

turing organisation. If the need is felt, that will be by the Telecommunications Department. They will ask the ITI to produce.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN. The question of granting technology is with the Department of Electronics and formally the licence is issued by the Ministry of Industrial Development, but the basic decision whether this particular technology should be given to ITI or somebody else is recommended by the Department of Electronics which is often accepted by the Ministry of Industries. Now the reason for giving it to ITI is that there is already a considerable infrastructure built up there and there is also the question of trained labour that is available in the ITI. And, therefore, it is natural to give this to ITI rather than to anyone else.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: The hon. Minister has stated that technology can only be transferred to the ITI. But the request also came from the Punjab Government. Be that as it may, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has a say in asking the ITI to establish such units in those areas where such industries are not already located.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: Sir, the fact is that the ITI has already been manufacturing switching equipment under the older technology, the Strowger and the Cross-bar systems in Bangalore and in Rae Bareilly. Therefore, they have great experience in this. Not only that. They are on-going enterprises for the manufacture of

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: My question was not of ITI. They are there. My point is that when the needs of the entire country are taken into consideration, will the Ministry put its foot down and ensure that the ITI should establish such a factory in a particular State? That is my question.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: The ITI has established factories in some

of the States. As I explained, in Manipal in Uttar Pradesh, a major factory has been set up. And also in Palghat in Kerala another factory has been set up. Unless we exhaust the infrastructure available here and utilise the trained labour here it would be infructuous, it would be in my opinion foolish to take it to another place where you have to have new labour trained and new infrastructure established. First of all, we have to utilise the infrastructure and the skilled labour that we have already trained up and is available there. And afterwards only we can, in an economic sense, extend it to other places. But to a limited extent to Uttar Pradesh and to Kerala we have already extended the manufacturing facilities.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Question No. 284.

Commissioning of Narora Atomic Power Project

***284. SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Narora Atomic Power Project in District Bulandshahr, U.P. was scheduled to be completed and commissioned in 1980;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the inordinate delay in this regard;

(c) what is the estimated cost escalation due to delay in its completion, as against the original estimate; and

(d) by when the said Atomic Power Project is likely to be completed and commissioned and what would be the MW power generating capacity on its commissioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As per the original project report prepared in 1972, the two units were scheduled to be commissioned in 1981 and 1982 respectively.

(b) Problems faced in land acquisition, delay in finalisation of design due to uncertainties regarding availability of cooling water-seismic requirements and delays in the delivery of major equipment such as steam generators and endshields are the main factors for the slippages in the project schedule.

(c) The project is currently estimated to cost about Rs 533 crores as against the revised sanctioned cost of Rs 399.64 crores. Out of the increase of about Rs. 133 crores, the increase in cost attributable to escalation is about Rs 40 crores.

(d) The two units at Narora Atomic Power Project are expected to be commissioned during 1988 and 1989 respectively. The units are rated at 235 MW each.

श्री बीरेन्द्र वर्मा : मान्यवर, मेरे प्रश्न के "सी" पार्ट में यह लिखा था कि ओरिजनल एस्टीमेट बताया जाए और जो उत्तर इन्होंने दिया है उसके "सी" पार्ट में 'अग्रेस्ट द रिवाइज्ड सैक्शनड एस्टीमेट' तो मैं ओरिजनल एस्टीमेट चाहता हूँ कि जब यह स्कीम प्लानिंग कमीशन और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने 1972 में सैक्शन की तो उस समय इसका ओरिजनल एस्टीमेट क्या था ? मान्यवर, दूसरा यह जो सीसमिक रेक्वायरमेंट्स हैं इनके सब टेस्ट्स साइटिस्ट्स ने और भारत सरकार ने पेशतर कर लिये थे जब इस स्कीम को सैक्शन किया था और गंग नहर के किनारे पर पानी की भी दिक्कत नहीं थी और जो डिलिवरी आफ मेजर इक्विपमेंट है यह क्या इंपोर्ट करनी थी या देश में ही अवैलेबल थी और किस कारण इसमें डिले हुई ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: Sir, the original estimate was Rs. 210 crores, which was revised to Rs. 399.64 crores, which has now further been revised

to Rs. 533 crores. Sir, it is regrettable that there has been this delay but I would like to say that there have been very valid and unavoidable reasons why the delay took place. About cooling water itself we had originally an assurance from the U.P. Government that the entire water supply will be given from the Ganga Canal but later on they said that it would not be possible to do so and therefore we had to build a new cooling tower and for that reason change the design of the reactor which took nearly about two years to do that. The plan originally was to get water from the Ganga Canal through a once through system, but now we had to make a provision for losses by evaporation etc. which have to be replenished. This was high technology and therefore a completely new device had to be developed by our atomic scientists and engineers in building this cooling tower and the closed loop system for the circulation of water and it took some time to do this. The other reasons for the delay were, one was that the acquisition of land itself it took two years. The farmers were not willing to part with the land and there was litigation. Even today instead of 16 km radius of land we require, we have got only 0.8 kms radius of land. This was one reason for the delay. Another reason was that because of the seismicity of the region, our scientists and engineers had to build into the reactor new technology, anti-earthquake technology, which was developed in cooperation with Anti-Earthquake School in the University of Roorkee. Another reason was the delay in getting steam generators and end-shields, which were ordered with the BHEL. These were highly sophisticated equipment. In fact after the 1979. Three Mile Island disaster in the United States, all the world over every nuclear device was being looked at afresh and developed so that no such happening was repeated, building into it new safety features. In fact our Atomic Energy Department set up a special committee to go into it and certain additions

were made in the new type of generators, in regard to the kind of material used, technology used, and when this order was placed with the BHEL it was a new thing for them. They also had to learn how to manufacture them. This took quite some time.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Were all these things not known in the beginning?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: I would like to say that this was not a proven technology. These are new technologies. Our scientists and engineers were indigenously developing all the machines. When the atomic disaster took place in the United States, they had themselves tried to find answers so that such disaster would not take place in the reactors we set up and therefore they worked and then developed these processes. This is not something we could import, or something people will give us even if we asked them to give it. These are indigenously developed technologies which naturally took time.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि किसानों की जमीन, जिनको लेने में उन्हें दो वर्ष लगे और मुकदमें भी चले, तो जो जमीन ली गई उसका किमान को मूआवजा किस रेट में उन्होंने दिया है क्योंकि 533 करोड़ रुपया इसके ऊपर खर्च कर रहे हैं, किमान को आपने क्या मूआवजा दिया है, एक तो यह जानना चाहता हूँ। दूसरा, मान्यवर, जिस समय 210 करोड़ की यह स्कीम बनी थी, उस समय क्या आंका गया था इसका पर यूनिट कोस्ट, और 235 मेगावाट की दो यूनिट्स बनायेंगे तो पर यूनिट कोस्ट क्या आयेगी ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: Well, I am sorry, I cannot give answer about compensation paid to the farmers. I will be glad to get it and send it to the hon Member later. As far as per unit cost of the reactors is concerned, it cost earlier Rs. 12,000 per kilowatt electricity constant prices of 1986. For Narora, it will go up to Rs.

14,000 and that is because of various reasons, including new technology development, new safety requirements and also escalation in prices.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : आरिजनल क्या थी और अब क्या है ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: I said it was Rs. 12,000 per KW electricity and it has gone up to Rs 14,000 for Narora.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : ये माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में युरेनियम की चारों इन्ट्रिडिण्डम प्राप्त है और उत्तर बिहार में कोयले की कमी के कारण बिजली की भी बहुत कमी है और यह प्रश्न उठा है कि क्यों न विद्युत के लिये परमाणु ऊर्जा तैयार की जाए। तो क्या सरकार विचार करेगी कि बिहार में इसकी स्थापना हो ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: I am afraid, I need a separate question for answering it because the main question relates to Narora.

Now, if I may add about compensation to farmers, it is actually to be decided by the U.P. Government.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मान्यवर, मंत्री जी ने बताया कि नरौरा प्रोजेक्ट के डिले होने के कई कारण हैं। उसमें से एक कारण उन्होंने बताया कि अमेरिका में जो आर्थिक दिवालियापन निकला है, वह भी एक कारण है। "एकोनोमिक डिसआस्टर इन अमेरिका ही टोल्ड।" तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 19 अक्तूबर, 1987 को जब अमेरिका में शेअर मार्केट में 22.06 परसेंट की गिरावट आई और तब उसके दिवालियेपन का पता चला। तो मेरा सवाल यह है कि 1980 में जो प्रोजेक्ट पूरा होना था उसके लिये 87 में यह कारण कैसे जोड़ रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: There is no linkage between financial crisis and the nuclear accident that took place in the United States.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEP-TULLA: Hon. Minister has given a very elaborate answer regarding safety measures about which I wanted to ask But.

MR CHAIRMAN: If your question has already been answered, then Mr. Gurupadaswamy to put his question.

DR (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEP-TULLA. I wanted to know if it has added to the cost escalation, Sir, what about my question?

MR CHAIRMAN: He has already elaborately answered.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEP-TULLA: I said that he has elaborately answered about the safety measures. But I would like to know whether it is also responsible for the cost escalation.

SHRI NATWAR SINGH: You are sitting next to him You can ask him. (Interruptions)

SRHI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Sir, may I ask...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Vacancies of High Court Judges

*282. SHRI NARESH C. PUGLIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vacancies of judges exist at present in the various High Courts; and

(b) if so, what is the number of seats to be filled up from amongst the persons belonging to minority and the backward classes, separately and High Court-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME

IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir. As on 16.11.1987, there were 50 vacancies against the sanctioned strength of 442 Judges and Additional Judges in various High Courts of the country.

(b) There is no allocation of posts to be filled up from amongst persons belonging to minorities and backward classes as the appointments are made in terms of Article 217 of the Constitution of India.

Benefits to the Central Government Employees appointed on 89 Days' Employment Basis

*285. SHRI J. P. GOYAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the employees in various Government departments who are appointed on 89 days' employment basis and again appointed for 89 days after giving them a break for one day;

(b) whether such employees are not given any benefit of increment in salary, leave benefits, medical facilities, leave travel concession, bonus etc. when such employees remain in Government service in this position for years together; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM): (a) All appointments made without following the prescribed recruitment procedures, including those for short periods of 89 days with a break, are *ad hoc* in nature.

(b) and (c) As their service is not continuous, such employees are not entitled to annual increments and leave travel concession. They will