

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2858
ANSWERED ON 25.03.2025

SOLAR ENERGY COMPONENTS

2858. SHRI VAIKO
SHRI M. SHANMUGAM

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

- (a) the details of flagship programmes and schemes in the country to achieve 280 GW of solar power by 2030;
- (b) whether Government is aware that Indian companies are dependent on other countries for solar energy components, which are hindering the abilities of Indian solar companies; and
- (c) if so, the details of initiatives that are proposed to be taken by Government to develop the complete ecosystem of solar equipment manufacturing in the coming years?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER
(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)

(a) In order to promote development of solar energy in the country, Government has introduced various schemes from time to time. The list of operational schemes in the country are given at **Annexure-I**.

(b) & (c) Presently, the installed solar PV module manufacturing capacity in the country, as per the Approved List of Models and Manufacturers, issued on 17.02.2025 is around 67 GW. The present solar PV cell manufacturing capacity in the country as per the information provided by the Solar PV Manufacturers Associations, is around 25 GW. The installed Ingot and Wafer manufacturing capacity in the country is around 2 GW. At present there is no commercial production of Polysilicon in the country. The aforesaid manufacturing capacity of solar PV cells and modules includes around 3.2 GW fully integrated thin film solar PV module manufacturing capacity, which is not dependent on imported Solar Cells, Wafers, and Polysilicon, as the manufacturing process is fully integrated and all the major steps involved in the manufacturing process, take place in India. The country's solar PV module manufacturing is sufficient to cater to domestic demand. However, there is some import dependency for solar PV cells and even higher import dependency for wafers. However, the Government has taken several steps to develop the complete ecosystem of solar equipment manufacturing in India, which inter-alia include those mentioned at **Annexure-II**.

**ANNEXURE-I REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF PART (a) OF THE RAJYA SABHA
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Details of the operational schemes to promote solar power

1. Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra-mega Solar Power Projects with a target of setting up 40,000 MW capacity. Under the scheme, the infrastructure such as land, roads, power evacuation system water facilities are developed with all statutory clearances/approvals. Thus, the scheme helps expeditious development of utility-scale solar projects in the country.
2. PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana for installing rooftop solar and providing free electricity up to 300 units every month for One Crore households.
3. Production Linked Incentive scheme 'National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules' for achieving manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV modules (Tranche- I & II).
4. PM-KUSUM Scheme to promote small Grid Connected Solar Energy Power Plants, stand-alone solar powered agricultural pumps and solarisation of existing grid connected agricultural pumps. The scheme is not only beneficial to the farmers but also to States and DISCOMs. States will save on subsidy being provided for electricity to agriculture consumers and DISCOMs get cheaper solar power at tail end saving transmission and distribution losses.
5. Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme Phase-II (Government Producer Scheme) for setting up 12,000 MW grid-connected Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Power Projects by Government Producers, using domestically manufactured solar PV cells and modules, with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support, for self-use or use by Government/ Government entities, either directly or through Distribution Companies (DISCOMS).
6. New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA) with a provision for providing off-grid Solar Lighting where electricity supply through grid is not techno-economically feasible.

**ANNEXURE-II REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) & (c) OF THE RAJYA SABHA
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**Details of Initiatives taken to develop the complete ecosystem of solar equipment
manufacturing in India**

(i) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme: The Government of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, for achieving domestic manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV modules, with an outlay of Rs. 24,000 crore. The Scheme is being implemented in two tranches. Tranche-I has an outlay of Rs. 4,500 crore, under which Letters of Award have been issued for setting up of 8,737 MW of fully integrated solar PV module manufacturing units. For Tranche-II with an outlay of Rs. 19,500 crore, Letters of Award have been issued for setting up of 39,600 MW of fully/partially integrated solar PV module manufacturing units.

(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: In accordance with Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) 'Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India), Order', MNRE had notified Purchase Preference (linked with local content) for RE sector which, inter-alia, identified list of all goods and services or works in respect of which there is sufficient local capacity and local competition is available and mandated that only "Class-I local supplier" shall be eligible to bid for the above goods/services/works with the mandate that minimum local content should be at least 50%.

(iv) Imposition of Basic Customs Duty on import of Solar PV Cells, Solar PV Modules and Solar Glass: The Government has imposed Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on import of Solar PV Cells, Solar PV Modules and Solar Glass.

(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.