to Rs. 3.80 per unit, The tariff for the thermal projects is decided through competitive bidding.

(c) and (d) The Government is promoting commercial wind power projects through private sector investment in wind potential States by providing fiscal incentives such as 80% accelerated depreciation, concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to the wind power industry, and 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects. Technical support including wind resource assessment to identify potential sites is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in potential states. Government has recently announced a Generation Based Incentive (GBI) scheme under which Rs. 0.50/unit generated from wind power projects is being provided to projects which do not avail of accelerated depreciation benefit. In addition, lending to wind power projects has been given the status of "infrastructure lending" which enables wind power projects for additional benefits.

Statement-I

State-Wise Wind Generation Data for the Last Three Years

Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.1010	0.3330	0.1064
2.	Gujarat	0.8510	2.1040	2.9875
3.	Karnataka	1.8400	1.7230	2.8955
4.	Kerala	0.0010	0.0010	0.0650
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.0690	0.0030	0.0821
6.	Maharashtra	1.8040	2.2070	2.7785
7.	Rajasthan	0.6820	0.7580	1.1269
8.	Tamil Nadu	6.0660	6.2060	8.1457
	TOTAL	11.4140	13.3350	18.1876

Coal imports by NTPC

1215. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of coal imported by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) during 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) whether the coal is being imported through Central Public Sector Undertakings or private parties; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the service charges paid for the import by private parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) NTPC has imported 6.30 million metric tonnes during 2009-10 and 9.64 million metric tonnes during 2010-11 (from 01.04.2010 to 25.2.2011).

(b) NTPC has imported coal through Central Public Sector Undertakings namely M/s State Trading Corporation and M/s Minerals and Mining Trading Corporation.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Grid discipline in northern and western grids

†1216. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that western grid has been merged with northern grid and if so, when and the reasons therefor;

(b) what is grid discipline;

(c) whether grid discipline is being followed by western and northern grids and if not, the names of grids which have violated it and by when alongwith the details of the loss incurred due to it; and

(d) whether Government is considering or would consider to make more stringent rules to follow grid discipline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Western and Northern Regional Grids were connected in synchronous mode of operation through 765kV Gwalior – Agra Ckt – I (operated at 400 kV) on 30-03-2007 to facilitate inter-regional transfer of power and enhanced grid stability.

(b) The power system is required to be operated in a secure manner and the critical system parameters like frequency, voltage are to be maintained within the band specified in the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC). As per the IEGC, system frequency is to be maintained within the band of 49.5-50.2 Hz and 400 kV and 220 kV voltage in the band of 380-420 kV and 198-245 kV respectively. Accordingly, regional entities have to follow drawl schedules finalized in advance and deviations from schedules (Unscheduled Interchange) are settled as per regulations formed by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). The States may at their discretion deviate from the drawl schedule as long as such deviations do not cause system parameters to deteriorate beyond permissible limits

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.