

past, people did not take care to see that more installed capacity is created in the country. That is why we are facing this shortage today. The installed capacity is there but because of improper maintenance and also some of the mechanical troubles we faced in the various power stations, we are not having the full utilisation of installed capacity. That is the reason for these difficulties and we propose to take up the work in both augmenting the installed capacity and also rectify installed capacity and also rectify-machines.

DR. B. N. SINGH: Is it a fact that the generation of electricity in Bihar is only 30 per cent? What is the Government trying to do to improve the generation of electricity so that continuous shortage of power and power cuts are avoided?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: It is true that even with the 740 magawat installed capacity in Bihar, the generation is not up to the expected mark. But Central Electricity Authority is trying to help the State and also BHEL people are going there and they will help the Bihar Electricity Board in rectifying these defects and see that they get better utilisation there.

आयुध कारखानों में उत्पादन

* 125. श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1976 की तुलना में वर्ष 1977 में आयुध कारखानों में उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1976 की तुलना में 1977 में उत्पादन की लागत और मूल्य में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ;

(ग) क्या आयुध संगठन गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिये कुछ वस्तुओं को छोड़ने का विचार कर रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cost Value.

75-76 .. Rs. 381.23 crores (Gross)
76-77 .. Rs. 475.30 crores (Gross)

The cost and value in the products of Ordnance Factories are the same as these products are issued from Ordnance Factories to Services at cost value.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या यह सही है कि सुरक्षा कारखानों के मजदूरों, अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के कठिन परिश्रम के कारण उनके उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : उनमें 24.66 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। मैं अलग-अलग बता देता हूँ कि किस कारण कितनी वृद्धि हुई है। इसमें से फिजिकल इनकीज आक प्रोडक्शन 15.39 परसेंट हुई है, और रां मॅटीरियल की प्राइस, वेजिज और कैपिटल इनवेस्टमेंट के बढ़ने की वजह से 9.30 परसेंट वृद्धि हुई है।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैंने यह पूछा है कि क्या इन कारखानों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि का यह भी एक कारण है या नहीं कि वहाँ के अधिकारियों, कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों ने कठिन परिश्रम किया है।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : इसमें काम करने वालों का भी योगदान है, इनवेस्टमेंट भी ज्यादा हुआ है, कुछ और कारणों से भी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा : इस बात का क्या कारण है कि आग्नेयास्त्र आदि जो आर्डिनेंस सामग्री हम विदेशों से मंगाते हैं, वह बहुत कम कीमत में मिलती है, जब कि हमारे यहां उसके दाम चार पांच गुना अधिक हैं ?

श्री० शेर सिंह : जो चीजें हम बनाते हैं, उनकी कीमत दूसरे देशों की निस्वतः ज्यादा नहीं है। कुछ चीजों में हमारी कीमत कम भी है।

Difficulties in storing Spent-Fuel Rods in Atomic Power Plants

*126. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the output in Tarapur Atomic Plant was reduced to 70 per cent of the designed capacity during the first six months of 1977-78 because of difficulties in storing more spent-fuel rods in the existing pool;

(b) whether the second unit of the Rajasthan Plant could not be commissioned for want of storing space for spent-fuel rods; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take to solve this problem of storing spent-fuel rods as they are highly radio-active?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes Sir; reduction in output became necessary on this account in the second half of 1977-78.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: I have raised this question in three parts:

(a) whether the output in Tarapur Atomic Plant was reduced to 70 per cent of the designed capacity during the first six months of 1977-78 because

of difficulties in storing more spent-fuel rods in the existing pool. To this, the hon. Prime Minister, I am glad, has said yes; he has in other words accepted that due to lack of storing facilities production has gone down to 70 per cent.

Part (b) is: whether the second unit of the Rajasthan plant could not be commissioned for want of storing space for spent-fuel rods; to this he has replied: no.

Part (c) asks the steps the Government propose to take to solve this problem of storing spent-fuel rods as they are highly radio active and for this he says it does not arise.

The Prime Minister in the first part has accepted that reduction in output to 70 per cent was necessary because of lack of storage facilities for spent-fuel rods. But I do not know how this bureaucratic as well as stereotype answer "does not arise" has been given. I have asked very categorically as to what are the steps the Government is going to take to overcome this difficulty. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister as to what are the steps that have already been taken or are proposed to be taken.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am sorry that the reply to part 'C' is somewhat misleading. I accent that. But what I may say is this. This spent fuel storage is becoming short and therefore, this has happened. We have to see that production is tuned accordingly. The question of finding out how to utilise it is a question which can be solved only by an agreement with USA and we are negotiating it. But in view of their attitude, we have to be careful. We have to see how best we can do it. We are trying to find out what method we can use so that we get out of this impasse. But at present we are getting some-