

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2548

ANSWERED ON:18.03.2005

WIND POWER GENERATION

Borkataky Shri Narayan Chandra;Chitthan Shri N.S.V.;Kaushal Shri Raghuvir Singh;Owaisi Shri Asaduddin;Yadav Shri Sita Ram

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

- (a) the wind-energy generation capacity in public sector as well as in private sector, State-wise;
- (b) whether the generation cost of wind energy is equal to that of conventional power projects;
- (c) if so, the comparative details thereof;
- (d) whether private sector has been provided incentive for the purpose;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the grounds on the basis of which vast capacity potential of wind energy generation is assessed in Tenth Five Year Plan;
- (g) whether there is any action plan to tap the potential of wind energy in Tenth Five Year Plan;
- (h) if so, the details thereof; and
- (i) the average generation cost and rate at which the electricity generated by wind energy is sold?

**Answer**

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

(a): Information on State-wise installed capacity of wind power projects set up under demonstration projects in public sector and private sector is given in Annexure.

(b)&(c): The cost of wind energy generation varies from site to site depending on the wind regimes and infrastructure development cost. Wind power requires a set of incentives to remain competitive including preferential tariff. Moreover the generation of power through wind is non-polluting and environmentally benign as compared to conventional power.

(d)&(e): There is no capital subsidy to private sector for setting up of wind power projects. However, fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation, concessional customs duty on certain components, term loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency, excise duty exemption etc. are available to private developers and manufacturers for setting up of wind farm projects.

(f): Under the Wind Resource Assessment Programme 500 wind monitoring stations were set up in windy areas in different States. 211 sites having annual mean wind power density of 200 watt/m<sup>2</sup> or more have been identified in 12 States and 2 UTs, which is considered as benchmark criteria for establishment of wind power projects. Based on data so generated and analyzed, the gross wind power potential has been estimated at about 45,000 MW in the country.

(g)&(h) A target for installation of 1500 MW wind power capacity has been fixed for Tenth Five Year Plan. Wind Power projects are essentially private sector driven. Such projects are being given preferential tariffs in respective states. In addition, concessional import duty is applicable to certain wind sub-systems, components and parts. The benefit of accelerated depreciation is also being extended to wind power projects. A total of about 1360 MW capacity addition has been achieved during the first three years of the Tenth Plan Period upto December, 2004.

(i): The average generation cost ranges between Rs.2.50 to 3.00 per unit depending upon site. Tariff in different States varies from Rs.2.60 - 3.67 per unit for wind power projects.

Annexure

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.2548 for 18.3.2005 regarding wind power generation.

STATE-WISE WIND POWER INSTALLED CAPACITY (AS ON 31.12.2004) (MW)

STATE	DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS	PRIVATE SECTOR PROJECTS	TOTAL CAPACITY
(Public Sector)			

ANDHRA PRADESH	5.4	95.9	101.3
GUJARAT	17.3	202.6	219.9
KARNATAKA	7.1	268.9	276.0
KERALA	2.0	0.0	2.0
MADHYA PRADESH	0.6	27.0	27.6
MAHARASHTRA	8.4	402.8	411.2
RAJASTHAN	6.4	256.8	263.2
TAMIL NADU	19.4	1658.0	1677.4
WEST BENGAL	1.1	0.0	1.1
OTHERS	0.5	0.0	0.5
TOTAL	68.2	2912.0	2980.2