

The Central Ground Water Resource Board is conducting a survey in Bihar to augment its irrigation resource. The Central Government has so far been allocating funds for irrigation purposes treating the State as a unit. As a result, there has been total failure in augmenting the irrigation resources.

The Government is, therefore, requested that on the basis of survey being conducted by the Central Ground Water Board for the purpose of augmenting irrigation facilities in the districts, the Central Government may adopt the practice of making adequate allocation by treating the district as a unit in order to increase the irrigation facilities.

12.23 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88—

Contd.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take Item No. 8 of the List of Business. The hon. Minister may now reply to the debate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Please permit me to speak. I shall speak for one or two minutes only.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It was over yesterday.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I shall cover all your points.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : You are not giving a single penny to the hydel projects under the N.T.P.C. in Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is going to announce it now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Why do you not give me a chance.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Please give him two minutes on my behalf. I am not annoyed with you.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : He is not only a Minister but a doctor also; he will treat our ailments.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You may speak before me.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, I refuse to speak. Let him speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please speak. Sir, this is not the way of our own colleagues behaving like this with their senior colleagues. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You start your reply to the debate.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to all hon. Members who have participated in the debate on the Demands for Grants for Energy. Sir, very valuable suggestions have been made and comments have been made. First, I thank all the Members for the praise that they gave to the Ministry—for the Department of Coal and the Department of Energy for the good performance. The credit for the good performance goes entirely to the workers and to the people who have worked in the field.

Sir, we have always believed that if there is team work we can get excellent results. It is very necessary, if we want to show results in any field, that the feeling of belonging should exist among the workers and also among the officers. Sir, I have always felt that if a feeling of partnership working together is generated, there is no reason why we cannot get good results. And our people both in coal and power sector, particularly in the coal sector we all know that in the past few years

things were in a very bad shape, but in the last two years the way our people are working for the last three years I may say, you will see that even in this sector in spite of all hurdles and difficulties production has been brought up, productivity has improved, workers' response and industrial relationship has been very good and the number of strikes came down from 700 and odd in 1981-82 to hardly 49 up to December this year. Yet it is true and sadly true, Sir, that for no reason as it were two general strikes were there, one brought about in the coal industry and another in the entire public sector resulting also in shortage of production in coal sector, and the result has been that we lost about Rs. 9 crores worth of coal production. Workers lost nearly Rs. one-and-a-half crores of their wages only because for the sake of prestige All India trade unions, particularly our friends on the Leftist side gave a call for a strike. I want to take up that issue first. About this whole controversy about the public sector and private sector, I would like to once again state that we are committed to the philosophy of establishing in this country a democratic socialist republic. Once we say that we are committed to socialism let us understand what is it that we are committed to. Sir, if we know the principle of socialism as propagated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the founding father of our planning, it meant the establishment of a society free from exploitation of man by man, a society where there will be equal opportunities to all our citizens and where balanced growth would come about which will give the equality of opportunity to all our citizens. So, this is the basic concept of socialism. He said very clearly that we are not wedded to any doctrinaire concept. In the Indian context we are wedded to the existence of democratic framework and within democratic framework we want to bring about an economy where equal opportunity will prevail and a society free from exploitation would come about. That was the essence of socialism. For that purpose, when he thought of mixed economy, what was the concept? The public sector was created because we thought that here would be a sector where public money would be invested and this public money would be used particularly for pro-

where the private sector would not have either the resources or the capacity to invest. Therefore, we would invest nation's money, nation's resources, hard-earned resources collected from the poor men. That public money if it had to be invested in key sectors like steel, coal, aluminium, irrigation and power, then it was incumbent on us to ensure that every farthing that was invested was used properly so that that investment generated resources. Some people unfortunately think that public sector means no resource generation need to take place. If resources are not generated, from where will you bring further investment? Even in communist philosophy, capital formation has to take place. But what do they say? That capital formation is in the hands of the State. That is why, they call that the first stage towards communism is what is called, State capitalism. Politically, it is dictatorship of the proletariat. Economically, it is State capitalism meaning thereby that the State controls the capital that is formed. But capital formation is a must. Unfortunately, some of us thought that public sector having a social objective need not generate surplus, need not have capital formation. Rs. 60,000 crores, we have invested and because of this mistaken understanding by certain people managing the public sector and certain people who all the time thought that whatever the public sector may do, we must defend it, we must support it, we must go on pouring the money, the net result has been that our public sector instead of generating resources become loss making sector. Nobody has ever said and nobody in his right sense can ever say that public sector should be wound up, or that private sector should be encouraged. Private sector *per se* in terms, is a capitalist sector, meaning thereby that there the motive is exploitation for private gain, for private interest. That is, capital formation at any cost by exploiting others but for private gain. That is why, we have been against exploitation by private sector. That is why, we thought that public sector will have a commanding height progressively in the economy because the motivation there would not be profiteering. And then, we have allowed limited scope to the private sector, in the end-producing industry, consumer industry, etc. But, Sir

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

said, if we do not run public sector properly, who is to blame? Can we blame somebody else? If we allow public money and at the cost of public money a new sector, a contractor sector, then it has gone rich from our money and that is where the black money is generated in the country. Now is it not time? It is all right.

SHRI G.S. MISHRA (Seoni) : I am unable to understand how we lost public money.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Through the public money which we spend in the public sector, we gave contracts to others. Those contractors, at our cost, became rich.

SHRI G.S. MISHRA : What about Mafia?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister is dealing with one aspect. You listen. There are many things. Like that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Through the contractors, the new class with which our friend is well acquainted, the Mafia class, that also goes.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : You say well acquainted. He is himself connected.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He is well acquainted.

Look at the seriousness of this. In our country, we have shown that with a little discipline, we can bring about improvement. That is enough. This House must seriously consider this aspect because you have the responsibility, this House has the responsibility, if any economic development of this country has to come about, it is this 544 people who are responsible to the country. I want to plead through you with the House that we will bring about a little improvement here and there with cosmetic treatment. We have brought about this. But, will that give results? If you want real growth, you must see how best we will have to grow and what tremendous leap we will have to take. In coal, as Members have pointed

started its economy along with us, goes to 900 million tonnes of production. After all, coal production means more energy. If we are stuck up today at 165—although even 165 is good, we can pat ourselves—but that much energy will not be produced. Same is true about steel. As far as power is concerned, every one knows that without power, no agricultural or industrial growth can come about. The greatest need today is energy. How will this energy come about if you do not have the resources and, for resources, unless there is basic growth—that is what I am trying to plead with this House that all this brow-beating—there is no magic wand, the planning Commission or the Finance Ministry or you can go on deficit financing, printing notes—but that will not bring about growth. Growth must be in the form of more production of basic goods. If that has to come about, I plead for a total new work culture which will have to be adopted not only in public sector but in every economic activity in this country, wherever it may be and that work culture must involve result oriented, accountability-oriented, approach. Judge every one by the results. Have four-fold tests. One is authority and the second is, accountability—the person who is given authority must be accountable for the results. The third is continuity. Nowhere in the world in any economy, socialist, communist or capitalist, you find a phenomenon where tenure is judged by the age of the man. Nowhere.

It is a funny country that we are having here. How is age relevant? Is age relevant in Parliament? It is not. But if you say that a man who is the Chief Executive, you must retire him at the age of so and so.

SHRI G.S. MISHRA : It was considered during British time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This was thought by the British Government. You were to be told that you are old enough and to get out. But if you want result, then you must think in terms of getting a man as long as he give results he is with you. The moment he stops giving results you say : Good-bye ! That must be the philosophy. If we adopt this philosophy in our economic activities in

a participatory work culture. You must not treat any one as alien. Right from top management to the worker, it is one family, one team. In a democratic country, you can get work only by a feeling of belonging. You cannot get it by rod. You cannot get it by bullet or by gun. The only way you can get work from our people—and they have shown this again and again—is by creating this feeling of belonging and then your workers in the country, your working class will give you miraculous results. We have seen this in the Coal Sector; we have seen this in Power Sector. I would plead to create this work culture. I know this will affect vested interests. Many of our trade unions do not want a work culture, a participatory work culture. They want only to think in terms of their Unions and the vested interests of their unions. I plead with them to think of the good of the workers first and not of the good of a particular union or a particular political party. I have shown to you. When people think in terms of political parties and politicising, see the loss: one day's strike brings about Rs. 9 crores worth of production loss. Who gains by that? That is why I plead with you to create a feeling of belonging. I want direct participation of the workers in the management—direct.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Even in the Board-level also !

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Everywhere. In the Board-level also.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : We support that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, we are trying for that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is welcoming your suggestion. He is not opposing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are working it out. I have been talking for the last two years. I have talked with everyone. We are finding it out. (Interruptions) I say this because in the ultimate

analysis, we are today having 170 KW hour per capita. See the gap. In spite of the fact, we can be proud. Be proud of what good things we have done. We have increased from 1700 MW to 50000 MW during the last 38 years. The villages electrified when planning started in 1951—you will be amazed—were just 3061. In 1951, only 3061 villages were electrified. Today, nearly 4 lakh villages have been electrified.

SOME HON. MEMBERS Yes, without power...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I know that some of them have not got enough power. What I am saying is that 4 lakh villages have been electrified. See the development. Hardly, 21,000 pumpsets were there in 1951. Today, the pumpsets are 68 lakhs in number.

(Interruptions)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH (Mahendragarh) : You are giving power for one hour in 24 hours...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I myself come to that. Although this is the improvement yet the quality of power—I myself was saying yesterday, while replying to a question, that in the rural areas the per capita availability of power is hardly 40 KW hour per annum. In the whole of the country, it is 170 as against 7000 in the developed countries, on an average. In some countries like Sweden, Canada and USA, it is more than 8,000 or 10,000. How far do we have to go if we want excellence, if we want balanced growth of our whole country? Please imagine. To give so much power which is the basis of growth, particularly to rural areas, how much development will we need? Even to double the present installed capacity, so that instead of 40 kilowatt hour, 80 kilowatts hour may be available to agricultural areas, even for that purpose, for doubling our production, we will need in terms of today's investment—suppose it is 50,000 MW—you will need Rs. 60,000 crores...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Will it be possible during this Century ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : There is nothing to hide from our Members, from our country. If growth has to be brought about...

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : It is better to admit failures also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Mr. Amal Datta, you have come just now. I have been saying about socialism and communism. If growth has to be brought about, it must be done by a totally new work culture to ensure that not a penny that is invested, particularly in public sector where we are expending public money, is wasted. That must be the moral responsibility. That cannot come if we falsely delude ourselves all the time. I want to make it clear. No one has ever said anywhere that we want to privatise the public sector. This word 'privatisation' is a mischievous word. Nobody has ever said that. What we are saying today is, within the framework of our Industrial Policy Resolution. I have just now said. The gap that we are having even in the Seventh Five Year Plan is 10,000 Megawatts and by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan it will be 20,000 Megawatts. How are the resources to be found? This is where we are. As I said, for one megawatt, you require about Rs. 1½ crores. Suppose an 1,000 Megawatt super thermal power station is to be set up, you will need, including transmission, about Rs. 1,500 crores. And we know our Plan resources. The maximum amount has been put for Power, i.e., Rs. 34,000 crores in the Seventh Plan. The Prime Minister stretched all the resources and asked the Planning Commission to give more; instead of Rs. 32,000 crores, he brought it up to Rs. 34,000 crores. But in Rs. 34,000 crores, you can bring in only 23,000 Megawatts. So, the question before the nation today is this. Do we want power or not? If we want power, if you want this gap to be met, from where are you going to get the resources? This is an open question. Resources can come in three ways. One is deficit financing, that is, print notes. Well, that will mean inflation and you do not want that. Or, tax the people. You have tried. You know where the money is. By taxation how much can you raise from the common man? There is unaccounted money. Efforts have been made, raids, etc.,

to get the unaccounted money. You see how much you have got. Allright. What other method can there be? Can you say: those who will invest in this key sector may come and buy Bonds—Indira Patra or any other? After all, what will a man do after generating power? He cannot board it, he cannot steal it, he cannot take it away. It will have to be put for growth. Well, another source is international. The World Bank can give, the Asian Development Bank can give. That we have exhausted fully. Whatever they are willing to give, we are willing to take. Other things can be bilateral. If our NRIs (non resident Indians) are willing to bring their money and invest; should we allow them to do it or not? It is for the House, for this country, for the Parliament to consider; shall we allow them to invest? After all if an investment is made in generation of power, what can a man do with it.

These are the proposals. Bilateral offers are made. Other countries, because of the recession in the West, who are coming with the proposals say that they will come.

One basic principle that we have kept before ourselves is that under no circumstances shall we allow our indigenous capacities to be starved. For example BHEL and your ABL. ABL also is of national capacity.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You have let it go to dogs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You were pleading. As for as our Ministry is concerned, we have said that we are willing to give orders. If BHEL's capacity is to be utilised, from all the plan resources every single pie that is put for us we will place orders with our national sector, BHEL. But I want to ask a question. Can we adopt a dog in the manger policy? If bilateral offer is made, can I tell that bilateral fellow that look, if you want to invest in India you cannot bring your equipment; if you want to invest you must place orders on BHEL? If I were to put that condition, they say all right, then we don't come. So, you don't get resources, you don't get power and then you don't ask me this question.

We cannot do it bothways. Member after member here has been saying that take up this project in Rajasthan, that project in Orissa; for example Ib-Valley, Talcher, Puri, Pallana Lignite, Bakreshwar. Name a State and there are projects like Mettur, Pench etc. I can say that per member there will be a project. (Interruptions)... You must also tell me from where am I get resources to have these projects.

[Translation]

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : When we demand electricity, we also demand that more resources should be made available to the Government.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Are you saying that the Plan resources are not enough to keep BHEL and whatever other units you have got, fully employed ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : They are not enough.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : BHEL has got only 5000 MW...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That is not enough. That is per-annum capacity.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : 5 × 5000 will be 25000 MW in five years. (Interruptions)... Let the Minister reply. It is very confusing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is not confusing.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Very recently we are told that BHEL's capacity is engaged only upto 30% this year. Next year it will be even less unless some further fresh orders come. How this particular state of affairs has come to pass, please explain. Orders have been given galore outside and the BHEL is stalled.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Even upto now 78 to 80% orders have been placed always on BHEL. But BHEL has been created both for Thermal and Hydel power

and for additional capacity. Uptil now they have been able to meet about 3000 and odd MW worth of production. But their capacity of producing more is also increasing day by day. Uptil now, in the last few years of this plan, we have been inducting at the rate of about 3000 MW of additional capacity. But out of all these orders we have been placing, as I said, about 80% on BHEL both from the Central and the State sector. Sir, the question is even if we were to utilise full capacity of BHEL with our own resources we will not have enough resources to keep BHEL itself fully utilised. This is what I am trying to explain. It is not only BHEL but there is ABL also.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Tell us as to what percentage we can utilise.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : For that you come and meet me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt him. Let him proceed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I do not want to dis-appoint Mr. Amal Datta.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow anyone.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will give him all the information that he wants. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not reply to individual members otherwise I cannot conduct the proceedings. Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What is the ruling ? Are we not to speak at all ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is on his legs. He is not yielding. I cannot allow. You can put the questions in the Question Hour. Please do not disturb.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, the hon. Member Shri Shahabuddin was not present right through the speech. He comes at the

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

eleventh hour and just jumps up and asks a question and expects me to reply. He should have sat through. This is not the way to participate. He has not even participated in the debate. Private clarifications will be given privately. (*Interruptions*)

My hon. colleague has answered detailed questions as far as power is concerned yesterday. I am dealing basically with basic policy. Individual matters and individual things can always be dealt with individually. The main thing is how these projects and the power shortage is to be met. As far as the conventional methods are concerned—thermal or hydel—I have said they cost about Rs. 15 crores per MW. So investment resources will have to be found. There is tremendous potential as far as hydel potential is concerned in the Northern region, the Himalayan belt, the North Eastern region and even in South. We have great potential. We could not tap it because hydel plants used to take much longer gestation period—eight to ten years. But with new technology even that has been compressed now. But ultimately again resources will be necessary. As I said bilateral offers are being made for all these projects. Countries are coming forward saying that we will complete the project within five years. But we will also bring our equipment. Naturally nobody comes for charity. Now it is for us as a nation to decide what is in our national interest. I have said that anyone within this country, whether public sector or private sector, if they are willing to bring additionality, if they are willing to raise necessary resources and funds, I am willing to say all right, here is a project, please do it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : But you have rejected one in West Bengal.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I have not... (*Interruptions*) Sir, Bakeshwar is still under consideration. It is not rejected..... (*Interruptions*)...Mr. Amal Datta, do you not want us to safeguard our national interest and get the best offer?..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How much time do you require ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, I will require about 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Okay. Please finish it up.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Why is some time taken, Sir, for deciding a matter like Bakeshwar when bilateral offer is by two countries—one by Soviet Union and another by Japan and there is another country also. Sir, the delay takes place because we want to get the best terms in the national interest. We don't want to be taken for a ride just because somebody said : in a hurry you do something. Then that might mean a loss to our country. So, we are trying to get the best terms and that is why the delay is caused. But look at this attitude. If it is in West Bengal, then all philosophy of communism, socialism, multinational, this, that is kept aside. And pressure is brought that even if it is coming from Japan and America combine, do the project in Bakeshwar. Give it to them; hurry up; do it early. Now what kind of philosophy is this ? India and Indian Government is not going to succumb to this philosophy. Our interest is one pure simple : national interest supreme. Therefore, whatever is in the national interest, we will try to get that. Now this philosophy and this principle must be very clearly understood when people talk of multi-nationals, privatisation and all this glibly without understanding. They must know that what we are doing is within the framework of our Industrial Policy Resolution and socialist philosophy. We are trying to get the resources where we do not have and where we will get power and we will be the masters. So, Sir, this is about the power sector as far as our known fields of thermal and hydel are concerned.

Now I would like to come to non-conventional sources.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about nuclear, Sir ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That is not with me. Sir, I have said that through the conventional sources, if we get resources and from where we should get, if we can, we will get more power. But, Sir, the future of the solution to the problem of energy really lies in a country like ours in what I would call 'Prakritik Urja, (natural

energy). They call it non-conventional energy. I would, in fact, say that that is the natural energy source. Surya, plenty of Sun is blessing this earth. Then wind power all along our coasts and also on the Himalayan heights. There is enough wind power. If we can use that, nothing like that. If we can use bio-mass and bio-gas, we would be able to maintain the ecological balance also. We have shown that by examples. In fact, I want to plead with this House. Up till now, somehow we have been so much taken away by conventional things; unfortunately, in the Planning Commission or elsewhere enough emphasis and attention is not given to this very important source. You will be glad to know that on an investment of hardly Rs. 238 crores in the last three years, only in terms of fertilizers, and that too the organic fertilizers, and fuel, the gas, we have saved about Rs. 230 crores worth of fertilizer and fuel. See the value of it. Particularly in a village where conventional energy power has not reached, the best way of getting power is through the non-conventional sources. About the popularity of that, I said yesterday how it has become popular, the improved chulhas, biogas plant, bio-mass. In the North-East region in Lokata lake hyacinth grows at a very great speed. It can be an excellent material for bio-mass. If bio-mass bagasse, rice husk etc. can be used for producing energy through gasifiers, you will have not only energy at the local spot, but it will also save costs in transmission etc. And we are trying to see in Rajasthan that a 30-megawatt producing solar thermal centre is established.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : It must be established in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We will see where it is possible.

With the best utilization of photovoltaic and new developments that are taking place in the non-conventional sources of energy, development in the tidal and other sectors, if a real break through comes through amorphous silicon and the solar system, I think, it would revolutionize our rural areas. That alone is the real hope and I am confident that our scientists will rise to the occasion. I plead with this House.

You have given only Rs. 100 crores for non-conventional sources as against Rs. 34000 crores for the conventional sources. And you want miracles to take place in this Rs. 100 crores! Each urjagram, each integrated energy village, providing biogas, would serve the women-folk, saving their health and eyes. In one day, the medical experts have said, a woman inhales through the chulha about two packs worth of cigarettes. So much damage to the lungs and to the eyes. Apart from that, our poor children have to go wandering in jungle to collect fuel. All this can be avoided. You have only to see what miracle it has brought about in two years in a tribal village like khandia. There is a possibility. But from where can I get the investment? Even if I were to ask this House that instead of Rs. 100 crores, I should be given Rs. 500 crores, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance will ask as to where from they will find Rs. 500 crores. Sir, I am taking the whole House into confidence and I would like to suggest one thing. This programme for rural integrated energy is for rural development. It is meant to bring about rural development. Now, the banks are just giving the money, which as the hon. members know, does not reach the common man. Instead of that, if we can dovetail the programme for rural development, then it can be used for investment in energy whether it be solar panels, or biogas or biomass plants. This alone will change the life pattern. So, I would plead with the House that whenever the hon. members speak on different aspects and deal with different Ministries, if they can give greater attention to get some resources for the non-conventional sources of energy, it will help us. I feel that there in lies the real salvation as far as the energy problem of our country is concerned. So, these are the two fields which I wanted to deal with. As far as other aspects are concerned, every hon. member has raised individual issues...

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : I have asked about a uniform tariff. It is not an individual problem. There is a different rate of tariff in different regions because of which the whole Southern State are suffering.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Let me address myself to this problem. The State Electricity Boards determine the tariff. Every State is free...

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Even the Central generating stations are charging different charges for different regions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Every State has its own tariff. Secondly, when we have different stations in different regions, it will depend upon the cost of generation. There is no national grid as yet. Once we have a total national grid in the country and once we are capable of sending power from one place to different regions, probably this common tariff concept could come about. Tariff has a relation to the cost of production.

One more important point has been raised about the State Electricity Boards. I am personally of the view that in this country electricity to agriculture should be supplied free. I will tell you very honestly that this is my personal view.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I hope the whole Government agrees with your view.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Now, how do we go about it? Shall we make the State Electricity Boards pay for it? Then you will never have the State Electricity Board, or for that matter any other Electricity Board generate even a bit of power resources. With what will they modernise? With what will they expand? So, with a minimum cost of production, we must produce efficiently. Our central stations are producing power with the best PLF. Even in some of the State Electricity Boards like Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Neyveli Lignite Corporation and so on, the plant load factor is one of the best in the world. In spite of it being so, if you were to say that you will not give even their cost of production, what will that board every do then? I made a submission in the Power Ministers' Conference and the State Ministers agreed with that too. As far as the State Electricity Boards are concerned, I told them to pay for their cost plus 3 per cent extra so that they can at least get 3 per cent under the Act. You give

them that. After that, whatever you want to give free, you give them free. If you want to make it up by charging industrialists or high-voltage consumers, higher cost, use that. You charge differentially, but don't make the Electricity Board suffer for it. This is number one.

Secondly, what do the Government do to the State Electricity Boards? They say, we have given you the loans, you pay the interest. Interest must be paid because they are running in losses. Do you know the cumulative losses of the State Electricity Boards in this country? It is Rs. 11,000 crores.

SHRI G.S. MISHRA : Because of bad quality coal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : What are you talking? You have handled coal, you should know better. It is not because of bad quality coal but because of bad management. This is number one. Secondly, the differential. So, therefore, we must, as a policy in the country say to the State Governments, that if you want this tariff should not be different, etc. and that State Governments must not make State Electricity Boards lose because they want to give power at a lower rate to somebody else, this must be done as a national policy and that we must decide it.

As far as supply of coal is concerned, it is good that Mishraji raised this issue. The first thing we did was to improve the quality of coal. As far as ash content is concerned, day by day, the coal in India will have higher ash content. You cannot wish it away. You cannot wash it. Because, it is inbuilt in the structure of the coal. So, we must have boilers which can use higher ash content coal. Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board has proved that they used one of the highest ash content coal and given the best production. So, it is not as if you cannot use the Indian coal to produce very good electricity. As far as extraneous matters are concerned, today, you will see that coal complaints from power stations have come down. It has come from 105 to 10, i.e. from 15 per cent to 1 per cent. So quality is improving.

Sir, one point which Mr. Krishna Iyer has raised yesterday...

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.S. MISHRA : Diesel consumption has gone up. Along with the coal, they use diesel.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As far as output man-shift is concerned...

(Interruptions)

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, you were quoting me...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes. In Tuticorin, as Mr. Krishna Iyer had said here, that in all 35,000 M.Ts. of stones were there. In the State Electricity Boards Chairmen's Conference, I said that if we find those stones, we will bear the cost for that and the coal company will pay for it. But we said, we will send our team there. Do you know what they found? They found during that visit, only 10,574 M.Ts of stones were stacked from October, 1983 to February, 1987 at one place. Out of the total amount of coal supplied, it comes to 0.13 per cent. As a percentage, if you take it as a big tonnage, you cannot carry it on your head. But as a percentage of the total coal, do you want me really to make such a hullabaloo, and make a grievance on it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Give us the team's report?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am giving you the team's report. So, the quality of

coal is improving. We are now ensuring that by the end of this plan, 100 per cent coal will go through the coal handling plant and deshaling, so that in terms of extraneous matter, you will get good coal.

So, in short, these are the efforts that we are making to improve but, as I said, ultimately the basic thing would be that we must improve the performance. The output—manshift which is the lowest in the world in coal, in other sectors, must improve and must be brought on par with the world standards. That alone will bring down the cost of production of coal, and also cost of production of Power, and help us to generate resources in the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Energy to vote. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1988 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 17 to 19 relating to the Ministry of Energy."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1987-88 in respect of the Ministry of Energy voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Energy					
17.	Department of Coal	21,81,00,000	1,98,00,00,000	1,09,02,00,000	9,90,00,00,000
18.	Department of Power	43,26,00,000	2,72,09,00,000	2,16,29,00,000	11,35,18,00,000
19.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	16,92,00,000	61,00,000	80,00,00,000	3,04,00,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now adjourn for Lunch and will re-assemble at 2.20 PM.

13.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Twenty-four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88—
Contd.
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up Discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 44 to 47 relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send

slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. These cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Shri Ananda Gajapati Raju,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts of Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1988, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 44 to 47, relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development."

Demands for Grants, 1987-88 in respect of the Ministry of Human Resource Development submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Human Resource Development					
44.	Department of Education	1,81,83,00,000	8,00,000	10,25,48,00,000	42,00,000
45.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	14,02,00,000	58,00,000	70,11,00,000	2,92,00,000
46.	Art and Culture	22,84,00,000	—	82,91,00,000	20,50,00,000
47.	Department of Women and Child Development	43,80,00,000	—	1,90,97,00,000	—

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.