

71.20 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE. AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT BETWEEN THE PORT AND DOCK WORKERS AND THE MANAGEMENT**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Before I ask the Minister of Energy to reply to the debate, Shri Ravindra Varma to make a statement.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad to in-firm the House that as a result of de-tailed discussions that were held with the representatives of the All India Port & Dock Workers Federation, In-dian National Port & Dock Workers Federation, Port, Dock and Water-front Workers Federation and Water Transport Workers Federation of India on the implementation of the recom-mendations of the Wage Revision Committee for Port and Dock Work-ers, an agreement has been reached today. Such of the Federations es had served strike notices have also agreed to withdraw the strike no-tices served by them and their affilia-tes on different Port authorities and other employers.

I would like to place on record my deep sense of gratitude to the re-presentatives of the Federations for their cordial and cooperative attitude which enabled us to reach an agree-ment and thereby avert a strike in this vital sector of the national eco-nomy. I am sure, the House will join me in expressing satisfaction at the fact that an agreement has been reached with the Federations.

17.22 hrs

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1977-78—  
contd.**

**MINISTRY OF ENERGY—contd.**

**THE MINISTER OF ENGREY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am indeed grateful to all the hon. Members of this august House for the keen inter-est they have taken in the debate on

the Demands for Grants of the Min-istry of Energy and also for the per-ceptive and constructive suggestions that have been made in the course of the debate. Before I respond to the observations made by the hon. Mem-bers, I would like to place before the House a few thoughts that occurred to me with regard to the functioning of this Ministry.

The interest that has been evinced in this debate underlines the im-portance of the energy sector and of power development in particular. Power is one commodity, as the hon. Member, Mr. T. A. Pai, remarked, which we cannot import at will. It is also a basic infra-structure which is upstream of all development and an essential pre-requisite of the sche-mes of integrated rural development that we intend to promote.

There has been understandable con-cern expressed in the House about the power availability position in the country. After all, what is important is that the consumer must get power when he needs it most to fulfil his minimum demands. Despite consi-derable investments which have gone into the power sector, we have today a situation where there are deficits in some States, surpluses in a few and suppressed demand in others. We have to see the situation in the cur-rent perspective as well as from the point of view of future planning. In the three months that I have been in office, I have undertaken a detailed study to see what short-term as well as long-term measures are required to meet the growing need for power. The construction of power projects is a long-gestation activity and there-fore, while pre-planning to meet the future load demand is required, the immediate problem is how to maxi-mise generation from the existing in-stalled capacity.

Here, we have to reduce the num-ber of forced outages that plague power plants in the country and cut down on the time taken for main-tenance as well as rectification of

faults. The health of a power plant requires continuous and careful supervision. It is dependent on a number of factors which require constant attention. While we are fortunate to have large coal reserves in this country, the bulk of it has high ash content and also abrasive characteristics which make efficient power generation difficult. Yet this is the coal which we must use and our equipment manufacturers must try and adapt the design progressively for improved performance even with this quality of coal.

Whenever an outage occurs we have found that the time taken in rectification, whether on the shop floor or on site, is far too long. This causes loss of revenue to the Electricity Board as well as loss of power production. All efforts will have to be made to see that the time taken for repairs is reduced wherever possible. Generation again is affected by the pattern of load in the different regions. Where high peak demands occur in certain parts of the day and low demand at night or there are seasonal peaks and troughs, the optimum utilisation of thermal capacity is adversely affected. Here the development of a proper hydro-thermal mix helps in optimum utilisation of thermal plants. An effective integration of the regional grids also will assist in making available a balanced mix of hydro and thermal capacity. I intend to see that the technical problems that act as a constraint for effective integration of the regional grids are removed, that interstate lines are completed expeditiously, and that a framework of high voltage transmission lines is developed in course of time to form a base for eventually allowing the operation of a national grid.

The problem of generation from existing installed capacity is so important that I have directed that a plant-by-plant review be undertaken of the forced out ages, partial outages and the constraints on output of the plant by the technical experts to diagnose the problems and find urgent

technical solutions. We also face the problem of stabilisation of new sets which have been commissioned, from which full output is not available for long periods of time. It will be necessary for all suppliers of plant and equipment to gear up their organisations to ensure not only delivery on schedule, but a satisfactory performance of the sets which are being commissioned in the country. We cannot reconcile to a lower output than what is possible, when vast regions starve for power. The same is true for ensuring the quality of instrumentation and control arrangements which is the brain in any power station. We must constantly try to improve the quality and performance of our equipment to enable maximum output from existing capacity.

While we have the best technical expertise for operating our power system, where necessary we would be willing to utilise assistance from professional institutions and groups outside the country to supplement and further improve our own efforts. We have some contacts already with an association of power plant owners and operators in West Germany, and the Central Electricity Generation Board of Great Britain has offered assistance in training our instructors and trainers to enable an intensive programme of training in maintenance and operation to be organised in the country. Training, as will be appreciated, has to be a continuous process to catch up with improved technology in modern methods of maintenance and operation. As it is I am happy to note that already the thermal plant utilisation in the country has increased to 56 per cent in recent months from 52 per cent in 1975-76. As the House would probably be aware, a 100 per cent utilisation is never possible, as a certain part of the installed capacity is not available at all times due to the requirements of maintenance and on account of forced outages.

While, as a short-term measure, improved generation is bound to help

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the power position we must also ensure that the time taken for construction of projects, is, as far as possible, reduced. This requires organisational re-structuring, coordination and also the application of management techniques for monitoring and supervision. We have set up a monitoring organisation to review the progress of projects under construction and to see that as far as possible there is no slippage in the construction schedule drawn up. I have also requested the Chief Ministers to ensure that the projects in the pipeline do not suffer for lack of funds or due to organisational deficiencies.

As I see it, the major reason for the current power shortage in most of the States is due to lack of pre-planning and starting on projects in time with adequate funds and with a proper organisation for implementation. We have recently concluded an exercise to estimate the anticipated load growth in different States and Regions by the end of the Sixth Plan, and is estimated that there will be annual growth of at least 10 per cent in the power demand during the Sixth Plan period. I have therefore instructed the Central Electricity Authority to ensure the expeditious technical clearance of economically viable projects keeping in view the deficits that are likely to arise in particular regions. We will also see that new projects are cleared and the construction organisations are geared to the task of implementing them on time. Here, we will need the cooperation of the States to ensure that the funds, as programmed, are made available for project construction and that the organisation is strengthened to meet the challenge of installing new generating capacity of an order far larger than what has been done in the past.

We are preparing an action plan for adding to installed capacity with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in meeting the power demands at

least by the end of the Sixth Plan. Meanwhile, even with our best efforts, there may remain shortages here and there. This will call for prudent utilisation of power and avoidance of waste. Our effort should be to ensure that at least the priority requirements of development, both in agriculture and in industry, as well as the requirements of essential services are fully met. We will need the fullest cooperation of all sections of the country engaged in production, namely, labour, management, our engineers and operators as well as State Governments to see that the available power is utilised in the most efficient and orderly manner. We will need to create a climate of public opinion which will condemn waste of power and which can, with some effort, stagger the demand in a way that the available power is put to the maximum use.

The capital intensiveness of the power sector requires large investment of funds. We are conscious of this difficulty and of the strain that the requirement of power sector places on other claimants for resources from the State Plans. While the bulk of additions to new installed capacity will have to continue to be in the State sector as before, we are helping the States, to supplement their efforts, by considerable Central investments. The three most difficult hydro-electric projects in the country in the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan regions have been taken up in the Central sector. Apart from the high cost of these projects, they require technical expertise of great sophistication and competence to be able to tackle the complex geological problems which are encountered in these regions. We also intend to go ahead with the programme of installation of large thermal complexes at the pitheads of coal for making power available on a regional basis. *Prima facie* feasibility of locating such thermal complexes, popularly known as super thermal stations, has been established for five locations in the Northern, Western, Southern and

Eastern Regions. We intend to expedite the investigations for all these sites and obtain early clearances so that work could be taken up in a phased manner for all these locations. Last year work on the Singrauli super thermal station for the Northern Region has started, and this year we hope to be able to sanction at least two new super thermal stations.

Improvement in power availability is dependent not only on the generation capacity but also on the transmission and distribution network. Unfortunately transmission has so far lagged behind generation not only in terms of financial outlays but also in terms of programmes and physical progress. Even in the Fifth Plan, the financial provision for transmission and distribution is about 40 per cent of the provision for generation. We have not only to expand the transmission and distribution network but also to ensure that transmission losses are reduced to the extent technically possible.

I am also concerned that, apart from shortage of power some areas and the constraints of the transmission and distribution systems, the quality of power supply, especially to the rural consumers, is so unreliable and erratic. We have received complaints of agricultural pumpsets burning out due to low voltage, power not being available at the time when the agriculturists need it most, and of rectification of faults taking an unconscionably long time. I have requested the Chief Ministers of the States to review the power problems in their States with special attention to ensuring stable power supply, and I will be discussing these matters further with the Power Ministers of the States in the very near future. We have also introduced, through the Rural Electrification Corporation, a scheme for systems improvement to ensure that the quality of power supply is made stable and reliable.

The efficiency and improvement of the power sector is dependent very much on the efficient management of the State Electricity Boards. We have proposals under consideration for suitable amendments under the Electricity (Supply) Act for improving the financial working of the State Electricity Boards. While further professionalisation and specialisation would be needed to ensure that the various technical functions of State Electricity Boards are performed with a modern approach to problems and in line with the appropriate technology required, the adaptation of the effective management techniques would also be necessary for successfully discharging the heavy responsibilities which these organisations have to shoulder now. The Electricity Boards together form the largest public sector enterprise in the country dealing in this essential utility. Their management and financial viability is therefore a matter of immediate concern to all of us. Keeping in view the need for having organisations which can construct and operate power projects with a commercial bias in a financially viable manner, we have set up two Central Corporations the National Thermal Power Corporation and the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation to execute and operate Central sector projects. Similarly, for constructing and operating a regional hydro-electric project in the North-eastern region, the North-eastern Electric Corporation has been set up.

While we have to give high priority to the efficient performance of the power sector today, we have also to plan our strategy taking note of the developments in utilisation of alternative sources of energy, based on an over-all Energy policy. I have already shared with the House the information that our objective is oriented to meet the energy requirements of the country in the most economical manner, and give priority to meet the rural energy needs. We have to take note of the resources

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available in the country for pursuing the objective of acquiring maximum self-sufficiency in respect of our energy needs. Against this background, coal will continue to be the major fuel and source of energy for a long period of time.

As regards unconventional sources of energy, I see a great future for bio-gas development which is a programme we want to promote actively and with speed. Research has been undertaken to ensure economy in design so that the use of bio-gas becomes commercially a better proposition through the adoption of community type bio-gas projects.

Harnessing of solar energy is another field which offers possibilities. R&D is being pursued in this field to enable solar energy to be adapted mainly for agricultural uses suitable for Indian conditions. But, by and large, our energy policy has to take note of the situation prevailing in this country in the context of our resource potential.

Sir, whatever be the futuristic options, one thing stands out and that is the crucial role of coal in the energy economy of the nation. I know that in the short time available to me, I cannot do justice to the complexities and commitments of an industry spread over many States from Assam to Andhra Pradesh, which employs 6 lakh workmen and whose turn-over is nearly Rs. 700 crores per annum. But I do wish to take this opportunity to indicate the priorities of Government with regard to this vital industry. I am aware of the sordid legacies which the coal industry inherited at the time of nationalisation. I am also aware of some of the achievements since then, especially the significant increase in the level of production from below 80 million tonnes to a little over 100 million tonnes per annum accompanied by increases in the productivity manifested in the output per man-shift.

Similarly, some advances have been made in the direction of better labour welfare. All this, no doubt, redounds to the credit of the workers and the management of the coal industry. But with my brief acquaintance with this industry, I have come to realise that there are several tasks which are unfinished and several more which have not been taken up at all.

First of all, it is the duty of the nationalised industry to ensure that there are adequate supplies of the grade and kind that the consumers require. For reasons more than one, there is today a sizable stock at the pitheads. As most of you would be aware, a target of 135 million tonnes had been projected to be achieved by the coal industry by 1978-79. This, as the first two years passed, had to be brought down to 124 million tonnes. Even during the year 1976-77, the original target was 109 million tonnes and then it was brought down to 103.5 million tonnes and finally the industry had to rest content with 101 million tonnes. The demand for coal is a derived demand. It was because of the actual demand falling short of the projections in the different sectors of the economy in the last two years that coal production had to be pegged down.

There had been a general deceleration of the economy, notwithstanding the tremendous pride taken by some of my friends opposite in the 'gains of emergency'. We have been able to effect a reduction of nearly 2 million tonnes in the pitheads stocks in the last three months but the situation is still far from satisfactory. What struck me was that in the midst of this plenty I have been confronted by grievances from specific quarters that the supply of coal has not been up to their requirements. On a closer analysis, it came to notice that the availability of steam coal specifically required by the Railways and some of the industries has to be augmented. Apparently, there has not been a

sound harmonising of the production efforts with the precise qualitative requirements of the different sectors. It has now been impressed upon the coal industry that unless it has the requisite resilience and responsiveness, one of the basic objectives of nationalisation would not be fulfilled. Steps have already been initiated to reclaim steam coal from the stocks of appropriate grades of coal to launch special production drive of the required type of coal, to regulate the crushing of steam coal in selective collieries and to strictly enforce separation of steam from slack coal during loading. I am sure all these measures will have a salutary effect.

Another area of priority is the supply of adequate coking coal for the steel plants. The paucity of coking and good quality coal resources have been highlighted in various forums from time to time. This has been a cause of anxiety to those planning for large tonnages of steel to be produced in the coming years. One of the basic objectives of nationalising the coking coal mines was to introduce scientific development of the coking coal reserves and ensure conservation. It has been estimated that large tonnages of prime coking coal are locked up in barriers underlying rivulets, railway lines, colliery boundaries and surface structures. I am told many of the barrier zones are not even approachable. Millions of tonnes of coal are lying in collapsed areas and in abandoned pillars. In the total plan of reconstruction of the Jharia coalfield, the possibility of adopting opencast mining techniques to extract coal from considerably deeper horizons than attempted so far, is under serious consideration. Should this be feasible, it would help in achieving a much higher rate of extraction from the coal reserves. Added to this is the possibility of salvaging coal locked up in the upper horizons, which was all along considered irrecoverable. These will augment our coking coal reserves to a significant extent apart from improving the safety standards and reducing

the dependence on sand for stowing. In fact, the inadequacy of stowing materials is in itself a matter of serious concern for maintaining the present level of coal output in the Jharia coalfield. Ultimately, opencast mining might also provide a complete answer to the numerous fires raging in the coalfield.

One of the complaints generally relates to the increase in the price of coal since nationalisation. I have gone into this aspect. It is a fact that the major element in the price increase is relatable to the increase in the emoluments of the workers which has been nearly two times. There has also been the effect of inflation on the various other inputs that come into the coal industry. In spite of the price increase, the coal industry has been incurring losses partly because of the belated implementation of the price increase and the lack of provision for depreciation and return on capital. But I have impressed upon the Coal India management that it should be their ceaseless endeavour to devise ways and means to cut down costs at all levels. There can be no alibi for inefficiency and extravagance.

I would also like to take the House into confidence on this occasion about the organizational set up of the Coal India. At the outset having regard to the diverse ownership with widely varying terms of employment that prevailed on the eve of nationalisation, it was necessary to bring about a unified control under one single company. This resulted in the formation of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., to cover the coking coal mines and the Coal Mines Authority which took over the ownership of the subsequently nationalised coal mines. Even then, it was recognised that a single monolithic set-up would not be conducive to efficient administration. As soon as conditions permitted these two companies were merged into a Holding Company under the name Coal India Ltd., the erstwhile divisions getting converted into subsidiary

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companies, with their respective Boards of Management. To bring about the required measure of coordination, the Chairman of Coal India was made the Chairman of the Subsidiary Companies also. We have now decided as a further measure of decentralization and delegation of authority that the subsidiary companies should be headed by full-time Chairman cum Managing Directors. This will strengthen the subsidiary companies who will assume more responsibility and become squarely accountable for their performance. They will not have to look up to the holding company for resolving their day-to-day problems. I expect that the faith reposed in them will be amply justified and I also expect that this reorganization will bring about economies in overhead expenditure and improve the efficiencies of their working.

The development of ancillaries in the medium and small scale sector, both to provide materials to the coal industry and to utilise coal, has not made any significant progress. Hon. Members will appreciate that these ancillaries can provide employment in a large way.

An expert committee has been set up to go into the question of development of ancillaries by the coal industry. On the basis of the recommendations of this committee, the coal companies have been directed to identify the components needed by them and to make an assessment of the available manufacturing capacity of these components. After identifying the areas in which development of manufacturing capacity for these ancillaries is required, the companies will act as promoters of ancillary industries in consultation with the State Governments concerned. The State Governments will be requested to provide the necessary infrastructural facilities and Coal India will provide assistance in determining design and specifications for these items. We shall work in close co-ordination with

the State Governments so as to ensure that the manufacturing capacity for such components where it is inadequate at present is developed in and around the coalfields with the assistance of the State Governments.

We have also taken up the diversification of utilisation of coal. A number of processes are at different stages of development and we have set up a Standing Committee for continuous review of the progress in this field so as to ensure that use of coal as a source of energy in this country gradually increases.

I am deeply conscious of the need to bring about improvements in the safety standards in the coal industry. A reduction in the accident rate comes about as a result of improved safety consciousness among officers and workers, improved equipment and higher levels of skills. We are giving high priority to all these aspects. Training arrangements for those employed in the coal industry are being strengthened and better and safer equipment is being purchased for use in the mines. Although the fatality rate has shown only a slight improvement during this year, there has been a substantial reduction in the injury rate every year since nationalisation. I do believe that statistics are irrelevant where even the loss of one human life is concerned and I would like to assure the House that safety will receive the highest priority from me.

I am aware that the efficient performance of any industry depends on the health and contentment of its workers. While no miracles are possible overnight, I would like to say that the welfare of the workers in the coal industry shall occupy an important place on our agenda. The magnitude of the task in physical and financial terms is stupendous. But we shall undertake the welfare programmes in a determined and phased manner. This will include provision of houses, water supply, medi-

cal and educational facilities and elimination of the evil of moneylending in the colliery areas.

After making these general observations, I will try to just respond to certain remarks made by some of the hon. Members of this House.

Hon. Shri Govindan Nair, hailing from Kerala, was very particular in his speech that the Silent Valley Project is being neglected of late. I do realise the importance of power generation in the State of Kerala. Even though it is in surplus, still there is a lot of potential in that State. Unfortunately, power generation is in the State sector depending on the recommendations not only of the State Electricity Boards but also the State Governments and also other agencies that come in the way. Particularly, with regard to the Silent Valley, as he himself pointed out, the Ecological Team that visited advised against a big project there which will spoil the topography as well as the flora and fauna that are available there in plenty. That is why it is getting delayed. In fact the recommendation was that the Silent Valley Project should not be developed in the interests of preservation of the forest region in that State. However, a review will be made and if further recommendations are forthcoming, we will try to do whatever is possible in that direction....

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:** What about the vast resources of Monazite in Kerala and Tamil Nadu and a fast breeder reactor there?

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:** Unfortunately, that subject is with the Prime Minister.

So I will not be in a position to answer that. I do appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members for developing power generation in the southern region which is chronically defi-

cit in power. Enough attention will be devoted to power generation in that region also.

With regard to the various suggestions made by my esteemed friend Mr. R. Venkataraman in his speech. I would say, I am very grateful to him for the very constructive suggestions made by him highlighting the necessity of certain technical methods that should go along with electricity generation as well as conservation of energy. He suggested various methods by which different forms of energy can be developed in various parts of the country. He has made those observations with his wide knowledge in regard to the power sector and these observations will receive due consideration from my ministry.

Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and other States in the South are chronically deficit in power. That is why the hon. Members from that region even cautioned me.

**श्री उद्गसन :** उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में क्या है ?

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:** So far as the Ministry of Energy is concerned I can assure this House that no parochial considerations will be taken into account. At the same time no region will be neglected. All the areas will receive due consideration from this Ministry.

My hon. friend Mr. T. A. Pai was eloquent in his observations about the management of the Ministry. Many of the ills which I am confronted with today are because of the equipments and also the instrumentation which has gone into these power generation projects. I wish he had devoted enough attention when he was Minister of Industry to see that these industries are streamlined and equipment is sup-



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 plied with high-rated capacity. But whatever might have happened in the past, I am not going to cast any aspersion on the previous Government for the simple reason that there were deficiencies, but I would assure you that this Ministry will endeavour to see that these defects are rectified as early as possible and that the fullest utilisation is brought about in the power generation sector.

Then, Mr. Venkataraman was speaking about the large thermal plants that we are trying to plan in this country. I would assure him that it is not because we want massive power generation units for the sake of prestige that we are planning these big power units. It is because we are now aiming at a growth rate higher than what it was to meet the deficit in power. In that direction when we plan, small power plants may be all right to a certain extent. But, at the same time to keep pace with the growth in demand we have also to plan for larger units.

It is not that we are going to plan for the larger power units indiscriminately without going into technical aspect of it. But, at the same time, we should not also reject the suggestions or any recommendations that might be made by the technical experts in that direction. So, we shall keep in mind both the growth rate that has to be met and also the reliability of power units that we are going to instal. So, it is not a question of prestige; it is not a question of our going in for bigger projects/units just for the sake of bigger units. I do not think we think in that way. We only think in the way of electrifying the entire country, particularly, the rural parts of the country. That is why we are going in that direction.

Sir, with regard to the bigger thermal stations that we are planning, as

I said in my general statement we are trying to undertake five thermal stations out of which already Singarauli in the northern region is being implemented. The other four stations on our list are: Ramagundam, Korba, Farakka and then Neyveli. With regard to Neyveli, it is an integrated project covering the Neyveli lignite second cut mine and also the power station. All these projects are under consideration and, of course, resources permitting, we will definitely take up these projects as quickly as possible as soon as we receive the techno-economic feasibility report.

One more thing which I wanted to bring in here about the grievances of the employees in the Electricity Boards. In fact, it was brought to our notice. I would like to impress upon this House that this is a problem which is mostly at the State level. And Electricity Boards are bodies that are run under the aegis of the State Governments. So, we have done very little in that direction excepting to advise the State Electricity Boards with regard to the wages and other facilities to the workers.

Now, some hon. Members had raised the question of revision of wages of workes in the Electricity industry. While we are conscious of the need for maintaining industrial peace and for ensuring fair working conditions in the electric supply industry, the House will appreciate that the question of revision of wages and the deterioration in the conditions of services of the electricity workers are essentially matters for bilateral negotiations between the electricity workers and the respective Electricity Boards concerned. I shall, however, draw the attention of the Chief Ministers to the problems of the electricity workers in the States and request them to see that these receive their urgent attention. I think this should satisfy the hon. Members who who raised this question both through their letters and through representations.

Then, with regard to coal industry also, the hon. Member Shri Rao was very critical about it as the same is being manned by the present Government. I do not have information to give excepting that all those grievances will be looked into. As regards the workers who have been retrenched because of emergency, we will take every step to reinstate them. But, at the same time, if the workers had been employed by the private unauthorised coal mine authorities, then it will be very difficult for us to reinstate them also unless they are legally employed before nationalisation. That is the problem that has to be gone into in detail and all those problems will be gone into. Even though we have taken over this ministry just three months back, what had been done in the past has to be looked into. I think I shall come to this House again (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-MINISTER: Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I would like to assure this House that on another occasion, I would like to answer all the points raised by hon. Members for which I am not able to reply because of paucity of time.

18.00 hrs.

About DVC, the other coal mines and the electricity projects in Bihar and Bengal, I would like to say, they are receiving the attention of the Energy Ministry. As far as DVC is concerned it is performing to the best possible manner in the power sector and it is distributing power both to Bihar and Bengal.

As regards the other points, Sir, on another occasion I will try to satisfy the hon'ble Members.

AN HON. MEMBER: Please say a word about rural electrification.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, as I have already said the endeavour of this government would be to cater to the needs of the rural people. Already we are moving in that direction. The Rural Electrification Corporation is looking after this aspect and helping the State Governments.

With these few words, Sir, I once again thank all the hon'ble Members who have participated in the debate and made valuable and constructive suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the Cut Motions except Cut Motions 38 and 40 of Mr. A. K. Roy to the vote of the House.

*Cut motions Nos. 15 to 25, 35, 45 to 48, 51, 53 and 55 to 58 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now Put Cut Motions 38 and 40 of Mr. A. K. Roy to the vote of the House.

*Cut motions Nos. 38 and 40 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 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 the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 31 to 33 relating to the Ministry of Energy."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, as regards the other Demands for Grants, I shall put them together.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Sir, I want to say a word. We knew that the other Demands for Grants were not coming up for discussion. Normally, it is the practice, Sir, we could—if we wish—send certain cut motions on these Demands. Unfortunately, the Report of the Ministry of Health has not so far been received by us. I would like to suggest that at least in future we should be given a little more time and the Report should be made available to us in time. Health is a very important subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 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 the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:—

(1) Demands Nos. 17 to 21 relating to the Ministry of Communications;

(2) Demands Nos. 35 to 47 relating to the Ministry of Finance;

(3) Demands Nos. 48 to 50 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;

(4) Demands Nos. 65 to 67 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

(5) Demands Nos. 70 and 71 relating to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs;

(6) Demands Nos. 74 to 79 relating to the Ministry of Planning

(7) Demands Nos. 80 to 83 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport;

(8) Demands Nos. 87 to 89 relating to the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation;

(9) Demands Nos. 90 to 93 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation;

(10) Demands Nos. 94 to 98 relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing;

(11) Demands Nos. 99 to 101 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy;

(12) Demand No. 104 relating to the Department of Electronics;

(13) Demand No. 105 relating to the Department of Space;

(14) Demand No. 106 relating to Lok Sabha;

(15) Demand No. 107 relating to Rajya Sabha;

(16) Demand No. 108 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs; and

(17) Demand No. 109 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President.”

A1  
The motion was adopted.

*Demands for Grants, 1977-78 which were voted by Lok Sabha.*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 30-3-1977		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS</b>					
17.	Ministry of Communications . . . . .	54,34,000	4,27,33,000	1,08,68,000	7,54,67,000
18.	Overseas Communications Service . . . . .	3,59,10,000	2,83,45,000	7,18,21,000	5,66,90,000
19.	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses . . . . .	203,52,45,000	..	407,54,88,000	..
20.	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues . . . . .	54,56,43,000	..	109,12,23,000	..
21.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	..	115,02,67,000	..	231,55,33,000
<b>MINISTRY OF FINANCE</b>					
35.	Ministry of Finance . . . . .	10,28,04,000	..	20,56,09,000	..
36.	Stamps . . . . .	7,82,67,000	38,26,000	15,65,33,000	76,51,000
37.	Audit . . . . .	19,75,00,000	..	39,50,00,000	..
38.	Currency, Coinage and Mint . . . . .	16,11,77,000	8,35,12,000	32,23,54,000	16,70,23,000
39.	Pensions . . . . .	17,78,50,000	..	27,28,50,000	..
40.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments . . . . .	182,48,33,000	..	362,60,94,000	..
41.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . . . . .	59,81,33,000	155,32,73,000	112,59,75,000	289,58,83,000
42.	Loans to Government Servants, etc. . . . .	..	19,33,33,000	..	38,66,67,000
43.	Department of Revenue and Banking . . . . .	2,22,19,000	38,33,49,000	5,47,75,000	76,66,98,000
44.	Customs . . . . .	8,92,94,000	..	18,57,86,000	..
45.	Union Excise Duties . . . . .	15,89,20,000	..	31,78,39,000	..
46.	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax . . . . .	14,77,60,000	..	29,55,21,000	..
47.	Opium and Alkaloid Factories . . . . .	24,69,87,000	24,50,000	5,42,68,000	48,99,000

1	2	3	4	5
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE</b>				
48. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare . . . . .	28,17,000	..	56,34,000	..
49. Medical and Public Health . . . . .	38,85,35,000	19,31,41,000	76,40,14,000	38,62,82,000
50. Family Welfare . . . . .	43,38,28,000	4,67,000	64,15,06,000	9,33,00
<b>MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING</b>				
65. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . . . . .	27,95,000	..	54,91,000	..
66. Information and Publicity . . . . .	6,62,44,000	27,57,000	11,84,87,000	55,13,000
67. Broadcasting . . . . .	19,55,04,000	8,53,59,000	38,33,09,000	14,85,17,000
<b>MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS</b>				
70. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs . . . . .	4,43,60,000	..	8,87,20,000	..
71. Administration of Justice . . . . .	12,56,000	..	25,11,000	..
<b>MINISTRY OF PLANNING</b>				
74. Ministry of Planning . . . . .	2,70,000	..	5,40,000	..
75. Statistics . . . . .	4,48,70,000	..	8,56,89,000	..
76. Planning Commission . . . . .	2,25,75,000	..	2,89,60,000	..
77. Department of Science and Technology . . . . .	6,92,55,000	55,00,000	13,28,54,000	1,13,00,000
78. Survey of India . . . . .	6,24,57,000	..	12,43,43,000	..
79. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research . . . . .	17,17,09,000	..	33,09,19,000	..
<b>MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT</b>				
80. Ministry of Shipping and Transport . . . . .	99,24,000	..	1,98,47,000	..
81. Roads . . . . .	30,80,99,000	32,68,04,000	57,61,97,000	57,86,08,000
82. Ports, Lighthouses, and Shipping . . . . .	10,58,01,000	72,72,88,000	21,16,03,000	139,13,75,000
83. Road and Inland Water Transport . . . . .	20,78,000	2,85,53,000	41,57,000	3,98,20,000

1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION</b>					
87.	Department of Supply.	8,14,000	..	16,28,000	..
88.	Supplies and Disposals	2,54,58,000	..	5,06,15,000	..
89.	Department of Rehabilitation	8,41,75,000	3,17,76,000	16,71,00,000	6,25,53,000
<b>MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION</b>					
90.	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	18,70,000	..	37,40,000	..
91.	Meteorology	5,75,05,000	1,23,45,000	11,05,73,000	2,31,55,000
92.	Aviation	8,28,34,000	12,60,52,000	14,82,69,000	19,84,04,000
93.	Tourism	1,54,82,000	2,61,67,000	3,09,63,000	2,73,35,000
<b>MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING</b>					
94.	Ministry of Works and Housing	41,80,000	..	83,61,000	..
95.	Public Works	21,49,55,000	9,80,26,000	42,99,11,000	15,57,23,000
96.	Water Supply and Sewerage	1,00,37,000	..	42,00,74,000	..
97.	Housing and Urban Development	4,39,22,000	11,10,75,000	8,78,44,000	20,21,49,000
98.	Stationery and Printing.	10,51,73,000	..	21,03,46,000	..
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY</b>					
99.	Department of Atomic Energy	16,96,000	..	33,91,000	..
100.	Atomic Energy Research Development and Industrial Projects	21,95,70,000	31,71,41,000	43,91,41,000	61,92,81,000
101.	Nuclear Power Schemes	13,92,89,000	19,34,68,000	26,52,77,000	33,76,00,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS</b>					
104.	Department of Electronics	2,82,33,000	1,48,43,000	5,64,67,000	2,96,85,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF SPACE</b>					
105.	Department of Space	12,99,72,000	2,91,61,000	25,99,45,000	4,12,22,000

1	2	3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION</b>					
106.	Lok Sabha	1,54,10,000	..	3,02,35,000	..
107.	Rajya Sabha	65,45,000	..	1,30,91,000	..
108.	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	6,43,000	..	12,87,000	..
109.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	1,88,000	..	3,75,000	..

18.06 hrs.

**APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL,\***  
1977

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78 be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78 be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 14-7-1977.

†Introduced / moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.