POTENTIALS OF SOLAR ENERGY FOR RURAL LIVELIHOODS

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Current status of energy use

The Energy requirements for villagers are high and is increasing.

Primary need of energy:

1. Cooking
2. Lighting
3. Livelihood activities
4. Water heating

Villagers using unclean fuel for these purposes.
Problems connected to it

- In addition to high Carbon emission,
  i) Increased expenditure for fuel
  ii) Impact on the health
  iii) High cost of energy affects potential livelihood/reduced income
  iv) Education of the rural children
Use of Solar Energy

1. Solar water heaters (only 5% of Rural households using it)

2. Solar Street lights

3. Solar lanterns

4. Solar Dryers and

5. Micro Solar Domes
Problems with current usage

- No ownership from the part of the community to the introduced solar projects
- No local technicians trained in the operation & maintenance of the projects
- Problems with the storage of solar energy (its high cost & low longevity)
- Cost of off grid roof top PV plants
Intervention Required

- Solar cookers (available but not popular/not user friendly)
- Solar Water purifiers
- Solar water pumping system
- Low cost water heating units
- Low cost solar dryers for Fruits & vegetables
Potentials

Building the capacity of Women Self Help Groups as Local Entrepreneurs in Solar Energy products & services
This will improve gender parity as well as solar power revolution in rural India
Promoting SHG operated village level Entrepreneurships help women become the pioneers of clean energy.
Solar Conduction Dryer
• Capacity of the Dryer: 12-15 kg Fruits
• 32-66% time saving than normal drying
• Area- 2 x 2 meter (4 M2 Drying area)
• Cost Rs.35000 (Euro 450) – 4 Trays
• Using the Dryer for:
• Drying – Banana for making baby powder, Jack fruit seed for powder, & for drying Drumstick leaves.
Dried banana powder
Ready-To-Cook Tender JF (Veg)
MSD introduced in Tribal villages
MSD – inside the household
MSD installed in the tiled house
Target group
Thank you