GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1374
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2023

WIND ENERGY POTENTIAL

1374. SHRI N. REDDEPPA

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh is one of the 8 States in the country with the highest wind energy potential and if so, the details thereof;
(b) whether there is any scheme to aid the replacement of old and less efficient turbines with advanced turbines and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any policy is being formulated to repower old turbines and issue guidelines to recycle old turbines;
(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
(e) the quantum of funds sanctioned and allocated to Andhra Pradesh to develop its wind energy potential during the last three years and the current year?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) The wind resource assessment conducted by the National Institute of Wind Energy indicates an estimated wind power potential of about 695.5 GW at 120 meter and 1164 GW at 150 meter above ground level in the country. However, the wind resource is highly site specific and its commercially exploitable potential is available majorly in eight states including Andhra Pradesh. The state-wise wind power potential of these eight windy states is given as under;

State	Wind Power Potential (in GW) at 120 m above ground level	Wind Power Potential (in GW) at 150 m above ground level
Andhra Pradesh	74.90	123.33
Gujarat	142.56	180.79
Karnataka	124.15	169.25
Madhya Pradesh	15.40	55.42
Maharashtra	98.21	173.86
Rajasthan	127.75	284.25
Tamil Nadu	68.75	95.10
Telangana	24.83	54.71
Others	18.95	27.14
Total	**695.5**	**1163.85**

(b) to (d) Government has issued 'Policy for Repowering of the Wind Power Projects' on 05th August, 2016 which, inter alia, provides an incentive of additional interest rate rebate of 0.25% over and above the interest rate rebates available to the new wind projects being financed by Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA).
Majority of wind turbine components are made up of metals which can be recycled and for Fiber Reinforced Plastics (FRP) used in blades, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued 'Guidelines for Disposal of Thermoset Plastic Waste including Sheet moulding compound (SMC)/Fiber Reinforced Plastic (FRP)' on 25th May, 2016.

(e) The wind power projects are set up mostly by private developers based on technoeconomic viability of the project. At present, there is no specific scheme/programme for providing financial support to States for setting up wind power projects.

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