GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1262
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2023

RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY

1262. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI

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

(a) whether there is any existing scheme or plan to encourage local development and manufacturing of renewable energy technology including but not limited to solar and wind capture technologies;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote generation/usage of the renewable energy at the village level and enhance community participation?

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER
(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme under National Programme on 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 and Tranche-II has an outlay of Rs. 19,500 crore.

MNRE has also 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. As on 30.06.2023, 33 different models of wind turbines are being manufactured in India by 14 different companies. Around 70-80% indigenization has been achieved with strong domestic manufacturing in the wind sector. The current annual production capacity of wind turbines in the country is around 15,000 MW.

Further, MNRE supports a scheme "Renewable Energy Research and Technology Development Programme (RE-RTD)" through various research institutions and industry to enable indigenous technology development and manufacture for wide spread applications of new and renewable energy in efficient and cost effective manner across the country with the ultimate aim of increasing share of renewables in the energy mix in the country. MNRE encourages research and technology development proposals in collaboration with the industry and provides upto 100% financial support to Government/non-profit research organizations and upto 70% to Industry, Start-ups, Private Institutes, Entrepreneurs and Manufacturing units.

(c) The Government of India has implemented/ is implementing several programmes/ schemes, which inter-alia, promote generation / usage of the renewable energy at the village level and enhance community participation. The details of some major programmes/ schemes in this regard are at **Annexure-I.**

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Annexure-I referred to in reply of part (c) of the Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 1262 to be answered on 27.07.2023

A. PM-KUSUM: The main objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) include de-dieselisation of the farm sector, providing water and energy security to farmers, increasing the income of farmers and curbing environmental pollution. The Scheme targets to achieve solar power capacity addition of 30.8 GW by 31.3.2026 with total central financial support of Rs. 34,422 crore. The Scheme is demand driven and open for all farmers of the country for implementation as per guidelines issued for the Scheme.

B. Solar Rooftops: The MNRE is implementing Phase-II of the Roof Top Solar programme wherein Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is being provided for setting up rooftop solar plants in residential sectors. This scheme is being implemented in the entire country, including rural areas.

C. Bioenergy Programmes:

i. MNRE has notified National Bioenergy Programme in November, 2022 for the period 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2026. This programme provides Central Financial Assistance for setting up of Bioenergy plants.

ii. Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, has notified GOBARDHAN scheme wherein financial assistance is available for setting up of community biogas plants in villages, blocks / district.

iii. MNRE provides financial support for installation of Biogas Plants.

D. Off-grid and Decentralised Solar PV Applications Programme Phase I, II and III:

i. The Off-grid and Decentralized Solar PV Applications Programme as part of the National Solar Mission is primarily focused on providing energy access solutions in the rural and remote areas. During Phase-I (2010-13) and Phase-II (2014-17) of the programme, the main thrust was given to important applications especially relevant to rural development such as solar lighting, solar water pumps for irrigation and drinking water facilities, solar study lamps for students, solar power packs and mini/micro-grids.

ii. The third phase (2018-21) of the programme was launched in 2018 to support the off-grid solar PV applications of solar street lights, solar study lamps for students and off-grid solar PV power plants to government institutions for a period of three years from 2018-19 to 2019-20, which was later extended till 31.03.2021.

E. Atal Jyoti Yojana (AJAY) Scheme Phase I and II: In September 2016, Ministry launched Atal Jyoti Yojana (AJAY) Phase I Scheme for the installation of solar street lighting systems focusing on rural and semi urban areas with financial assistance from MPLADS funds in the States of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh where less than 50% households were covered with grid power as per 2011 census. This scheme was continued as AJAY Phase II from December 2018 and implemented in NER States including Sikkim, Hilly States/UTs (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), Islands UTs and in the aspirational districts of the other States with financial assistance from MPLADS fund till 31.03.2020.

F. 70 Lakh Solar Study Lamps Scheme: MNRE also launched a scheme of distribution of 70 lakh Solar Study lamps to school-going children in December 2016, which aims to provide rural students with high-quality and affordable clean lighting. The scheme was implemented in 5 states of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh, which have more than 50% un-electrified households, as per the census, 2011. Blocks with more than 50% kerosene-dependent households are being covered under the scheme.