commensurate pace for such a GDP growth. This raises concerns about energy security as well as environmental issues, given that the additional energy requirement will be met largely by fossil fuels. Keeping in view the need for efficient use of resources, energy conservation assumes significance and must be an integral part of the policy. There is a need to engage all stakeholders, create awareness amongst citizens and encourage the use of energy efficient product, services and technologies. The Government of India has initiated an ambitious drive to reduce energy intensity of the economy.

2. The Government of India during the XI Five Year Plan, has initiated a number of schemes to promote the efficient use of energy and its conservation throughout the country. The standards and labeling scheme has been launched for refrigerators, tubular fluorescent lamps, air-conditioners, distribution transformers, motors, pump sets, ceiling fans, geysers, gas stoves and colour televisions. An estimated avoided capacity addition of around 300 MW has been achieved through these schemes during the financial year 2007-08. It is heartening to note that the four equipments for which the voluntary programme was launched in 2006 have seen the market transformation from 55% to 90% in favour of energy efficient products. For the other products the transformation has just begun. Except for colour televisions manufactures of all other products have joined the programme.

3. The State Designated Agencies (SDAs) with the aid and assistance from the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) have effected an estimated avoided capacity addition of around 140 MW through various initiatives. The Energy Conservation in existing commercial buildings is yet another initiative which is actively being pursued with the help of SDAs. The SDAs have identified more than 300 Govt. buildings in which Investment Grade Energy Audit is being undertaken.

4. For new commercial buildings having a connected load of more than 500 KW or a contract demand of 600 KVA the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) has been developed. This code defined norms of energy requirement per square meter of area and takes into consideration, the climatic regions of the country where the building is located. The major components of the building which are being addressed through this code are walls, roofs, windows, lighting systems, HVAC systems, electrical distribution systems, water heating and water pumping systems.

5. Another important initiative is to provide high-quality compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) to domestic consumers at a rate comparable to that of an incandescent bulb by leveraging certified emission reduction (CERs) under the clean development mechanism (CDM) for Rs. 15. Currently the high price of a CFL which is Rs. 80 to 100 per lamp is constraining its penetration into households. It targets replacement of about 400-million incandescent bulbs, leading to a possible reduction of about 4,000 MW of electricity demand, and a

reduction of about 24 million tones of CO₂ emissions every year. The first pilot project at Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh has been approved by the CDM Executive Board and is expected to be launched soon at the national level.

6. Energy conservation in industries has taken a giant leap. The best performing industries in each sector are recognized and awarded for their outstanding performance. The level of participation amongst the industries has increased tremendously and an avoided capacity addition of more than 300 MW is recorded over the past few years.

7. I take this opportunity to congratulate all the award winners in particular and all the participating units in general for the excellent efforts in trying to create an energy efficient society.



(DEVENDER SINGH)