

(b) whether the arbitrary increase is providing detrimental to the Government Policy to provide houses to weaker sections/middle income groups; and

(c) the number of allottees who have not accepted their allotment during the past two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI R K DHAWAN) : (a) DDA has reported that the present indicative costs of its flats under various categories are as under:

Janta	Rs.1.49 to 1.53 lacs
LIG	Rs.3.00 to 3.50 lacs.
MIG	Rs.5.50 to 6.00 lacs

Expandable Houses

Type A	Rs.1.90 to 3.76 lacs
Type B	Rs.4.32 to 5.21 lacs
SFS Cat.II	Rs.6.07 to 8.90 lacs
SFS Cat.III	Rs.8.37 to 11.50 lacs

(b) No such study/survey has been conducted. However, the costing of DDA flats is done on 'No Profit No Loss' basis. The following measures have been taken to make the flats more affordable:-

- (i) Liability on account of land component of Janta and Lower Income Group flats is brought down through cross-subsidisation.
- (ii) Overhead charges are computed at a lower rates for Janta Flats.

(c) The number of persons who have not accepted the allotments during this period is as under:-

HIG —	3021
LIG —	3073
MIG —	5294

Production of Uranium

2697. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of uranium produced in the country during the past two years;

(b) whether the uranium produced is adequate;

(c) if so, the percentage of the demand for enriched uranium;

(d) whether the demand is met through domestic sources; and

(e) the names of the countries supplying enriched uranium for Atomic Power Plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (d). It is not in the national interest to disclose information on the quantum of uranium produced in the country. Natural uranium used in our Atomic Power Plants except Tarapur is produced indigenously in sufficient quantities. Imported Low Enriched Uranium (LEU), which is not produced indigenously, is used at Tarapur for its operations.

(e) The USA supplied LEU for Tarapur from 1969 to 1980 and France from 1983 to 1993. LEU has been imported from China for use in Tarapur.

Rail and Road Transport Plan

2698. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have finalised and approved Rail and Road Transport Plan for National Capital Region of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of coordinated development of Rail and Road Transport Network;

(c) the amount likely to be spent and the manner in which the Government propose to raise the funds for the project; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be executed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI R. K. DHAWAN) : (a) The functional plan for the Transport Sector in the National Capital Region has been approved by NCR Planning Board in its meeting held on 17.11.95.

(b) The road and rail network components of Functional Plan are as below:

I. ROAD NETWORK

1. Perimeter Expressway in Delhi.
2. Elevated Expressway on the ring road in Delhi.
3. 4 laning of all National Highways in NCR.
4. Construction of following Expressways :
Faridabad-Noida-Ghaziabad.
Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut.
Panipat-Kundli-Ghaziabad.
Delhi-Khurja.
5. Development of regional roads (Outer and Inner Grid roads)

II. RAIL NETWORK

1. Augmentation of ring rail in Delhi.
2. Perimeter rail corridor connecting 4 directional terminals in Delhi.
3. High Speed Transway System in Delhi as feeder service.
4. North-South Underground Rail corridor from Delhi University to Central Secretariat in Delhi.
5. Construction of additional rail tracks along the radial lines from Delhi to NCR towns (Ghaziabad, Noida, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Bahadurgarh, Kundli, Panipat, Meerut, Khurja, Palwal, Rohatak, Rewari, and Alwar) for commuter movement.
6. High Speed Tramway System in NCR towns (Meerut, Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Noida, Panipat, Rohtak, Rewari-Dharuhera-Bhiwadi, Gurgaon, Alwar, Bulandshahr-Khurja, Bareilly, Kota and Gwalior).

(c) The total plan has two phases. The investment envisaged in the first phase is Rs.13,990 crores and for the total plan was Rs.26,350 crores.

The sources of funds envisaged is a mixture of budgetary support from Central and State Governments and financial participation by private sector through innovative mechanisms of BOT and BOLT.

(d) The plan has been drawn up for the next ten years and a full plan for 15 years. However, the exact date for commencement cannot be specified at this stage.

Translation]

Atomic Power Project

2699. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the locations in Rajasthan where Atomic Power Projects were started and the dates of their commencement;

(b) the quantum of power generated from these Atomic Power Project;

(c) the reason for continuous mismanagement and break down in power generation therein;

(d) whether the Government have conducted investigation through experts in this regard;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof;

(f) the efforts being made to revive these projects and power generation;

(g) the amount spent thereon so far;

(h) the alternative arrangements being made by the

Union Government to meet the power requirement of Rajasthan as the State has suffered power loss due to closure of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project;

(i) whether the Union Government have received any request from the said State to make power available from various Inter-State power projects; and

(j) if so, the details thereof, and the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station units - 1 & 2 (RAPS-1 and RAPS-2) are located at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan. The construction of RAPS-1 was started in 1964 and that of RAPS-2 in 1968. These units commenced commercial operation in December 1973 and April 1981 respectively.

(b) The total quantum of electricity generated from RAPS Unit-I and II so far is about 23700 Million Kilowatt hours including pre-commercial generation and the electricity equivalent to steam supplied to the nearby Heavy Water Plant.

(c) to (f). There has been no mismanagement of these stations. RAPS-1, the first Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) in India, was a prototype reactor built in collaboration with Canada, which started commercial operation in 1973. The performance of this unit has been affected due to equipment related problems and the unit was shut down for extended periods during the past several years. A detailed techno-economic analysis has been carried out by experts from the Department of Atomic Energy and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. A final decision, based on techno-economic considerations, on its continued operation is yet to be taken. RAPS-2 began commercial operation in April, 1981 and has performed well achieving an overall capacity factor of 60%. This unit was shutdown in August 1994 for detailed inspection of its coolant tubes and their en masse replacement which is expected to take about 3 years.

(g) The estimated cost of en masse coolant tube replacement and upgradation of RAPS-2 is approximately Rs.253 crores. The expenditure incurred on the same up to October, 1995 is about Rs. 8 crores.

(h) to (j). Government of India is seized of the current power supply position in Rajasthan and has been exploring all sources in the Northern Region to make available additional power to Rajasthan. The State Government has also requested the Government of India for increased allocation of power to tide over their present difficult situation. Over and above the normal share from various Central Power Stations in Northern