public sector employees should not resort to political pressures regarding their transfers and postings needed reiteration.

हिमाचन प्रवेश में उधार्गों की स्थापना के निए बारी किए गए साइत्रेंस

- *343. श्री कृष्ण बस्त सृष्तानपुरीः क्या उभाग मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा कर्रगे कि:
- (क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान हिमांचल प्रदेश में कितने अधिगिक लाइसेंस प्रदान किए गए ह⁴;
- (ब) उनमें से लाइसेंसों के आधार पर कितने उधोगों की स्थापना वास्तव में की गई हैं: और
- (ग) राज्य सरकारों से उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने को कहा जा रहा है, जिन्होंने उधोगों की स्थापना नहीं की हैं।

उभोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी चरणजीत चानना): (कं) वर्ष 1.978 तथा 1979 में हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए 5 अधिगिक लाइसेंस स्वीकृत किए गए थे।

- (ब) इन पांच में से दो एककों में उत्पा-दन प्रारम्भ हो गया है ।
- (ग) यदि बावदेक पार्टी बिना उचित कारण बताए पिर्दिष्ट समय अथवा बढ़ाई गई बविध के अन्दर उपक्रम स्थापित करने में असफल रहती है या उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए भावी कदम नहीं उठाती तो एसे मामलों में केन्द्रीय सरकार जारी किए गए बाधोगिक लाइसेंस का प्रति संहरण कर सकती है।

Alternatives to expensive Solar Power Satellites

*344. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Scientists have found cheaper alternatives to ex-2978 LS-2.

pensive Solar Power Satellites to meet its energy;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the advantages which are likely to be derived out of solar energy in different fields?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI: (a) to (c). Solar power satellites represent one of the many concepts developed for the utilisation of solar energy. While no satellite has yet been launched exclusively to tap solar energy, intensive studies have been carried out on the technical and economic feasibility of this concept. The basic idea is to establish a satellite in a geosynchronous orbit with a large photovoltaic array consisting of solar cells to convert solar energy to electricity. The electrical energy is then transmitted earth in the form of microwaves laser beams.

Among the major advantages solar energy conversion in space are the higher amount of intensity available compared to locations on earth, uniform and uninterrupted availbility of energy, absence of terrestrial environmental effects etc. A study carried out by NASA of USA for a 5,000 MW solar power satellite indicates that the satellite would require an array of solar cells of size 10.4 km 5.2 km. The antenna to receive the microwave power on earth would be about 10 km in diameter. The capital costs of solar power satellites are estimated to be at least 3-4 times higher compared to terresial power systems.

India has currently no plans relating to energy based on satellites. The programme relates to terrestrial systems for utilisation of solar energy. The basic technology for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity by photovoltaic cells has already been developed in India. The main problem now is to bring down the cost per peak watt of electricity by this method to a reasonable level; and this is the primary objective of the current programme of the Department of