

basis of which State Governments revisit their own curriculum and syllabi. In a federal structure of government and education as a subject in the concurrent list of the constitution, states are free to develop contextualized syllabi and textbooks. As far as the Central Board of Secondary Education is concerned, the Board primarily caters to the educational needs of the wards of employees of the Central Government with all India transferable liability and therefore prescribes uniform curricula and evaluation pattern up to 10+2 for all the schools affiliated to it across the country.

Promotion of manufacturing and standardisation

1993. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of initiatives being taken by Government to promote large scale manufacturing and standardisation in the renewable energy sector of the country;
- (b) whether Government has set any targets for manufacturing and standardization of different renewable energy technologies; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The details of initiatives being taken by Government to promote large scale manufacturing and standardisation in the renewable energy sector of the country include provision of domestic content requirement in various schemes to source solar cells and modules of domestic origin; exemption of customs and excise duty on input raw material required for manufacturing of cells and modules; capital subsidy for manufacturers under Special Incentive Package Scheme (SIPS) and Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) by Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DietY).

Manufacturing units may also be set up under the Solar Park scheme launched by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). MNRE has proposed 175 GW power capacity from various renewable energy sources by the year 2022 which will enhance domestic manufacturing and standardization of renewable energy systems/ devices in the country.

US assistance for Renewable Energy Technologies

1994. SHRI DEVENDER GAUD T.: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether US has agreed to help India for renewable energy technologies;

(b) if so, the details of agreement/understanding arrived at between the two countries; and

(c) to what extent this would boost the generation of renewable energy in the country, particularly solar energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Broad understanding has been reached during visit of U.S. President to India in the month of January, 2015 to emphasize on the critical importance of expanding clean energy research, development, manufacturing and deployment, which increases energy access and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

(b) Both the countries intend to expand current partnership and agreed to undertake new initiatives to enhance clean energy cooperation as follows:

- (i) Set up "Innovative Finance Forum".
- (ii) Establish "PACEsetter Fund" to support innovative clean energy access projects.
- (iii) Both the countries desired to expand current Partnership to Advance Clean Energy Development (PACE-D).
- (iv) Renewed commitment to expand Partnership to Advance Clean Energy Research (PACE-R).

(c) This would help in boosting the generation of renewable energy in the country including solar energy significantly.

Swachh energy

1995. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to adopt a new tag line Swachh Energy on the lines of Swachh Bharat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to use the Green Climate Fund to finance renewable energy projects;

(d) whether the Central Government has sought State Governments' cooperation to make their own State-Centric renewable energy policies; and

(e) if so, the response of the State Governments thereon?