

sons who have already sufficient amount and who can undertake any venture with their own resources. As a matter of fact, the poor man, who deserves this loan but is not in a position to give the amount to the bank officials as desired by them is unable to get the loan as has been envisaged under this scheme and the objective of this scheme is nullified. May I know whether any monitoring agency has been established which may find out the reason therefor and also ensure that the poor, who really need, this loan, may be able to get it?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, it is a very good question which has been put by the hon. Member. It is true that earlier some rich people used to get it. But the Government has taken necessary step. Now, the person who is eligible to get the benefit under the Scheme is a person whose family income does not exceed the limit fixed. Then the family income includes the income of brothers and sisters also and the purpose is to see that it reaches the right person. So far as other factors are concerned, that it should be monitored, I have just started taking action and I am taking personal interest and every week I am going to monitor it. I have started it already.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: We are very much concerned about the unemployed youth and the number of unemployed is increasing day by day, not only in West Bengal alone but in the whole country. I will not plead for the bank management. But I will plead for the unemployed youth and the weaker sections of the society in the country. I want to know from the hon. Ministers whether the Government is willing to help and give special assistance to unemployed youth through Self-Employment Programme. The Members on the side are pleading for bank management. But the bank management is not helping the weaker sections and they are not willing to help the unemployed youth. Will the hon. Minister consider including the Members of Parlia-

ment in the Task Force so that they can see that the assistance reaches the unemployed youth for the self-employment programme?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I share the concern of the hon. Member for the weaker sections and also for the unemployed youth. (*Interruptions*) Sir, for the implementation of the programme the commitment is required. The hon. Member from the other side made one point last time. So far as the commitment is concerned, we must have some people at the top level who are committed to the programmes for the welfare of the weaker sections. Now, at some places, it is not available. We are looking forward to such people who are required for the implementation of the programme in right earnest. I would look into the point raised by the hon. Member and her suggestions and try to see what could be done.

Projects Delayed In Atomic Energy Sector

*322 SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the year of approval, the year of commencement, the original target year of completion and the currently estimated year of completion of the major projects of the Department of Atomic Energy which are under execution;

(b) the initial estimated cost and the currently estimated cost of these projects; and

(c) the reasons for the delay and the estimated rise in cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND THE SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

Name of the Project	Year of approval commencement	Target year of completion original latest	Estimated cost Original latest (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1. Rajasthan Atomic Power Project 3 & 4	1986	Unit - 1 1994 Unit - 2 1994	712.00
	1986	Unit - 1 1994 Unit - 2 1994	712.00
2. Kaiga Atomic Power Project	1987	Unit - 1 1994 Unit - 2 1994	731.00
	1987	Unit - 1 1994 Unit - 2 1994	731.00
3. Heavy Water Project (Hazira)	1986	1990 —	222.00
	1986	1990	222.00
4. Kalpakkam Atomic Reprocessing Plant	1983	1991 —	96.00
	1983	1991	96.00
5. Kakrapar Atomic Power Project	1981	Unit - 1 1990 <u>Unit - 2 1991</u>	382.00
	1983	Unit - 1 1990 Unit - 2 1991	382.00
6. Narora Atomic Power Project	1974	Unit - 1 1987 <u>Unit - 2 1988</u>	210.00
	1976	Unit - 1 1988 Unit - 2 1989	532.84
7. Heavy Water Project (Manuguru)	1982	1988 —	422.00
	1982	1988	563.00

(1) to (4) There is no delay or rise in cost expected.

(5) The original sanctioned cost will need revision in due course.

(6) and (7) Reasons for delays and revision in cost are:

- i) Delay in land acquisition and rehabilitation due to resistance faced from local population;

- ii) First time manufacture of large and complex nuclear equipment due to the learning process involved;
- iii) Design changes to improve operational performance and to meet evolving safety requirements;
- iv) Escalation of cost due to (a) time over runs;
 - (b) original cost being based on prices prevailing in the base year. Orders placed in subsequent years for materials, equipment etc, involve escalation of cost.

SHRIT. BASHEER: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Government have formulated a nuclear programme for 10,000 mega watt by the end of this century. If so, whether the Government have already approved a number of atomic power plants units as a part of this 15-year nuclear power profile? I would like to know the locations which the Government have approved or the sites which the committee has recommended, in the Southern region of the country.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The Government has a perspective plan and as per the plan, the Government would like to produce 10,000 mega watt of electricity by 2,000 A.D. 12 x 235 m.w. nuclear power plants will be established and 10 x 500 m.w. nuclear power plants will be established. We have started construction on the plants at Karkapur and Kaiga. At Narora also, the construction is going on.

But as far as the other plants are concerned, we shall have to find the location. We shall have to select the sites. After the sites are selected, we can do that. There is a committee appointed for selecting the site. The report is given; it is examined by the Government and then the construction starts.

At present, in Kaiga, we are going to have 2 units of 235 m.w. each and other plants will come up only when the sites are selected. At Kalpakkam also, we do have the atomic power plant.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Whenever we discuss the subject of modern technology, the question which comes to our mind is the

environmental implications and the safety of this modern technology. There are strong apprehensions in the minds of the people and also a debate is going on in the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what efforts the Government is going to take to clear the apprehensions in the minds of the people. I would also like to know what plants the Government have, to cope up with the situation arising out of some accident in a reactor in an atomic unit.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The technologies which we are using for establishment of nuclear power plants here are quite modern and precautions have been taken to see that safety is provided. First of all, the containment is double containment. Secondly, they have developed certain redundancy, i.e. if one device fails to shut down the plant, the other device will be available. There are so many other technological devices provided in the plant itself to provide safety. As the time passes and as new technology develops and as our scientists are giving new technology, we are inducting those technologies to provide safety in these plants.

The discussion on the floor of the House on safety is one of the methods we are using to enlighten the people. The second method is, the scientists and technologists from BARC and scientists and technologists working in different plants are speaking out; they are writing and also they are enlightening the people. Articles are written; some small pamphlets are also produced. If something more is necessary, that can also be done. The audiovisual media is also utilised for informing the people as to how safe these plants are and what steps are taken to pro-

vide safety and all this.

SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: We have just heard from the hon. Minister that there is a national target for the installation of atomic power capacity by the year 2000 and, if I have heard him correctly, of 10,000 MW.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister that considering the total installed capacity as of now and the capacity which is under installation, what the hon. Minister is going to do about the remaining capacity.

I find that the lead time from the moment of conception to the point of turning the first spade on the ground is roughly of the order of five years and the construction period, as I see from here, varies from 6 to 10 years. In one case it is 15 years. Therefore, to complete the target by the year 2,000 we have to decide the location and we have to allocate funds, we have to complete the project report, in brief initiate the work relating to the remaining atomic power plant by the year 1990.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what he is going to do about it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Initially, we were depending on some foreign countries for the technologies of some equipments and components. But it was stopped and now we are depending on ourselves for technology as well as components. The industry in India is geared up to produce the equipment and the components required. We have the manpower which is required and then we have learnt many things. Now the drill which has to be followed for establishing these plants is clearly understood. The land acquisition is one of the points on which the delays take place. Then manufacturing the equipment which is necessary in the industry taken time and many other things are there. But now we have these plants and there is a defined objective to be achieved, I think, on these points, the delays can be curtailed. Moreover, we are going to have not only the plants producing 235 MW of electricity but we would like to have plants which produce 500 MW electricity also. That

would also reduce the time.

For the information of this august House, I would like to submit that in India, up to this time, we have taken a long time to establish these plants. But if you compare the time taken by us to establish these plants with the time taken in other countries, I think we have done quite well. In France and Japan, they take 7 to 8 years to establish a plant. But in USA, they take between 12-15 years to establish a plant and that is the span within which we have been able to establish a plant here. Our learnings has gone up and we have learnt so much and it should be possible with the availability of funds to produce 10,000 MW of electricity by 2000 AD.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The hon. Minister pointed out the general delay right from the conception of the project to the completion and out of the seven projects which had been listed, you will kindly notice that Narora project has taken abnormally long period to be completed. Even now it is not complete. It was conceived in 1974 and the cost escalation is about 150%, the highest in the whole projects.

May I know what are the reasons for such a high escalation of the cost of the Narora plant and why such abnormal delay in the implementation?

The hon. Minister was pointing out about the site selection committee. I would like to know whether the site selection committee has recommended Nagarjuna-sagar as one of the ideal sites for the project.

SHRISHIVRAJ V. PATIL: First of all, we established Tarapur plant and the second plant was established in Rajasthan and the third plant was established at Kalpakkam and Narora is the fourth plant we are establishing. The first was established with the help from outside. The half of the second was established with the help from outside. But half of the second and the third and the fourth are establish with out own technology and without getting help from outside. What we learn in establishing the Plant at Kalpakkam, we are trying to utilise it at Narora

also. The design and size of the reactor at Narora which is being used is going to be a little different and we are trying to put up the Plant at Narora in such a fashion that if it is necessary, we can increase the capacity of the Plant from 235 MW to 500 MW also. So, the design of the reactor is different. There is one more thing. The cooling arrangement device which is available at Narora, initially it was to be done by drawing water from a canal. But later on it was found that was not going to be possible. So, the entire design for the cooling system was also to be changed. Then the Three Mile Island accident took place. We thought of reinforcing the civil structure at Narora also so as to see that it does not give in when some earthquake occurs there. To provide all these devices, we are doing them. Narora is one of the Units where we have put all our knowledge, all our learning and all our experience and we are updating it to such a level that it should be possible for us at Narora also. There was some resistance by the people. In land acquisition also, there were some difficulties. So, there have been time-overruns, the cost over-runs because the design to be changed, the construction was to be changed, the cooling system was to be changed and the long-time period is taken. Cost over runs also have taken place.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Nagarjuna Sagar?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The policy that we are following is that we get the report from the Committee, we discuss it and take decisions. We cannot disclose it here.....

(Interruptions)

Premium Schedule of Insurance Policies

*333. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any exercise to reduce the premium sched-

ule of the insurance policies in the background of inflationary pressure on the economy and money losing its value day by day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any estimate has been made of total amount of premium being paid by the policy-holder in terms of the real value of the rupee, the amount paid by insurance company after close of the policy according to the real value; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). While no such exercise is considered feasible, since life insurance is a contract expressed in fixed current value of rupees, the premium rates under 'without profit' policies are under constant review by the LIC. The latest review was made in 1986 and the reduction in premium rates effected was between 1% and 38%. As regards 'with profit' policies, benefits are passed on to the policyholders in the form of increased bonuses.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. the periodical premium as also the claims payable are expressed in life insurance contracts in terms of fixed current value of rupees and not in terms of changing real value due to inflation.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, the problem is about the Insurance contract. Under Article 38 of the Constitution, it has been mentioned: "The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life". I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to whether this Insurance contract conforms to the norms that have been enshrined in the Constitution of India or it is otherwise wherein apparently