

tioned by the CAPART for rural development through voluntary institutions in Hardoi and Lakhimpurkheri, Uttar Pradesh during the current year;

(b) whether some requests have also been received from the M. Ps. and M. L. As in this regard; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of voluntary institutions of these districts provided financial and technical assistance from the above said body?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) CAPART have sanctioned four Projects in Hardoi District and one Project in Lakhimpurkheri District U. P. during the current year in the areas of installation of handpumps, construction of Sanitary latrines, conducting of awareness camps in respect of clean drinking water and providing Income Generation facilities to the women.

(b) As and when a request from an M. P. or and M. L. A. is received, the same is attended to on priority.

(c) The details of the voluntary institutions provided assistance in Hardoi District are - Aparnam Seva Sansthan, Sarwajanik Shikshonnayan Sansthan & Shakti Sadhana Sansthan. The total amount sanctioned for Projects in Hardoi District is Rs. 4,94,733/-. One Project for installation of handpumps has been sanctioned in District Lakhimpurkheri in favour of Jamna Lal Bajaj Foundation Gogkaran Nath at a cost of Rs. 5, 04,500/-.

Construction of Community Centres

4505. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHAN-DANA:
SHRI S. N. VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the urbanised villages of Delhi in which community Centres have

been constructed so far by the Delhi Administration; and

(b) the details of the basic facilities made available for the children and women therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Closure of Public Sector Undertakings

4506. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to close down or privatise some public sector undertakings/industrial units/joint ventures which are incurring losses and are also not viable;

(b) if so, the details of such undertakings/industrial units and joint ventures which are likely to close down/privatised, State-wise;

(c) the number of employees/workers likely to be affected due to the closure of the said industries; and

(d) the schemes envisaged for the rehabilitation of the affected employees/workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). As per amended sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act 1985, all sick industrial companies in the public sector world be referred to the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for the formulation of suitable revival/rehabilitation schemes, as per provisions constrained in the special Act. Details of enterprises and the number of workers in these are given in volume-I of the Monograph on the Performance status of Central Public Sector Enterprises circulated to all Members of Parliament in December, 1991

and workers who may be affected will be considered by BIFR.

Import of Coal

4507. SHRI JAGMEETSINGH BRARA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have to import coal due to non-availability of high-quality coal;

(b) if so, the average annual requirement of such high quality coal in the country;

(c) whether Coal-India-Ltd. propose to make available this high-quality coal in the country;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the likely fall in the import of coal on the implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Indian coal resources by their very nature are of high ash content and inferior quality. The proportion of good grades of coal resources is only about 25% that too are localised in Bihar-Bengal and Central India Coalfields. While other industrial consumers have been able to adjust the combustion equipment to suit the indigenously available grades of coal, the steel plants want lower ash content in the Coking coal for coke production. It is in this context that out of average requirement of about 20 million tonnes of washed coking coal per annum the steel plants have been importing about 25% of their total requirements of coking coal for the purpose of blending low ash imported coal with high ash indigenous coal.

(c) to (e). Some of the steps being taken to augment indigenous availability of coking coal, interalia, include:-

- (i) increase in raw coking coal availability by reorganising existing mines and development of new mines;

(ii) restoration of coking coal sources with which were delinked in 1984-85 from washeries on account of quality consideration;

(iii) commissioning of two new washeries, one each at Madhuband & Kedla for increasing the existing washing capacity;

(iv) modification of the existing coking coal washeries by implementation of recommendations of the Altekar Committee to improve the capacity utilisation as well as the quality of washed coking coal;

(v) coking coal mines in Meghalays & Assam are being identified to make available increased quantities of low ash coking coal.

With implementation of these steps, the import of coking coal by steel plants is likely to come down progressively.

Thermal Power Based on Atomic Power

4508. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up thermal power plants based on atomic power;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the capacity invested therein and the generating capacity of each;

(c) whether a few atomic power plants are not functioning properly; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). While the primary heat energy is from uranium fuel housed in the reactor in the case of atomic