Fertilizer Units under Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

709. DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many fertilizer units are running under Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation and where they are located;

(b what is the profit or loss made by each unit during the last three years; and

(c) what steps Government would take to strengthen the units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited has three operating units viz:

(1) Durgapur in West Bengal;

(2) Barauni in Bihar; and

(3) Namrup in Assam

(b) The losses incurred by these units during the last three years are given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

	Losses during		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (Provisional)
Namrup	55·38	45·84	95·81
Barauni	44.98	62·72	66·94
Durgapur	54.67	62·95	67·85

(c) Various steps have been/are being taken to improve capacity utilization of the units. These include setting up of captive power plants, canstant monitoring of preventive and predictive maintenance, replacement/modification of equipments giving frequent problems, updating the technical skills of the existing staff and induction of trained staff at different levels.

710. [*Transferred to 30th July*, 1991]

711. [*Transferred to 30th July*, 1991]

712. [*Transferred to 30th July*, 1991]

Safe drinking water to Villages

713. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are proposed by Government to provide safe drinkng water supply to all the villages in India; and

(b) what is the percentage of number of villages that have been covered so far by protected drinking water supply scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) It is the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs to provide safe drinking water faclities to the rural population in the villages in India under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme. Their efforts are supplemented by technical and financial assistance from the Government of India under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Mini Mission Projects taken up in 55 selected districts, schemes taken up under submissions under National Drinking Water Mission for Eradication of Guinea-worm, Control of Fluorosis, Removal of Excess Iron, Desalination of water, Water Harvesting Structures, Water Quality Surveillance Programme through stationary and mobile laboratories etc.

(b) Out of 1,61,722 identified problem villages as on 1-4-1985, 1,56,389 problem

villages i.e. 96.7 per cent were provided safe drinking water facilities fully or partially upto 31-3-1991.

Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant

714. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the capacity of power generation in Kalpakkam Atomic Plant;

(b) what is the present capacity utilisation;

(c) what are the details of the power generated in this plant starting from 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 year wise;

(d) what is the cost of per unit power generation from this plant; and

(e) what steps have been taken by Government to remove the hazard of Air pollution in and around this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): The installed capacity of Kalpakkam Atomc Power Station is 2 x 235 MWe. In May, 1991, Atomic Energy Commission has approved in principle rerating the capacity of the station to 2 x 220 MWe.

(b) Presently both the units are being operated at a restricted power level of upto 175 MWe each consequent on the implementation of modifications to tide over the problem of failure of moderator inlet manifolds. Efforts are in progress to restore the units to the regular power level operation.

(c) The gross generation of electricity in Million Kilowatt hours (MUs) from the Kalpakkam station from the year 1988-89 to 1990-91 are as follows:

Financial Year	Generation in MUs MAPS Unit-I	MAPS Unit-II
1988-89	1284	764
1989-90	548	801
1990-91	911	1163

(d) The tariff for sale of electricity generated from the units is 63.47 paise/KWh as of April, 1991.

(e) The levels of airborne and gaseous radiocativity in and around the nuclear power station are well within the limits prescribed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. The releases of radioactivity are routed to the atmosphere through a tall stack. Before the entry into the stack the air is passed through high efficiency particulate air filters in order to remove particulate activity. No conventional pollutant is emitted by Nuclear Power Stations. Radiation levels around nuclear power stations are regularly monitored. Samples of air water, food sediment etc. are collected periodically to ensure that the safety measures taken in the reactors are effective. The releases of radioactivity into the atmosphere right from the commissioning of the reactor are below the limit prescribed by the Regulatory Board.

Proposal to Televise Parliamentary proceedings

715. SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to televise proceedings of the Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Decision to televise the proceedings of Parliament is within the exclusive power of the Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha and Hon'ble Chairman of Rajya Sabha.