has gone into production with government approval for its phased manufacturing programme. The communication requests that the objection be withdrawn so that the Company's offer against the tender can be considered fairly.

(c) The matter is being looked into.

Appointment of Deputy Commissioner (Communications and Transport) Delhi.

970. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:

SHRI PRASENJIT BARMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the qualifications pre-cribed for the post of Deputy Commissioner (Communications and Transport) in the Delhi Police and what are the qualifications of the person who is it present holding that post;

(b) whether the post has been filled up by a person on deputation from the Border Security Force, if so.what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the person working on the post ac cepted grade of pay lower than the grade in which he was drawing his pay in his parent ogranisation (BSF), if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to appont a more experienced and qualified person to the said post from the Department itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Education qualification prescribed for direct recruitment is a Degree An Tele-Communication Engineering/Electrical Engineering/Master's degree in Physics with 7 years experience in a supervisory capacity in a Radio Tele-communications Organisation. However, the Recruitment Rules provide for taking persons on deputation/re-em-ployroent from the Armed forces of the rank of Major and from the Central-States Government Officers of the rank of Supdt. of Police. The present incumbent holds the rank of S. P in B.S.F

(b) The present incumbent is on deputation from the Border Security Force, as no Officer from the Delhi Police was found suitable for the post.

(c) The officer is drawing pay in the scale admissible to him his parent organisation,

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

Utilisation of Know-how of SLV-J for Defence Requinnents

971. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMARJIT KAUR: SHRI RAMANAND YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the future prospects for exploiting the SLV-3 know-how in the context of defence requirement of the country to face the challenge posed particularly in the Indian ocean;

(b) whether there is any proposal to manufacture multi-stage rockets and their rider satellites for peaceful purposes and for utililsing them for various comunication channels and media; and

(c) what are the propects of utili zation of solar energy through these satellites and for its conversion dir ectly into electric power, if so, have we become self-sufficient in the manfacture of solar pannels required basically for this purpose?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The SLV-3 launch vehicle was developed for peaceful purposes pursuant to Government's decision to develop a self-reliant space technology for national applications. In this context, the question of exploiting this know-how for requirements other than peaceful purposes does not arise.

(b) There are proposals and plans under way to develop satellites for peaceful purposes including various communications applications and also plans for enhancing our launcher capability for placing near-earth sate-Jites of 600 kg class. These could, in future, be augmented for carrying communication satellites also.

(c) There are no prospects in the immediate future for utilisation of solar energy through satellites, though some preliminary studies are under way in the country for following up the world-wide plans that have been conceived in connection with utilisation of solar power through satellites. As such, the question of self-sufficiency in the manufacture of solar panels for this purpose does not arise. However, manufacture of indigenous space-qualified solar cells for providing power to some of the national satellites is continuing and is expected to materialise in a few years.

Study on Gasohol

372. SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE:
DR. LOKESH CHANDRA:
SHRI ROSHAN LAL;
SHRI RAMANAND YADAV:
SHRI PRAKASH MEHROTRA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a feasibility study on gasohol has been carried out by the Department of Science and Technology; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the studies made by Prof. H.B. Mathur of Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi to the effect that the new fuel-growing industries; most of them in the decentralized and small sectors, generate job opportunities for a substantial section of the population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE CHARGE OF PRIME MINISTER (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Department of Sciennce and Tec-nology has examined the question relating of the use of alcohol directly as a fuel, either blended with petrol, as gasohol, or as pure alcohol, or alternatively as feedstock for organic chemical industries. Alcohol blended with gasoline upto about 20 percent (gasohol) offers no technical problems for use in existing internal combustion engines, and is in fact already in vogue in a few countries, such as, Brazil, Philippines and USA. Considerable modifications in the engines are however, necessary, if they are to be run entirely on alcohol. The advantage lies in using alcohol for making high value added chemical products; and through its use as feedstock in the chemical industry it will replace some of the naphtha which would otherwise have been used up and thereby release it for fertilizers, Government are aware of the studies made by various groups including that of Prof. H.B. Mathur on the use of alcohol in automotive engines. At present, alcohol production in India, is based on molasses from the sugar industry. There is need to enhance alcohol production substantialy by improving process efficiencies, diversification of feeds-stock (and in particular the use of biomass of various types) etc.