(b) if so, what are those areas and how the country will be benefited;

(c) whether any border areas of North-Eastern States are included; and

(d) if so, the amount expected to be spent for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Development of border areas has been a concern of the Government of India. In this direction, Government of India has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of comprehensive approach to border management to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible border areas situated along the International land border through convergence of Central/ State Government schemes. The BADP is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme and supplementary support to the State Government in filling developmental gaps in the border villages. The programme is being implemented in 367 border blocks of 104 border Districts of 17 border States including North-Eastern (NE) States, which abuts on the International land border. The works undertaken by the States under BADP related to (i) Road, (ii) Education, (iii) Health, (iv) Agriculture and allied sector, (v) Social Sector, (vi) Drinking Water, (vii) Electricity, (viii) Social Development etc. The current year (2014-15) allocation of BADP is ₹990 crore of which the share of N.E. States is about ₹300 crore.

Import of solar panels

1933. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise, component-wise and year-wise details of solar panels, photovoltaic cells, etc., imported from various countries in the last ten years for production of solar power;

(b) to what extent, in the absence of anti-dumping proposal, helps India to import solar energy technology, solar panels, etc., more easily; and

(c) in view of (b) above, to what extent the solar power has become cheap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The country-wise/ commodity-wise details of export and import in last ten years are available in the DGCI&S publication in CD form, namely 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' Vol. I and Vol. II. Such CDs are regularly sent to Parliament Library by DGCI&S, Kolkata.

However, details of solar panels, photovoltaic cells, etc. imported from various countries in the last ten years for production of solar power are as follows:

Period	HS code 76151930 solar collectors and parts thereof of Alumn HS code 76151012 solar collectors		HS code 85414011 solar cells/ photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in module/panel	
	Quantity (thousand Kgs)	Value (US$ Million)	Quantity (number in thousand)	Value (US$ Million)
2004-2005	0.00	0	10,300.42	36.24
2005-2006	0.00	0	11,628.62	41.18
2006-2007	0.00	0	15,982.56	91.92
2007-2008	8.69	0.02	22,024.28	168.85
2008-2009	6.19	0.04	38,535.81	380.26
2009-2010	9.33	0.05	47,776.84	213.75
2010-2011	13.46	0.04	52,548.17	252.63
2011-2012	20.37	0.1	139,724.69	1,348.48
2012-2013	186.06	0.81	145,802.58	827.08
2013-2014	0.11	0	154,146.17	711.12
2014-2015 (Apr-Aug)*	4.52	0.03	66,260.99	247.06

Source: DGCI &S,*Provisional Figures

(b) and (c) The current domestic manufacturing capacity for solar cells is inadequate to meet the current demand and it cannot meet the ambitious expansion plans for solar power in the country. The absence of anti-dumping proposal would help the development of solar power in the country. Major expansion is possible only if the price of solar power matches grid parity and can sustain without government subsidies. The Government has decided not to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of Solar Cells, originating in or exported from China PR, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia and United States of America (USA). Anti-dumping duty on these four countries alone would not have benefited the domestic manufacturers as imports from remaining countries would have continued. As a result the cost of imports has become cheaper by ₹0.66 crore per MW to ₹4.86 crore per MW, depending upon the source of imports. Accordingly, solar power would also be cheaper by ₹0.66 per Kwh to ₹4.86 per Kwh, depending upon the source of imports.