

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:238

ANSWERED ON:25.02.2016

Production of Wind Energy

Kumar Shri P.

**Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:**

- (a) the details of the schemes of the Government to encourage wind power generation in the country;
- (b) the details of the total production of wind energy in the country vis-à-vis total power production from other sources of renewable energy, State/ UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to establish more wind mills in the coastal states of the country, including Tamil Nadu to augment wind power;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the measures taken by the Government to augment wind power in the country including technological advancements made in this direction?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR POWER, COAL & NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a): To encourage wind power generation in the country Government provides various fiscal and financial incentives including Accelerated Depreciation (AD), concessional Custom, Excise and Special Additional Duties, 100% Foreign Direct Investment through automatic route, etc.

The wind power projects which do not avail the benefit of AD and not covered under third party sale of wind power generated, are eligible for Generation Based Incentives (GBI) of Rs. 0.50 per Unit of energy fed in to the grid with a cap of Rs. 1.00 crore per MW for a period not less than 4 years and a maximum period of 10 years.

(b): The production from wind energy vis-à-vis production from other sources of renewable energy, State/ UT-wise for the year 2014-15 is given at Annexure-I.

(c)&(d): The Government has set a target of reaching 60 GW of wind power installed capacity in the country by 2022. Most of this capacity is likely to be installed in the coastal States including Tamil Nadu, being rich in wind power resources.

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(e): The measures taken to augment the wind power in the country include a) restoration of GBI and AD for Wind power projects; b) implementation of Green Energy Corridors project for strengthening of transmission infrastructure to facilitate evacuation of renewable power including wind power from these resource rich States; c) the Tariff Policy has been amended to include provisions for free interstate transmission of wind power; d) wind turbines of capacity up to 3 MW, rotor diameter up to 114 meter and hub-height up to 141 meter are being manufactured in the country; and e) forecasting and scheduling of wind power by National Institute of Wind Energy in the State of Tamil Nadu.