

arise. The Andhra Government have already decided to re-survey the issue and asked us that they needed a new area. So, I said, "All right, if you want a new area, all orders no longer exist". They asked for the survey of new areas. So, we are freshly examining the whole problem.  
...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, I just want to know ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)... We can't have four supplementaries.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, I just want to have a realty check ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Keshava Raoji, please. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: I have no question. ...(Interruptions)... What he is saying is  
...(Interruptions)...

**प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल:** सभापति जी, बहुजन समाज पार्टी तीसरी बड़ी पार्टी है, आप सवाल पूछने का अवसर ही नहीं देते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ...(Interruptions)... Questions will be rotated around the House. There is no right on a supplementary question. Please understand this. It is a courtesy.

\*304. [The questioner Shri R.C. Singh was absent]

#### **Generation of wind power**

\*304. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country would add about 9,000 MW of wind power generation at the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan *i.e.* by 2012;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry proposes to generate 11,000 MW of wind power at the end of that Plan;

(c) if so, the hurdles that Government has to face in achieving the above target;

(d) whether any survey has been conducted to identify the areas for setting up of wind power projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (e)  
A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The target of wind power installation for 11th Plan is 9,000 MW, against which, 5035 MW has already been achieved and the balance is expected to be achieved in remaining period of the Plan.

(c) The major hurdles in wind power development in the country are creation of power evacuation facilities in states and timely land allocation or forest clearances for new wind power projects. The major constraint in Andhra Pradesh is that State Regulatory Policy does not allow wind power projects for captive use, third party sale and banking of power.

(d) and (e) Ministry through the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET) has taken up a wind resource assessment programme to identify sites for setting up of wind power projects in the country including Andhra Pradesh. As a result of the survey conducted by C-WET, 233 wind potential locations have been identified so far including 32 in Andhra Pradesh. The state-wise break-up of potential sites is given in Statement-I (*See below*) and the details of potential sites in Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise wind potential locations*

Sl.No.	States	No. of Wind Potential sites identified for Wind Power Projects
1	2	3
1.	Tamil Nadu	45
2.	Gujarat	40
3.	Orissa	6

1	2	3
4.	Maharashtra	39
5.	Andhra Pradesh	32
6.	Rajasthan	8
7.	Lakshadweep	8
8.	Karnataka	26
9.	Kerala	17
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7
11.	West Bengal	1
12.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2
13.	Uttarakhand	1
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
	Total	233

**Statement-II**

*Details of wind potential sites in Andhra Pradesh*

Sl.No.	Station	Extrapolated / Measured WPD (W/m) <sub>2</sub> at 50m
1	2	3
1	Alangarapetta	272
2	Badhrampalli Kottala	277
3	Bhimunipatnam	282
4	Banderlapalli	320
5	Borampalli	219
6	Burugula	216

1	2	3
7	Chinnababaiyapalli	206
8	Jamalamadugu I	265
9	Jamalamadugu II	248
10	Kadavakallu	325
11	Kakulakonda	488
12	Kondamedapalli	349
13	Kodumuru	270
14	Korrakodu	220
15	Madugupalli	266
16	M.P.R. Dam	269
17	Mustikovala	237
18	Nallakonda	324
19	Narasimhakonda	273
20	Nazeerabad	232
21	Pampanoor Thanda	232
22	Payalakuntla	257
23	Ramagiri -I	308
24	Ramagiri III	246
25	Siddanagatta	203
26	Singanamala	392
27	Tallimadugula	288
28	Talaricheruvu	205
29	Tirumala	374

1	2	3
30	Tirumalayapalli	285
31	Ulindakonda	225
32	Vajrakarur 1	243

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, the target which is proposed to be done during the next Five Year Plan is not at all difficult if the subsidy which is given by the States is continued. But, does the Minister know that in many of the States, these particular concessions, which were given for producing energy by the windmills, have been stopped? Can the Minister ask the State Governments to give those subsidies again so that the targets put for the next Five Year Plan can be achieved?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for a very good question. I would like to say that in the Tenth Plan, we had a very good target. Our target, at that time, was only 1,500 megawatts. But the results were so good that it became 5,426 megawatts. So, on this basis, we increased the target for the Eleventh Plan to 10,500 megawatts.

Then, subsequently it had to be reduced to 9,000 megawatts because certain things have happened. One of these is that the subsidy to the States was reduced. I will take up this issue with the States. Otherwise, we have given a very good generation-based incentive which is so good for the people and, I think, that should also help in setting up more wind mills.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, this is a very important question. Wind energy is the cleanest energy which is possible. The hon. Minister has said in his reply that the target for the Eleventh Plan is 9,000 megawatts. As against that, 5,035 megawatts have already been achieved. Now my question is: Have you made any assessment of the total potential of wind energy in this country? If it is done, what is the total potential and what percentage has already been tapped? Have you got any action plan to tap the entire wind energy potential by the Government and also by involving private parties? There is a request from a private party that the incentives given are inadequate. Will you consider giving additional incentives so that the wind energy potential is fully tapped within a specified time?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, the wind energy potential that has been estimated for the country is 48,500 megawatts. That is the potential. At the same time, I would also like to say that the Ministry, through C-WET, has already completed 12,000 megawatts up to this stage. But I would also like to bring to the notice of all the Members of this House that we have put up, through C-WET, which is an organisation that looks after wind energy, which is centred in Chennai, wind monitoring stations in 650 places throughout the country. Out of that, 233 have been found to have good potential. I would like to tell the gentleman from Andhra Pradesh who had first asked this question that out of that, 32 sites are from there.

SHRI N. K. SINGH: Sir, my question arises from the first question. One of the hurdles which you have mentioned in part (b) of your answer relating to Andhra Pradesh is the constraints put by the regulatory authority in Andhra Pradesh which has not allowed wind power to be utilised for captive use. My question is this. On the basis of current technology - technology is changing very rapidly in this area - what is the margin of difference between the cost of, on an average, thermal power per unit and the cost of, on an average, wind power per unit?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, the average cost of thermal power is roughly Rs.3 to Rs.4 per unit. As regards wind power, I think, it is also about the same, that is, Rs.3 per unit. It is the average that we have calculated. This is one set of answer to your questions.

As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the problem with Andhra Pradesh is that the regulatory constraint does not allow wind power projects for captive use, third party sales and banking of power. As per the APERC staff order for wind, the entire cost of evacuation and infrastructure creation has to be borne by the developer. The procedure for various clearances and approvals takes far greater time and the people lose their interest to get on with it. My Secretary, the Secretary from the Ministry, went particularly to Andhra Pradesh to have detailed discussions and to tell them "For God's sake, let us get faster on this". We have also another problem which is relating to forest clearances at times. Now, the length of the mast has been increased to 18 metres. That might help us in a greater amount to be able to enter the forest areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 305. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, this question is relating to Andhra Pradesh.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please resume your place. ...(Interruptions)...  
Question No.305.

### संविधान की समीक्षा

\*305. श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) संविधान की समीक्षा हेतु अब तक किए गए प्रयासों की क्या स्थिति है;
- (ख) क्या संविधान में संशोधन हेतु प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले विधेयकों की संख्या में हो रही निरन्तर वृद्धि से इस बात का संकेत मिलता है कि इस प्रकार की समीक्षा की आवश्यकता है;
- (ग) क्या कोई व्यक्ति/समूह इस मामले का अध्ययन कर रहा है और मंत्रालय को सलाह दे रहा है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विधि और न्याय मंत्री (श्री एम. वीरप्पा मोइली): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) संविधान के कार्यकरण की समीक्षा करने की दृष्टि से, भारत सरकार ने, अपने संकल्प तारीख 22 फरवरी, 2000 के माध्यम से, न्यायमूर्ति एम.एन. वेकटांचलैया (भारत के सेवानिवृत्त मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति) की अध्यक्षता में राष्ट्रीय संविधान कार्यकरण समीक्षा आयोग की स्थापना की थी। समिति ने 31 मार्च, 2002 को अपनी रिपोर्ट सौंप दी थी। रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों पर कार्रवाई, भारत सरकार के उन विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में निहित होती है, जिनका प्रशासनिक रूप से संबंध सिफारिशों की विषय-वस्तु से है। रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां, भारत सरकार के संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों भेज को दी गई थी जिससे कि उनकी जांच की जा सके और सिफारिशों की प्रक्रिया की जा सके।

(ख) से (घ) उन्हें देश में वर्तमान आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनैतिक स्थिति के अनुरूप लाने की दृष्टि से, भारत के संविधान का पुनर्विलोकन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जिसे प्रसामान्यतः केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा अपने कार्य के एक भाग के रूप किया जाता है। यह कार्य केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न नोडल मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा अपनी-अपनी विधियों को प्रशासित करके आरंभ किया जाता है।