

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 956
ANSWERED ON 30/07/2024

ROOFTOP SOLAR

956. SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the subsidies or incentives given to households for rooftop solar systems in the past three years;
- (b) the reasons as to why there have been limited renewable energy projects, particularly solar and wind, despite claims of promoting green energy;
- (c) the reasons as to why Government has not fully implemented mandatory biogas blending in CNG and PNG, and what is the real impact on carbon emissions; and
- (d) despite 'Make in India' claims, why Government has not significantly boosted domestic manufacturing of solar panels and wind turbines, and why there is a lack of transparency in fund allocation and utilization?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)

(a) The PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana was launched on February 13, 2024, with the aim of installing rooftop solar plants in one crore households. The total financial outlay for the scheme is ₹75,021 crore. As on 26.07.2024, a total of 1.29 crore registrations and 15.27 lakh applications have been received from the consumers on the scheme's National Portal. The previous scheme of Phase-II of the Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programme was deemed subsumed under this scheme, along with the remaining financial outlay and liabilities effective from the launch of the PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojna, i.e. 13.02.2024.

Over the past three years, a total Central Financial Assistance of Rs 3,135.39 crore has been released by Ministry for installation of grid connected rooftop solar systems in households under Phase-II of the Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programme.

(b) Government of India has launched various Policies and Programmes to promote renewable energy in the country. Due to conducive environment created through these Policies and Programmes, Renewable Energy (RE) installed capacity has been increased from 76.38 GW in March 2014 to 195.01 GW in June 2024, i.e. an increase of around 2.55 times. This includes 85.47 GW of Solar Power, 46.93 GW of Large Hydro, 46.66 GW of Wind Power, 10.95 GW of Bio Power and 5.00 GW of Small Hydro Power.

(c) Government has introduced mandatory blending of Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) in Compressed Natural Gas (Transport) (CNG (T)) and Piped Natural Gas (Domestic) {PNG (D)} segments of City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks-CBG Blending Obligation (CBO). The salient features of the mandate are as under:

- i. CBG Blending Obligation (CBO) – CGD entities are mandated to blend CBG as a prescribed percentage of Natural Gas (NG) consumed in the CNG(T) and PNG(D) segment of CGD sector across the country.
- ii. CBO will be voluntary till FY 2024-2025.
- iii. CBO shall be kept as 1%, 3% and 4% of total CNG(T) and PNG(D) consumption for FY 2025-26, 2026-27 and 2027-28 respectively. From FY 2028-29 onwards CBO will be 5%.

Impact on carbon emission depends on various factors, such as feedstock, technology used, fugitive emission, and uses etc.

(d) The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Government of India, has been consistently bringing out policies for boosting domestic manufacturing of solar panels and wind turbines in the country. Some of the initiatives, inter-alia, include:

(i) Production Linked Incentive Scheme: The Government of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, with an outlay of Rs. 24,000 crores. Under PLI Scheme for high efficiency solar PV modules, letters of award have been issued for setting up of 48,337 MW of fully/ partially integrated solar PV module manufacturing capacity in the country.

(ii) Domestic Content Requirement (DCR): Under some of the current schemes of the MNRE, namely CPSU Scheme Phase-II, PM-KUSUM Components B & C and PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, wherein government subsidy is given, it has been mandated to source solar PV cells and modules from domestic sources.

(iii) Preference to ‘Make in India’ in Public Procurement: Through implementation of ‘Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order’, procurement and use of domestically manufactured solar PV modules has been mandated for Government/ Government entities.

(iv) Imposition of Basic Customs Duty on import of solar PV cells & modules: The Government has imposed Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on import of solar PV cells and modules, with effect from 01.04.2022.

(v) Discontinuation of Customs Duty Concessions: MNRE has discontinued issuance of Customs Duty Concession Certificates for import of material /equipment for initial setting up of solar PV power projects with effect from 02.02.2021.

(vi) The total capacity for manufacturing Solar Photovoltaic Modules in the country, as per the Approved List of Models and Manufacturers (ALMM) of March 2021 was about 8.2 GW. In nearly three years’ time, Solar Photovoltaic Modules capacity in the country has gone up by around six times i.e. as per current ALMM list, Solar Photovoltaic Modules capacity in the country is around 50.7 GW.

(vii) Ministry has put in place a procedure to enlist type and quality certified wind turbines under ‘Revised List of Models & Manufacturers’ (RLMM). It also mandates that Hub and Nacelle assembly / manufacturing facility shall be in India. Around 30 different models of wind turbines are being manufactured by 14 different companies in the country. The annual manufacturing capacity of wind turbines in the country is around 18 GW.
