

(d) The Ministry is promoting wind power projects in the country including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana through private sector investment by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to manufacturers. 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. Loans for installing windmills are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in potential states. The Ministry has announced a Generation Based Incentive (GBI) under which ₹ 0.50/unit generated from wind power projects is provided to the projects with a ceiling of ₹ 1.00 crore per MW.

Statement

Year-wise generation from Wind Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh

Year	Generation (Million Units)
2004-05	120.09
2005-06	108.48
2006-07	109.19
2007-08	96.51
2008-09	98.12
2009-10	114.07
2010-11	141.24
2011-12	274.01
2012-13	520.48
2013-14	1084.06

Allocation for renewable energy sources

2677. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to increase the allocation of funds for renewable energy resources in comparison to that of the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that large portion of funds allocated in the previous year has not been utilised and capacity expansion for renewable energy is very low and failing behind the targeted goals;

(d) the steps being taken by Government for proper implementation of works;

(e) the details of the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee in this regard; and

(f) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal between India and USA for exchange of solar power systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A provision of ₹ 2519 crore has been made for the year 2014-15 in comparison of ₹ 1521 crore provided in the Budget Estimates during last year for renewable energy sources.

(c) No, Sir. An amount of ₹ 1619.03 crore against ₹ 1738.68 provided in the Revised Estimate have been utilized by the Ministry during the last year. The details of Physical Target and Achievements made during the last three years are given below:

(In Megawatt)		
Year	Target of capacity addition of RE	Achievement
2011-12	3435	4942.59
2012-13	4125	3163.35
2013-14	4325	3618.79

(d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been organizing meetings with Energy Secretaries and Heads of State Nodal Departments/Agencies to review the implementation of projects and its improvement on a regular bases. Besides, State Nodal Officers and Zonal Officers in the Ministry have been assigned the tasks of overseeing the implementation and monitoring the progress, proper utilization of funds released and field inspection of the projects.

(e) The major recommendations made by the Estimate Committee in its 13th Report are given in Statement (*See below*).

(f) Under an ongoing Memorandum-of-Understanding (MoU) between India and USA, solar photovoltaic modules are exchanged between National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), Gurgaon, Haryana and National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), Denver, Colorado, USA for performance and reliable testing.

Statement

The major recommendations in respect of renewable energy in the thirteenth Report of Committee on Estimate (2011-12) on the Subject Power Generation – Demand and Supply in respect of Ministries of Power, Coal and New and Renewable Energy include:

- The Budget of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy needs to be increased to at least 1% of the Union Budget.
- Government must strive to implement National Renewable Energy Policy in a comprehensive manner that clearly sets a time-bond and ambitious targets to be achieved and lays down a transparent and stable long-term incentive structure for promoting socially responsible private investment.
- Ministry should at least advise states rich in renewable energy resources to fully exploit the power potential of these sources and encourage and counsel them to formulate Policy and Plans in line with the Acts and Policies of Central Government.
- The untapped potential of small hydro power may be tapped at the earliest in close coordination with the State Governments.
- Government must urge the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (CWET), Chennai to expedite the project relating to the Direct Normal Irradiance (DNI) map of India on an urgent basis. The Committee also recommends that the Government should take initiative to prepare a high resolution Renewable Energy map of India.
- Government should popularize and disseminate solar submersible pump technology among the farmers and simultaneously invest in Research and Development in this field. State Governments should also be taken on board, and they must be persuaded to invest in the solar submersible pump technology.
- The Committee also strongly recommends that solar photo-voltaic plants should be installed on the roof tops of all the public buildings in Urban and Rural areas, particularly in the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Panchayat Bhawans. The mobile towers using diesel gensets can be also be converted into solar power utilizing entities.
- The potential of biogasifiers that use agriculture residue like ricehusk to provide off grid power is enormous in the country and this must be adequately tapped.
- There are a number of unelectrified remote villages/ hamlets in the country where grid connectivity would not be possible for a variety of reasons. Therefore,

Small hydro power generation systems, biomass gasification based electricity generation systems, solar photovoltaic power plants etc. in distribution power generation mode need to be used depending upon the availability of resources for generation of required electricity. There is a need for creation of proper repair and maintenance systems for Renewable Power Infrastructure.

- Solar Lanterns and Solar Chulhas may be made available to the rural poor and there by discourage use of subsidized kerosene. This may be taken up as a pilot project in certain districts.
- Power from renewable energy is a new frontier in the emerging market economy of energy, but the sector is beset with high cost issues, uncertainties and risks. A separate Risk Guarantee Fund for Renewable Energy Projects should be created out of the clean Energy Fund without any delay.
- Government must encourage innovation to develop indigenous technology in this field of renewable energy and should enhance funding towards Research and Development in a time bound manner, so that setting up of commercial plants to produce renewable energy could be materialized.

Power generation targets

2678. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set any targets to generate power from new and renewable energy sources for the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has proposed or proposes to prepare a vision document in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has set a target of capacity addition of 29,800 MW from various renewable energy sources during Twelfthth Plan period. The target comprises of 15,000 MW from wind, 10,000 MW from solar, 2,100 MW from small hydro and 2,700 MW from bio-power.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has prepared a strategic plan for New and Renewable Energy Sector in the year 2011 which has indicated a cumulative installed capacity of renewable power to about 72,000 MW by 2022.