

sector undertakings, nationalised banks, Universities and Colleges and all private sector undertakings receiving financial assistance from Government.

3. Reservations for students for admissions in scientific and technical and professional institutions to the extent of 27 per cent.

4. Special educational facilities including time-bound Action Plan for Adult Education in selected areas containing high concentration of OBCs and vocational training for the OBCs.

5. Separate coaching facilities in technical and professional institutions to OBC students to enable them to catch up with students from open quota.

6. Setting up of Residential schools/ hostels for backward class students including free boarding and lodging.

7. Suitable institutional finance and technical assistance to OBCs to set up small-scale industries of their own.

8. Separate Financial Corporations for OBCs.

9. Incentives for setting up co-operative societies of occupational groups.

10. Separate network of financial and technical institutions to foster business and industrial enterprise among OBCs.

11. To enact and implement progressive land legislation and distribution of surplus land to the OBC landless labours.

12. Setting up of Backward Classes Development Corporations at Central and State levels, to implement various socio-educational and economic measures for their advancement.

13. A separate Ministry/Department for OBCs at the Centre and States.

14. Carving out separate constituencies for Gaddis in Himachal Pradesh, Neo-Budhists in Maharashtra, fishermen in coastal areas and Gujjars in Jammu & Kashmir etc.

15. Certain sections of occupational communities like fishermen, Banjaras, Bansfors, Khalwis etc. should be considered for inclusion in the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes lists.

16. All developmental programmes specially designed for the Other Backward Classes should be financed by the Central Government in the same manner and to the extent as done in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

17. The entire scheme of recommendations of the Commission should be reviewed after 20 years.

2. Both the Commissions recommend reservation of jobs for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and reservation of seats in technical and professional institutions for SEBC students, albeit, with varying percentages for various categories.

Utilisation of Atomic Power Plant

1539. SHRI SHIVPRASAD CHANPURIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the capacity of each Atomic Power Plant in the country and its average utilisation percentage in each of the last three years and the current years;

(b) what is the International Standard utilisation percentage in other countries for the same category of the plants; and

(c) what steps have been planned to bring the utilisation percentage in each case to the Standard of International level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI KAMAL MORARKA): (a) The rated capacity, average capacity factor (CF) and average availability factor (AF) for each nuclear power plant in the country in each of the last three financial years and current

financial year upto November 1990 are as follows:

Unit	Rated capacity MWe	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91 (upto Nov. 1990)	
		AF%	CF%	AF%	CF%	AF%	CF%	AF%	CF%
TAPS 1	160	37.1	32.3	92.1	86.3	69.6	65.1	86.4	76.4
TAPS 2	160	86.6	81.9	54.0	49.3	57.5	45.1	86.4	62.8
RAPS 1	220	41.4	16.9	54.9	21.1	68.4	26.8	66.0	23.1
RAPS 2	220	70.6	61.1	93.9	85.8	73.9	65.2	81.4	66.4
MAPS - 1	235	62.6	54.9	69.6	62.4	56.4	26.6	93.7	53.9
MAPS 2	235	52.6	43.7	42.8	37.1	70.7	38.9	84.1	55.8

NOTES:

(i) TAPS—Tarapur Atomic Power Station

RAPS—Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

MAPS—Madras Atomic Power Station

Narora unit—1, is the process of going to commercial operation.

(ii) Capacity factors of RAPS— 1&2 include electricity equivalent of steam supplied to nearby Heavy Water Plant. The power level of RAPS 1 is restricted upto 50 per cent of full reactor power since 1987.

(iii) AF%—Available Factor—indicates percentages time unit is connected to grid.

CF%—Capacity Factor—indicates ratio in % of gross energy actually produced to gross energy at maximum capacity under continuous operation for period under consideration.

(b) The average capacity factors during 1987 to 1989 of boiling water reactors like TAPS and heavy water reactors like

RAPS/MAPS in the World are reported to be as follows:

	Gear Water Reactors	Boiling Water Reactors	Heavy
1987	.. 63-6%		718%
1988	.. 64-3%		73.0%
1989	.. 63-6%		69.8%

(c) The ultimate objectives i; to achieve international levels of capacity utilisation in the Indian nuclear power plants. RAPS-2 and TAPS-1 achieved capacity factors of 85.8% and 86.3 per cent respectively in 1988-89. TAPS-1 achieved a capacity factor of 76.4 per cent during the current financial year (upto November, 1990). These are comparable to high levels of annual international performance of similar category of plants. However, due to equipment problems and related outages, it has not been possible to achieve such performance in a sustained manner at all times and all plants. The power level of RAPS-1 is restricted since 1987 upto 50 per cent full reactor power by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) consequent on the repair of its south end shield to seal the light water leak. Restoration of full power level of RAPS-1 involves replacement of end shields which is a long term

project. The power levels at MAPS-1 & 2 have been restricted since October/November, 1989 to 75 per cent full power by AERB consequent on implementing the interim solution to repair the moderator inlet manifolds. Restoration of full power at both these units is planned in 1991-92 after permanent modifications are implemented.

The average normative capacity factor targetted for achievement in Indian nuclear power plants is 62.8 per cent. Efforts to improve equipment performance by preventive and predictive maintenance, reducing planned maintenance periods by better methods and tools and intensify training of operating and maintenance personnel are ongoing with the objective of improving capacity utilisation. Efforts to manufacture indigenous equipment which could achieve higher levels of performance are continuing.

Immolations and suicides in different States

1540. SHRI SHIVPRASAD CHANPURIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of immolations, suicides and similar other deaths and of hospitalised persons in the country since August, 7, 1990, till date, State-wise;

(b) the estimated number out of them that took piece due to reaction to Government's proposals on the Mandal Commission report; and

(c) the number of riots and attacks on buses etc. in Bihar and other places during the above period and on the same issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c) Information is being obtained from all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Activities of ULFA

1541. SHRI SHIVPRASAD CHANPURIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what was the number of persons kidnapped, injured or killed in Assam by ULFA and other organisations during the AGP Government tenure in Assam, year-wise;

(b) the estimated money extracted by them from the public till President's Rules was promulgated there;

(c) the estimated number of training camps there for terrorist activities and also the number so trained; and

(d) whether they were getting help from outside India; if so, in what from and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d) Information is being collected.

Report on LITE and Tamil Nadu Police

1542. SHRI SHIVPRASAD CHANPURIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the Sunday Times dated the 2nd December, 1990 to the effect that (i) about 40 armed LTTE men were allowed by the Tamil Nadu Police to escape from a house in Tiruchirapalli on November 30, December 1 last; (ii) dozens of LTTE men from a house in Patamanabya Nagar in Madras were also allowed by the police escape on November 23, last; and

(b) what are the details in this regard and what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE