(b) whether the recovery of the investment is calculated in terms of vehicles or years; and

(c) under which rule the company started to charge the toll fee, as the road is not 100 per cent complete?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work of toll road Ahmedabad-Vadodara section of NH-8 and Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway was awarded to the Concessionaire on Design Build Finance Operate Transfer (DBFOT) basis. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has incurred an expenditure of ₹ 318.44 crore for only preconstruction activities. The Concessionaire has incurred an expenditure of ₹ 4467 crore for development of Ahmedabad-Vadodara section of NH-8 and Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway. In accordance with provisions of Concession Agreement, the Concessionaire is to pay premium to NHAI @ ₹ 309.60 crore per annum with annual increase of 5% as compared to the immediately preceding year. The concession period of the project is 25 years. The concessionaire has paid ₹ 717.39 crore as premium till date.

(c) The company started to charge the toll fee as per provision of Concession Agreement.

Capacity of solar power projects

*266. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to increase the capacity of solar power projects, to achieve the target of 40,000 MW by the year 2020;

(b) whether the cost of generation of solar power is now not more than the coal based thermal power projects due to rapid improvement in the solar equipment technology; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for setting up more solar plants with lower generation cost in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Government has set a target of 1,00,000 MW

power by 2022, which comprises of 40,000 MW power through grid connected rooftop projects and 60,000 MW power through grid connected ground mounted large solar power projects. Government has launched several schemes to achieve this target. Details of the same are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) In a recent bid of 750 MW Solar Power project at Rewa in Madhya Pradesh, a levelised tariff of ₹ 3.30 per unit has been achieved, which is close to National Average Power Purchase Cost (NAPPC). This is on account of various factors including improvement in solar technology.

The Government is promoting solar energy through fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital 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 custom duty, exemption on excise duty, preferential tariff for power generation from renewables, and Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route etc.

Details of schemes for promotion of solar energy

Sl. No.	Scheme	Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy
	Solar Energy	
1.	Scheme for Setting up of 750 MW Grid-connected Solar PV Power Projects under Batch-1 of Phase-II of JNNSM with Viability Gap Funding support from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF).	• Viability Gap Funding (VGF) provided, limited to 30% of the project cost or ₹ 2.5 crore per MW, whichever is lower. • Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) signs Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with project developers for 25 years at ₹ 5.45. per unit (₹ 4.75 per unit for projects availing accelerated depreciation).
2.	Grid Connected Rooftop	• Central Financial Assistance (CFA) @ 30% of the benchmark cost for general and 70% for North Eastern (NE) and Special Category States for Government projects.
3.	Pilot-cum-demonstration project for development of grid connected solar PV power plants on canal banks and canal tops	• Financial support of ₹3 crore/MW or 30% of the project cost, whichever is lower, for Canal Top SPV projects and ₹ 1.5 crore/MW or 30% of the

Sl. No.	Scheme	Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy
		project cost, whichever is lower, for Canal Bank SPV projects.
4.	Development of Solar Cities Programme	• Financial support up to ₹ 50 lakh • for preparation of the Master Plan & Detailed Project Report (DPR) (up to ₹ 10 lakh) • oversight of its implementation (up to ₹ 10 lakh) • setting up and functioning of Solar City Cell in the city (up to ₹ 10 lakh) • organizing promotional activities (up to ₹ 20 lakh).
5.	Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects	• ₹20 lakhs/MW or 30% of the project cost including Grid-connectivity cost, whichever is lower • CFA @ Rs 25.00 lakh per park for DPR preparation.
6.	Scheme for setting up of 1000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under Batch-V of Phase II of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)	• VGF @ ₹ 1 cr/ MW for projects where domestically produced cells and modules are used and ₹ 50 lakh/ MW in cases where domestically produced modules are used.
7.	Operationalization of 300 MW Solar PV Projects by defence establishment and para military forces	• VGF @ 1.1 crore/MW to supply solar power at ₹ 4.50/KWh for 25 years.
8.	SPV Lighting systems	

Sl. No.	Category	Capacity	Applicable CFA
1	2	3	4
1.	Solar power packs/SPV power plants (with battery bank @ 9.6 Vah/Wp)	Upto 300 Wp	₹75
		>300 Wp to 10 kWp	₹ 45
		>10 kWp to 100 kWp	₹ 39
2.	SPV power	Upto 500	₹ 24

Sl. No.	Scheme	Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy		
		1	2	3	4
			plants (without Battery)	kWp	
		3.	Street lights through SPV power plants	Upto 500 kWp	₹ 75
9.	Solar Water Pumping Programme for irrigation purpose	₹ 1.62 lakhs per AC Solar Water Pumping System and Rs 2.025 lakhs per DC Solar Water Pumping System as subsidy, up to 5 HP capacity.			

Rejuvenation of river Ganga

†*267. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far for rejuvenation of river Ganga under clean Ganga campaign and the details of works undertaken, so far, under this campaign;

(b) the extent to which river Ganga has been cleaned under this campaign and the amount spent on its cleaning in the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that Ganga water is getting dirtier instead of getting cleaned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Conservation and cleaning of river Ganga is a continuous and collective effort of Central Govt. State Govts. Local bodies and general public. The Ganga cleanliness commenced in 1985 under Ganga Action Plan (GAP)-I. The GAP-I was completed in 2000. While GAP-I was under implementation, GAP-II was started in 1993, which was later merged with National River Conservation Programme (NRCP). In 2009, NGRBA programme was launched. In 2014, Namami Gange Programme, an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission was approved. Namami Gange Mission, envisaged as an umbrella programme, aims at integrating previous & currently ongoing initiatives (e.g. projects under NGRBA programme) by

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.