from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from biopower and 5 GW from small hydro power by the year 2022.

A total of 80.04 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country as on 31/05/2019 which includes 29.41 GW from Solar, 36.09 GW from Wind, 9.94 GW from Biopower and 4.60 GW from Small Hydro Power.

(c) The details of share of thermal power, nuclear power, hydro power and renewable energy in the total established power capacity in the country upto 31/05/2019 is given below:

Sector	Capacity (in GW)	Percentage
Thermal	226.28	(63.12%)
Nuclear	6.78	(1.89%)
Hydro	45.39	(12.66%)
Renewable	80.04	(22.33%)
Total	358.49	(100%)

Reduction in cost of solar energy equipments

428. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that keeping in mind the abundant availability of new and renewable energy, Government is considering reducing the cost of solar energy equipment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the common man is not able to purchase these equipments due to its high cost; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to make it cost effective and usable source of energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The cost of solar energy equipment is not decided by the Government. The price of these equipment depends upon the market forces.

(b) In order to make the solar energy equipment affordable by common man in the country, the Government is providing capital subsidy that ranges from 30 per cent

to 90 per cent for different categories of beneficiaries, including for, (i) installation of rooftop solar for domestic use; (ii) installation of solar water pump for agriculture; (iii) installation of solar street lights; (iv) providing solar study lamp to school going children; (v) installation of solar power plants of capacity up to 25 kW for public institutions; etc.

(c) The endeavour of the Government is to make use of solar energy cost effective and affordable by the common man and the efforts being taken by the Government of India in this regard, *inter alia,* includes fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital subsidy, waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) and permitting Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route. Also, to ensure cheaper generation of solar energy, projects are awarded through transparent bidding process i.e. through e-reverse auction. The Government has also issued standard bidding guidelines to enable the distribution licensees to procure solar power at competitive rates in cost effective manner.

Amendment to bid documents for the auction of 3000 mw of solar projects

429. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether SECI recently amended its bid documents for the auction of 3000 MW of solar projects, raising the maximum limit to 1800 MW from 750 MW and NTPC, which has set the single bidder limit at 2000 MW for its forthcoming auction of 2000 MW;

(b) whether such large bid sizes will prohibit some of the serious players (from bidding), based on financial criteria;

(c) whether setting the limit so high would give undue advantage to foreign bidders with deeper pockets over domestic ones; and

(d) whether Government plans to reconsider its decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) In the bid documents for setting up of 3000 MW of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) connected Solar Projects issued by the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) on 27.02.2018, maximum cumulative project capacity to be quoted by a single bidder was kept at 1800 MW in order to attract better tarrif.