

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2171**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON-08.03.2018

**TARGET SET FOR PRODUCTION OF SOLAR POWER**

2171. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI

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

- (a) whether the Government has set a target of 20 GW solar power capacity to be achieved by 2022 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the said target has been achieved by the Government four years ahead in 2018 and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has now set a new target for creating 100 GW solar power capacity by 2022;
- (d) if so, the promotional and other measures being taken by the Government including lowering the cost of solar panels to achieve the target; and
- (e) the extent to which the Make in India campaign has been helpful in achieving target four years ahead?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER (I/C)  
(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

- (a) The Government had initially set a target for deployment of grid connected Solar Power of 20 GW by 2022 in January, 2010 at the launch of National Solar Mission.
- (b) As on 28.02.2018, a grid connected solar capacity of 19.58 GW has been installed and the Government is very close to achieving 20 GW in FY 2017-18 itself of the target set initially.
- (c) and (d) The Government has revised the target from 20 GW to 100 GW by 2022 for grid connected solar power projects.  
The Government have launched several schemes for promotion of solar energy in the country to achieve the targets. The Government is also providing various fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital subsidy, accelerated depreciation, waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses, viability gap funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, preferential tariff for power generation through renewables, and permitting Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route.
- (e) At present, the indigenous manufacturing capacity is not adequate and therefore the country is dependent on both imported as well as domestically manufactured solar panels/equipments.

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