

NA KUMAR): (a) Locations having wind velocity of more than 18 kmph are generally suitable for generation of power from wind. Availability of land and suitable grid are the other main requirements for generation of wind power.

(b) A wind power capacity exceeding 3200 MW has been established world-wide. United States is leading with 1700 MW wind power capacity, followed by Denmark (520 MW), Germany (320 MW), U. K. (145 MW), Netherlands (132 MW) and India (117 MW).

(c) to (e) Under the National wind Resources Assessment Programme, 69 sites having wind speeds of more than 18 kmph have been identified in eight States UTs viz., Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Lakshadweep Islands, which could be considered for setting up wind power projects. A wind power capacity of 117 MW has already been established in the country so far while another 50 MW is under implementation. Wind farm projects aggregating to about 900 MW capacity are at various stages of discussions in the potential States.

Pollution Clearance from Power Projects based on NCES

1502. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have been insisting on pollution clearance from power projects based on non-conventional energy sources like solar and wind and in the same manner such formalities are imposed on thermal and large hydel power plants;

(b) whether the Ministry has been offering several incentives for power projects based on non-conventional sources;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has revised the target of power production from Non-Conventional sources;

(d) whether the Ministry has found that the States have been applying the same yardsticks and procedures to these projects that are applied to the projects based on conventional energy sources; and

(e) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) It is "not mandatory under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules thereunder, for power projects based on non-conventional energy sources like solar and wind to obtain environmental clearance.

(b) Primarily, incentives offered by the Central Govt., include subsidies for selected demonstration projects, accelerated depreciation, tax holiday and concessional exemption on customs and excise duties.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has formulated a new Strategy and Action Plan and the targets to generate power through non-conventional energy sources by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan have been revised from 600 MW to 2000 MW.

(d) and (e) In order to accelerate power generation based on non-conventional energy sources, the States have been requested to evolve suitable institutional mechanisms and conducive procedures for these projects. In addition, guidelines have also been suggested for announcement of private sector policies which would encourage non-conventional energy based power generation. A few States have already responded favourably to the suggestions of the Ministry.

Implementation of IREP in Orissa

1503. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state-

(a) the names of the States where Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) is being implemented;

(b) whether it is being implemented in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details of the districts in that State covered under IREP so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Integrated rural Energy Programme (IREP) has been taken up in all States/UTs of the country.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir, IREP is being implemented in following selected blocks of the State :—

District	Block
J Gajpati	Gummu
2. Kalahandi	Koksara
3. Keonjhar	Banspal
4. Khurda	Jatni
5. Mayurbhanj	Morda
6. Phulbani	Daringbadi
7. Rayagada	Kashipur
8. Sambalpur	Bamra

Salvaging of Vessel Capsized near Sagar Islands

1504. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:
DR SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government did not assist in salvaging the vessel which had capsized near Sagar Islands in the Bay of Bengal on the 14th of January, 1994 where more than a hundred persons died;

(b) what action Government have taken in the matter,

(c) the reasons for abandoning the salvage operations even before all the dead bodies were recovered; and ;

(d) the persons, if any held responsible for this act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

States of Central Administrative Tribunal

1505. SHRI OP. KOHLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports and representations suggesting that the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) should be given a complete judicial colour to fulfil the constitutional promise of an equally efficacious substitute for the High Courts

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to give the CAT judicial colour; and

(c) whether Members and Vice-Chairman in the CAT are still being appointed from out of the retired civil servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a newsitem captioned "CAT needs some Judicial colour", appeared in Indian Express dt. 13-6-94. There is no mention in this news item that CAT should be given complete judicial colour to fulfil the constitutional promise of an equally efficacious substitute for the High Courts.

(c) According to the provisions of the Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985 and Rules governing the conditions of service of Members and the Vice-Chairman