

1	2	3
4	Solar collector system for direct heating applications	3600
5	Concentrator with manual tracking	2100
6	Non- imaging concentrators	3600
7	Concentrator with single axis tracking	5400
8	Concentrator with double axis tracking	6000

1. The capital subsidy/ unit collector area, as given above, is based on 30% of the benchmark costs, which would be reviewed annually. Capital subsidy would be computed based on the applicable type of solar collector multiplied by the collector area involved in a given solar thermal application/project.

2. Besides the capital subsidy as proposed above, the pattern of support could include a soft loan at 5%, as under:

a) Soft loan @ 5% interest would be available, inter alia, for balance cost which may comprise installation charges, cost of civil work for large systems and costs of accessories (viz. insulating pipeline, electric pump, controllers and valves, additional water tanks, blower for air heating systems, drying trays for solar dryers, steam system, etc.), etc.

b) To meet unmet demand for electricity and thermal energy or in un electrified rural areas, Solar thermal power plants and local distribution network, would be provided capital subsidy of 60% AND soft loan at 5%. These could be in either stand alone or co / poly generation mode.

Power Shortage in Maharashtra

*109. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of electricity in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the quantum of load shedding; and
- (c) the possible steps/remedial measures, the Central and State Governments are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The energy and peak shortage in Maharashtra during April-June, 2010 was 22.3% and 22.1% respectively. The details of power supply position in respect of Maharashtra during the current year (April- June, 2010) are given below:

	Energy			Peak		
	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	Demand	Met	Shortage
	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
2010-11 * (Apr-Jun'10)	34846	27088	22.3	19766	15402	22.1

* Includes provisional figures for the month of June, 2010. MU=Million Unit

(b) The supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/power utilities and load shedding and power cuts are resorted to by them depending on demand for power and its availability and their priorities for distribution of electricity.

According to Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd., the load shedding hours in Maharashtra are as mentioned below:

- Agriculture dominated region: 13.00 to 15.00 hours per day.
- Three phase availability to agricultural load management schemes is 8 hours per day.
- Staggering hours to MIDC industrial area are 16 hours per week.
- Other region: 4.15 to 8.00 hours per day.

(c) Out of the generating capacity addition of 7170 MW in Maharashtra targetted for commissioning during the 11th Plan, a capacity of 1,990 MW has already been commissioned and the remaining projects are under various stages of construction.

Maharashtra has taken a number of steps for mitigating the gap between demand and supply of power including demand side management through single phasing and Gaothan Feeder Separation Schemes and procurement of power from the Power Exchange, IPPs and Power Trading Licensees on a short-term, medium-term and long-term basis.

Functioning of Anganwadi Centers

*110. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state : the reasons for going ahead with its measures to weaken the functioning of the Anganwadi Centres by handing them over to the NGOs, community based organizations,