1	2	3	4	5	6
Workers of companies/entrepreneurs					
G.	Biogas Development & Training Centers	As per existing pattern		As per existing pattern	
H.	Communication & Publicity -for target range of plants (in Rs.)				
1.	Up to 1,000	1,00,000		1,00,000	
2.	1,001-10,000	2,50,000		2,50,000	
3.	More than 10,000	5,00,000		5,00,000	
I.	Support for Repair of Non- functional Plants with the restriction of utilization of upto 5 % of the outlay of the programme in that year of the concerned State/ UT	Nil		50% of applicable CFA category subject to sharing of 50% of the cost of repair by the beneficiary.	

Family type Biogas Plants under CDM

@ Extra Rs.300 per plant in excess of 200 biogas plants.

Extra Rs.150 per plant in excess of 3000 biogas plants.

$ Extra Rs.100 per plant in excess of 7000 biogas plants & maximum of Rs.30 lakh.

Family type Biogas plants under NBMMP

** Maximum of 50% of the cost of the biogas plant for low cost models.

^ Extra Rs. 350 per plant in excess of 100 biogas plants.

^^ Extra Rs.300 per plant in excess of 3000 biogas plants.

* Extra Rs. 250 per plant in excess of 7,000 biogas plants subject to maximum of Rs. 50.0 lakh.

Target for solar energy

†1921. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has set a target to generate electricity through solar energy by 2020;

(b) the total megawatts of electricity being generated by solar energy, at present;

(c) whether a target to generate electricity every year through solar energy, has been set;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, whether the target of the last three years have been achieved;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Recently, the Government has announced Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission with a target of creating enabling policy framework for the deployment of 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022 in the country.

(b) Grid connected solar power projects of 8 megawatt capacity have been installed so far.

(c) A target of 1,100 MW of grid connected solar power plants has been set by the Government by March, 2013.

(d) to (f) Against a target of 50 MW capacity of grid connected solar power projects during 11th Plan period, 8 MW capacity projects have been installed, and eligibility to put up additional 33 MW capacity projects under demonstration programme of the Ministry has been communicated to the developers.

Concentrated solar thermal units on low-rise buildings

1922. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on the possibilities of retrofitting concentrated solar thermal units on low-rise buildings and even on large apartment clusters to produce enough power to meet basic requirements of its residents;

(b) whether a mega solar thermal power plant in Nevada, US has been upgraded from its earlier capacity of 40 MW to the present 394 MW; and

(c) whether the vast expanse of almost 2.13 lakh sq. miles of desert land in Rajasthan and Gujarat can accommodate huge solar power plants as the Dubai based International Renewable Energy Agency has already conducted studies on setting up of large solar energy plants in desert areas?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Presently, solar thermal technologies for power generation for installation on roof tops are not commercially available in the country. However, solar water and air heating and steam generation systems are installed on buildings to meet a variety of heat requirements.

(b) Solar thermal power plant in Nevada, US is of 64 MW capacity and has been operating since 2007. No plans to upgrade its capacity have been reported so far.

(c) As per solar radiation data available from India Meteorological Department, the western part of India, largely comprising of Rajasthan and Gujarat States, is suitable for large scale installations of solar power plants.