

1. Despite the generous capital and interest subsidy offered by the Central Government, roof-top solar energy is not expanding in the country. Analyse.

Solar energy is a non-conventional day time available renewable energy is a potential for Indian tropical country to harness its availability to meet growing energy demands and to adhere to climate change as per Paris deal 2015.

Solar Energy in India:

1. India plans to harness 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022
2. Where, 100 GW is from solar energy by roof top panels, parks etc.
3. Further to increase renewable energy to 450 GW by 2030, the increase in expanding the solar panels seems necessary.

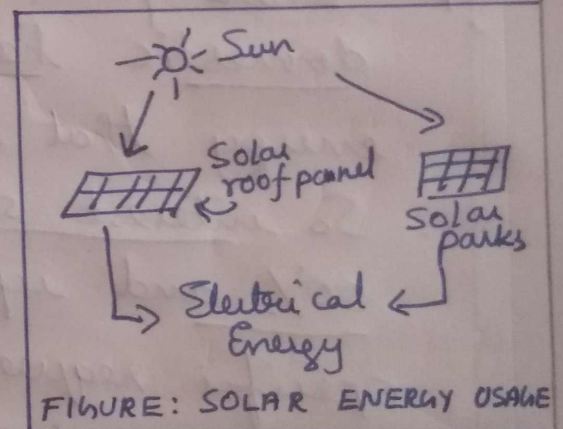


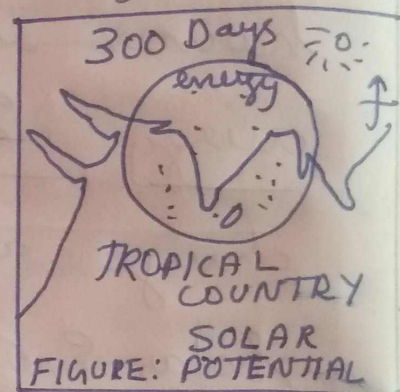
FIGURE: SOLAR ENERGY USAGE

India's Capital requirements and problems,

1. India is import dependent on photo voltaic cells.
2. Thus needs more capital infusion since very less domestic production.
3. Installation capital is costly than non-conventional energy installation.
4. Government in its budget for allocated ~ 5000 crore for its recent power generation at Gujarat solar park.

Interest subsidy to production:

1. India provides upto 30% domestic harness of renewable energy that includes solar energy
2. So interest subsidy is given at max upto 50% and upto 50% of project cost at specific requirements to install solar production.



- Reasons for slow development of solar energy in India
- More capital needed, so no domestic interest
 - More import and hence costly
 - Requies more land to harness energy
 - Technology transfer lacks in India
 - R&D in solar is not given importance

India has 300 solar free days in year, hence more R&D and capital will necessarily achieve Sustainable development goal of clean energy.