

*36. [The questioner was absent.]

Encouragement to States to generate solar power

*36. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Gujarat, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh are far ahead in solar power generation in comparison to other States;

(b) what are the reasons that other States are lagging behind in solar power generation;

(c) the details of existing solar power generation capacity of each State and their future projection till 2022; and

(d) what support Government proposes to give to the States lagging behind to increase solar power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. As on 31.12.2016, the States of Gujarat (1.16 GW), Rajasthan (1.32 GW), and Tamil Nadu (1.6 GW) have crossed 1 GW solar installations in their respective States, while Andhra Pradesh (0.98 GW), Telangana (0.97 GW) and Madhya Pradesh (0.84 GW) are close to these States.

(b) The solar power development varies from State to State depending upon solar irradiance in the State, availability of conducive State policy for solar, availability of land, cost of financing and business environment such as willingness of DISCOMS to purchase the solar power, power evacuation infrastructure etc.

(c) State-wise details of solar power installations as on 31.12.2016 are given at Annexure-I (*See below*). As per long term growth trajectory of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) issued by Ministry of Power, the State-wise details of required solar capacity addition upto 2021-22 are given at Annexure-II (*See below*).

(d) The Government is promoting solar energy through fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital and/or interest subsidy, tax holiday on the earnings for 10 years, generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, Viability Gap Funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, concessional excise and custom duties, preferential tariff for power generation from renewables, and

Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route etc. This apart, the Government has been supporting solar manufacturing by way of various mechanisms such as Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

Annexure-I

*State-wise details of Commissioning Status of Solar Power Projects
as on 31.12.2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total capacity till 31.12.16 (MW)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.40
2.	Andhra Pradesh	979.65
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.27
4.	Assam	11.18
5.	Bihar	95.91
6.	Chandigarh	16.20
7.	Chhattisgarh	135.19
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.60
9.	Daman and Diu	4.00
10.	Delhi	38.78
11.	Goa	0.05
12.	Gujarat	1158.50
13.	Haryana	53.27
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.33
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00
16.	Jharkhand	17.51
17.	Karnataka	327.53
18.	Kerala	15.86
19.	Lakshadweep	0.75
20.	Madhya Pradesh	840.35
21.	Maharashtra	430.46

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total capacity till 31-12-16 (MW)
22.	Manipur	0.01
23.	Meghalaya	0.01
24.	Mizoram	0.10
25.	Nagaland	0.50
26.	Odisha	77.64
27.	Puducherry	0.03
28.	Punjab	545.43
29.	Rajasthan	1317.64
30.	Sikkim	0.01
31.	Tamil Nadu	1590.97
32.	Telangana	973.41
33.	Tripura	5.02
34.	Uttar Pradesh	239.26
35.	Uttarakhand	45.10
36.	West Bengal	23.07
37.	Others/MoR/PSU	61.70
TOTAL		9012.66

Annexure-II*State-wise details of required solar capacity addition upto 2021-22*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Projected Capacity required as per RPO @ 12% (2021-22) (in MW)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5197
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55
3.	Assam	1027
4.	Bihar	4451
5.	Chhattisgarh	2607
6.	Delhi	2256

1	2	3
7.	Goa	438
8.	Gujarat	9997
9.	Haryana	4068
10.	Himachal Pradesh	83
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1049
12.	Jharkhand	1783
13.	Karnataka	4451
14.	Kerala	1227
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5434
16.	Maharashtra	14091
17.	Manipur	97
18.	Mizoram	55
19.	Meghalaya	43
20.	Nagaland	59
21.	Odisha	1640
22.	Punjab	3178
23.	Rajasthan	6222
24.	Sikkim	11
25.	Tamil Nadu	10493
26.	Telangana	5171
27.	Tripura	79
28.	Uttarakhand	473
29.	Uttar Pradesh	11433
30.	West Bengal	4824
31.	Chandigarh	56
32.	Daman and Diu	213
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	546
34.	Puducherry	299
TOTAL		103106

1.00 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 36. Questioner is not present. Any supplementaries?

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, since long, the Government has been promoting to increase the solar energy in our country through various ways, like they have stated - promotional incentives such as capital and/or interest subsidy, tax holiday and Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS). Sir, through you, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister whether the reason for the less generation of solar power is the drastic decrease in the cost of solar energy, which is being purchased by the Government and the other private companies. If it is so, what are the steps that the Government will be taking for that?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thought the hon. Member would be delighted that in the last two-and-a-half years, we have almost quadrupled the solar energy generation in the country. I thought that was something that would be appreciated, but since the hon. Member has said that it is less, I am delighted to share with the hon. Member that our Government has set up a target which has revised the National Solar Mission target by 2022 from 20,000 MW to 100,000 MW. It has been increased by five times. By 2022, every State has been given a particular target, which is also available. Every State has been given a trajectory, by which they will increase their solar generation, and this 9012.66 MW that we see today on the record is going to go up. That is given in Annexure-II. In each State, we have set specific target, and I am delighted to share with you that in all the States, now that the solar prices are around ₹ 4.5 per unit, these are expected to go down further. New technologies are coming. We have prepared a whole transmission network and how the grid integration will take place between the renewable and the existing. So, we are confident that the States will benefit immensely. It will add to the energy security of the country. Clean energy will reduce the green-house gases and it is a win-win situation for the States and the country as a whole.

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: श्रीमन्, सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन की दृष्टि से राजस्थान देश में नंबर दो पर है। हमारी मुख्य मंत्री जी ने विशेष ध्यान देकर 1,317 मेगावॉट से भी अधिक उत्पादन शुरू किया है। माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछड़े राज्यों के लिए सरकार ने जिन योजनाओं को लागू किया है, उनके तहत क्या सरकार ऐसा सोच रही है कि जिन राज्यों ने सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन की दृष्टि से अत्यधिक कार्य किया है या अच्छा कार्य किया है, उन राज्यों को कुछ अधिक सुविधाएं दी जाएं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, Question Hour is over. You can give him the answer privately. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.
