

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Just listen. I am not starting a discussion on this topic again

.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. Please sit down. I am not giving permission for a discussion again.

[English]

The feelings of the House will be conveyed to the Prime Minister.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : ... (Interruptions) After satisfying the Members, he can do anything. But he has to come. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA (Outer Delhi) : If the clarification is given tomorrow then the discussion would become infructious. If the discussion is held today, the clarification is made he could justify the appointment. He could have made the appointment thereafter. Our sentiment have been conveyed to him but if he makes the appointment and later gives a clarification what purpose will it serve.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Speaker had directed that if it is convenient for the Prime Minister, he should give a statement at 2.00 clock today. I spoke to him. He has got a appointment. He said that he would make a statement at 12 O'clock tomorrow. The feelings of the House would be conveyed to him if the chair so desires. I would convey whatever direction is given by the Chair.

[English]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : The Leader is very clear.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : When the Prime Minister has conveyed that he would give his clarification at 12.00 noon then I think we should close this chapter.

[English]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : We are not questioning the authority and competence of the Prime Minister. We are not questioning the authority of the Prime Minister. We are simply conveying the mood of the House and the sentiments that we have expressed today on a very serious issue and that matter should be taken into consideration.

[Translation]

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : Why is Prime Minister not coming? (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Dausa) : My colleagues, we can convey the feeling to the Prime Minister and let us not bring the Prime Minister's office, the institution, to that degree that we give him instruction..... (Interruptions). We have expressed our feelings. I do not know what has been raised. But what has been raised is that the feeling should be conveyed and not beyond that. Let us not go on record that the Prime Minister should not appoint, the Prime Minister should not select any OSD. It is totally the prerogative of the Prime Minister of the country. If we do not believe a Prime Minister, then why do you elect your Prime Minister? This is certainly against the institution. We should not do that.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Please convey our feelings to him. Though it is his prerogative, yet our sentiments must be conveyed. It would be better if he makes the appointment tomorrow after the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The issue be closed now. It is not necessary for me to say what are the feelings of the House on this matter. There feelings should be conveyed to him.

14.10 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 1997-98 -- DEMANDS FOR GRANTS - contd..

[English]

SHRI I.D. SWAMI (Karnal) : Sir, I was referring to the position on coal-mining side. But before I come back to coal, I would like to mention about another proposal of the Government since the Ministry has proposed a capacity addition of about 12000 M.W. by way of the Naphtha based power plant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, please take your seats.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Naphtha based power plant is a very costly affair and without caring for its impact in the form of huge cost which would ultimately be borne by the consumer, I think, this proposal of the Government is really very ridiculous. As far as I know it is really amazing and astonishing that no other country in the world so far - the developing world, the most developed countries none of them - as far as my knowledge goes has opted for Naphtha as fuel for power plants so far. I do not know under what circumstances this Government has taken the decision to have a proposal for a Naphtha based power plant. If it is only a wish, a pious wish, then it is all right.

Again I am reminded of an Urdu couplet:

"Ye aarzoo bhi badi cheez hai magar hamdam
Visaale yaar fakat aarzoo ki baat nahin".

This cannot be only a wish of the Government that they want to have a Naphtha based power plant whereas the fuel is so costly. The impact on the consumers would be very heavy and nowhere in the world has it been tried so far. This was one point about Energy I had missed in the morning.

Now, I would like to say something about coal. In the field of Science and Technological Development in the Coal Sector, the Eighth Plan allocation for Science and Technological Development was about Rs. 87 crore as against the provision of planned allocation only Rs. 21.19 crore were utilised. I fail to find any logic why the Budget Estimates for Science and Technological Development Projects have been kept now at Rs. 9.87 crore which is even below the proportionate requirement during the 9th Plan period.

In the Research and Development Sector, the Eighth Plan provision which will have a very direct and immediate commercial application, no steps have so far been taken by the Government as the Budget Estimates for 1996-97 have been revised from Rs. 14.60 crore to only Rs. 6 crore.

Coal India Limited's outlays for the year 1996-97 have been revised downwardly again from Rs. 2,143 crore to Rs. 1,311 crore, thereby showing a decrease of 45 per cent of the Budget Estimates. The net budgetary support has also been slashed down to Rs. 50 crore from Rs. 100 crore during 1996-97. I do not know how Coal India will raise the internal and external budgetary resources as budgeted since there is no budgetary support available for Coal India Limited in the Budget of 1997-98. Furthermore, the Government and the Coal companies have failed to invest in the Coal Projects as envisaged in the Plan outlay for 1996-97.

It seems no serious exercise has been done so far against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 1,805.73 crore for mining. The Revised Estimate has been decelerated to Rs. 1,111.33 crore during 1996-97. The Actuals of 1995-96 for mining purpose were Rs. 1,361.34 crore. On the demand side, I also find that no concrete efforts have been made to meet the coal demand as envisaged during the Ninth Plan.

There is a reduction in the import duty on coal from 85 per cent in 1994-95 to 20 per cent in 1996-97. Indian coal is almost out of competition in the eastern coast. That is very obvious. It is very near to getting outpriced in the western region also because of the import duty on coal which has been decreased from 85 per cent to 20 per cent in 1996-97. I feel the further reduction of import duty by 10 per cent which has been now proposed in 1997-98. Budget will adversely affect the domestic coal industry because the imported coal is not subject to any direct taxation in other countries.

About captive mines, I would like to point out that there is a need for ensuring that these captive mines earmarked for the specific purpose, namely thermal power stations,

steel industry, etc. should be treated as assets and solely be used for the designated purposes. I am told a private company was given a captive mine about two years back without signing of any P.P.A. and they were supposed to produce only steel and power. But nothing has been done so far in that direction and they are only using this captive mine for their own benefit, for their own business. This sort of thing should be immediately stopped. Then only we can improve the condition in the coal sector.

There is a need for stepping up of quality control measures also so as to ensure production of high quality coal with low ash contents. Various user industries are worried because the coal companies are not maintaining proper grade and quality of coal which resulted in mounting of coal sale dues also. We have an example for this in Haryana itself. Our thermal plant at Panipat has suffered many a time because of bad quality of coal that was supplied to the plant.

I would like to speak a word about the atomic energy also. In the atomic energy sector, the position of outlay is also dismal as it is observed that the actual expenditure during 1995-96 over the budgeted amount has been reduced to as much as Rs. 453.59 crore. The shortfall in the expenditure to the extent of Rs. 342.62 crore is attributable to non-realisation of internal and extra budgetary resources as envisaged in the Plan Budget. A net amount of Rs. 110.97 crore was not expended by the budgetary support component under the two grants, that is Grant Number 88 for Atomic Energy and Grant Number 89 for Nuclear Power Schemes. This is the fate of our atomic energy sector. You look at the inability of the Department of Atomic Energy to utilise the budgetary resources provided under the two Grants.

Furthermore, I find the shortfall in expenditure, shown as 'savings' in the grants are indicative of poor budgeting or shortfall in performance. That is about atomic energy.

I would like to say a word about the nuclear power sector. There was an Eighth Plan proposal and in the year 1988 it was decided to produce 10,000 M.W. of nuclear power by the turn of the century. Even the required equipment was imported at a cost of Rs. 1,500 crore. But during the reform period, that is, starting from 1990-91 to 1995-96, this target was scaled down to 5,000 M.W. and then to 2,820 M.W.

This is the position about nuclear power.

During the reform period, as it would be seen, there has not only been a drastic reduction of production in crucial area of infrastructural development, but it has also dealt on a crippling blow to the scientific and technological potential of the country. There is a natural linkage between human resource development and infrastructural development. The young scientists and technologists are not getting adequate opportunity for the expression of their talent and upgradation of their skills through practical

[Shri I. D. Swamy]

work. A large number of promising scientists and technologists are either migrating or sulking with anger and frustration. Can they expect any better future from such a reform process, that is the question.

Those who merely flaunt the figures of growth rate ignore all the imbalances and contradictions that are being created by the reforms. Nor do they take into account the quality of life that is being generated. They forget that a wrong kind of growth is worse than no growth at all. Reading between the lines of the latest Human Resource Development Report of 1996, it should be clear that during the reform period, that is, 1991-96, the nature of the India growth has been jobless, useless and futureless. That is the crux or conclusion drawn if we read this Human Resource Development Report in between the lines.

The Eighth Plan proposals for the nuclear power sector were based on an ambitious programme of achieving a nuclear power capacity of 77,000 M.W. by 2002 A.D. Advance action was initiated for procurement of critical long delivery equipment for projects to be taken up in future. During the Eighth Plan, as against a capacity addition, of 1,100 M.W. envisaged from on-going projects, namely, Kakrapar Units 1 and 2 of 220 M.W. and Kaiga 1 and 2 of 220 M.W. and Rajasthan 3 and 4 of 220 M.W. each respectively, the actual addition has been only 440 M.W. from Kakrapar and the balance 660 M.W. from Kaiga and Rajasthan is slipping to the Ninth Plan. A serious note may be taken about the wide disparity between the Eighth Plan proposals and the approved outlay and also the meagre budgetary support provided to the nuclear power sector during the Plan period as well as the shortfall in achieving the capacity target for the Plan period. There are serious deficiencies in the planning for nuclear power sector.

The overall scenario of non-conventional energy sources is also not impressive. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources have presented Demands for Grants to the tune of Rs. 341.88 crore for the year 1997-98 as against Rs. 246.69 crore (Actuals) in 1995-96 and Rs. 335.90 crore (Budget Estimate) of 1996-97. I am constrained to bring to the notice of this House that the shortfall in the utilisation of Eighth Plan outlay is due to shortfall in the funds allocated to the Ministry. It is observed that there is no noticeable achievement in the case of renewable Energy Parks, no improvement in Solar Photovoltaics programmes, no improvement in Wind Pumps and Aero-Generator/Hybrid System etc. The small hydro programme in the Eighth Plan were to the tune of 200 M.W. of SHP projects, which also included the private sector. But the projects actually commissioned during the Eighth Plan amount to only 63 M.W. The projects to an extent of 253 MW capacity have been sanctioned during the Eighth Plan, but sanction alone will not do.

There is no scope for sluggish effort since the country can tap immense resources, immense potential of hydel, solar and wind energy in which we have enough of resources so as to make a very big contribution to the development

and growth of the nation. We must have a national energy policy, which should not only include power, coal but atomic energy as well as nuclear energy. We must become self-reliant and self-sufficient not only in the production of foodgrains but even in the production of energy. It may be coal, it may be power, it may be atomic power or nuclear power.

There is a natural connection between human resources and natural material resources.

[Translation]

Where are we heading for? While concluding I would like to submit that this Government is going out of the way and depending too much on foreign countries in energy, power and atomic energy sectors. We are appealing them to invest in our country at any cost. The Government is ready to make any compromise and is ready to enter into agreements at any cost. This is a dangerous trend. This reveals our lack of self-confidence. We do not want either Bill Gates or Rupak Mardok. We only want a Government which is alive to the problems of people and a bureaucracy which can promote technology. We should use our indigenous technology in all sectors whether it is launching of satellite or energy or atomic energy or power sectors. Even Gates and Mardok would lag way behind if we do it. We can spread education and provide employment to lakhs of our youth we can connect the rural people with network and provide them electricity. We can devise ways in our country where people do not have to face drought, floods or earthquake. We can make use of technology to promote our creative mind. If we do not act in this manner, our precious wealth, our hard working people and our hard earned money would flow to other countries. People of our country would go to other countries in search of jobs every year. Our wealth would flow to countries known for black money. The Government may said travel agents or people involved in Hawala scandal but it would not be able to control the situation. Government would not be able to check the tendency of flow of this wealth to other countries. Unless we are able to make India self-dependent and self sufficient, this trend would not stop and it would continue.

[English]

SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I need not emphasise the importance of energy for the economic development of the country. Without power and energy we cannot move an inch forward on the path to progress and prosperity. That is why, in the erstwhile Soviet Union when they were united and achieved tremendous progress, it was attributed by their leader Mr. Lenin to electricity and power together with the people's power. That is what had made Soviet Union so prosperous.

While participating in this debate on Demands for Grants of three Ministries and one Department, viz., Ministries of Power, Coal and Energy and the Department of Atomic Energy, I tried to find out and pick up something from the papers.

From the relevant papers supplied to us, I wanted to speak something in support of these Demands. But I am sorry to say that I could not locate these good features that normally should have been there.

We are now scrutinising the Demands of these three ministries and the Department. So, I would first come to power. Power is the yardstick or the basis for determining our prosperity and our development. In the power sector, during this one year, there is a reduction in the plant load factor, compared to the previous year. The overall plant load factor in the previous year was 63 per cent, and it has come down to 62.5 per cent now. But in a meeting of the Chief Ministers, probably held in the month of September, 1996, a strong decision was taken to improve this PLF.

At the time of Independence, the amount of energy or power that was being generated in our country was less than 2,000 MW. Today, it has gone up. That way, we have covered a long distance. It is around 90,000 MW. One year before, it was 83,000 MW. Of course, the records are not up-to-date. But if you add another 5,000 MW or 6,000 MW, then it will be somewhere around 86,000 MW.

What is the per capita availability of power in our country and how does it compare with the developed countries? In developed countries, for instance, in the United States of America, the per capita availability of power is 10,000 KWH. In Canada and Sweden, it is still higher; it is around 12,000 KWH. In some developing countries, it is about 1,000 KWH. But coming to India, the scenario is precarious and miserable. It is only 316 KWH. Seven years before, during 1988-89, it was around 200 KWH. There is an increase, but we have to cover a lot of ground in the days to come. We have to strive very hard in this area of power generation to industrialise our country and to give minimum comforts or amenities to our people.

What is the growth rate? The other day - this discussion on the Demands for Grants is a part of our budgetary process - while replying to the discussion on the General Budget of this year, our distinguished Finance Minister, who was much sought for after a few days of political trouble - anyway, he is back in his seat, in his office - said that the economic growth rate is around seven per cent. Yesterday or the day before, we were very happy when the Prime Minister himself has expressed that there are possibilities of achieving eight or nine per cent economic growth rate. When this is the position, what is the growth rate in the power sector? In the power sector, the growth rate is around 3.8 per cent. This growth rate is the lowest during the last seven years. All the seven years, figures are given in the report of the Standing Committee.

It is the lowest 3.8 per cent minus growth. Again, 5.4 per cent minus growth is in hydel sector. Again, coming to rural electrification, Kutir Jyoti, Dalit Harijan Basti programme, under all these items, there is a shortfall in the target for energy. We are below the target. This is up to February. If it is less than 50 per cent upto February and if

they do it 100 per cent in March, then naturally we will have a suspicion about it. Of course, there are instances of villages in my constituency which without having been electrified have been shown on record as being electrified! There are such cases. The bureaucracy is capable of showing such a false picture. This is the scenario.

The Eighth Plan is over. In the Eighth Plan, originally the target was fixed at 48,000 MW power generation. Later on, it was shown as 30,000 M.W. But what is the actual achievement? It is 16,200 MW which is 53 per cent. You know how important infrastructure is in respect of power. The observation in regard to this "As a result, there has been no major progress in this regard. Moreover, The Committee note that the Ministry of Power have not attempted with suitable correction and they feel that for power sector, Eighth Plan was a failure of anticipation, planning and imagination." It is a total disappointing performance. It is one of dismal performance. We want the Government to continue. But let them perform. We want the Government to perform, to do something, just not to continue, but to do something in all these sectors so that the country moves forward.

In the Ninth Plan, we have a projection of power generation to the tune of 57,000 MW. One MW of power needs Rs. 4 crore today. Seven years before, in 1988-89, when last we debated Energy Ministry demands, it was Rs. 1.25 crore. Now, Rs. 2,28,000 crore is our total requirement. The Hon. Minister is very knowledgeable. From which source are they going to get this amount? I need to be enlightened on this point. Out of Rs. 2,28,000 crore, they have set apart Rs. 27,000 crore for public sector. What is the money for this year's budget? Against this background, it is not more than Rs. 20,000 crore, they have set apart Rs. 27,000 crore for public sector. What is the money for this year's budget? Against this background, it is not more than Rs. 20,000 crore to Rs. 24,000 crore. I do not find any way of getting this amount. Government, of course, is pinning hopes very much on private sector participation in a big way.

This is not the first time that we are optimistic about their performance and participation in the power sector. Another former Power Minister is sitting here. We have been toying with the idea since 1991-92 and even earlier also. I remember that in 1987, when I was participating in a similar debate on the Demands for Grants of the Energy Ministry, I had also advocated the private sector participation because so much of money is needed. Just for the sake of criticism, we are not supposed to criticise here. Where from this money will come? Definitely, the Government of India is not in a position to arrange, mobilise and provide such huge funds. So, naturally, we have to look towards the private entrepreneurs and the multinationals also. But it is not at all encouraging. Barring the Enron and one or two projects here and there, nobody else is coming forward. The Government has to do some heart-searching and introspection in this regard. Simply saying that the private sector will come forward and we will mop up resources from

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

the private sector will not help matters. This is not going to happen.

There are also many aberrations which need to be corrected. I have told about the hydel projects. What is happening? Out of the estimated production of 80,000 megawatt of power, what is the percentage of power that is generated now? There should be an ideal mix of the two. It should be a mix of hydel and thermal power. Of course, we should have something from the nuclear power area and non-conventional energy sources. In respect of non-conventional sources of energy, we have just made a modest beginning in that sector. But earlier also, the hydel power generation was to the extent of two-third capacity and thermal generation was to the extent of one-third. According to the Committee, it should be 60:40, that is, thermal power should be to the extent of 60 per cent and hydel, 40 per cent. The gestation period is much more longer in respect of hydel projects. Of course, from the point of view of pollution and environment, hydel power is better. The positions that thermal power generation accounts for 70 per cent and hydel power generation is only to the extent of 26 per cent. There is thus a growing imbalance in this sector. What is the result of that? The result of that is that in the North-Eastern States and the Eastern States, our position is miserable. We experience the difficulty in respect of peak load, non-peak load and base load. All these problems are there. Also, that affects the PLF.

About Talcher, we do not have proper distribution system. We do not have transmission lines. We do not have a National Grid. What is the position of Delhi, which is the Union Capital? Whether it is official or non-official information, the fact is that there is power cut in Delhi; it may not be there in the VIP areas. But what about the reports that we are getting from the *bastis* and from other areas? In old-Delhi areas, there is power cut and for six or ten hours, people are not getting power. This is the situation even in Delhi. The situation is ironical. It is quite contradictory. In Talcher, in my constituency, we have a Super Thermal Power Plant which is not working to the optimum capacity because there is no arrangement to tap power.

There is a coal-field called the Lingaraj Coal Mine. A huge amount of coal is dumped there. Of course, it is pit-head coal. This is the aberration. There is no proper planning. There is power famine in some areas. There are some power plant which are kept idle, which are not working to the optimum capacity. This calls for corrective measures. The hydel power sector and all these things need a comprehensive study. There should be improved transmission and distribution system. We have to think how to produce more, how to generate more. The budgetary support has got to be increased. Again, I am sorry to point out here that the budgetary allocation is being reduced in respect of the thermal sector, in respect of transmission and distribution sectors. Everywhere, in these areas, the

allocation is less and less. That is why the problem is there.

Now, I am coming to renovation and modernisation programme.

Sir, In other countries, they have 75 per cent Plant Load Factor. In our country also, there are certain projects and power plants which are working at 90 per cent PLF or even 100 per cent PLF. For example, Birla's Hindustan Aluminium Plant near Singrauli has more than 100 per cent PLF. The Committee has visited there and found that it had more than 100 per cent Plant Load Factor.

So, if there is one percentage scale of improvement in Mega Watt, there can be an improvement in PLF upto 10 per cent. And, if 10 per cent improvement in PLF is there, 7000 to 8000 megawatts additionality of power will be there.

Sir, about the transmission and distribution losses, I would submit that ours is one of the highest percentage in the whole of the world. It is more than 22 per cent in India. In Japan these losses count for only five to six per cent. Though we cannot compare ourselves with Japan but in India, it can reasonably be reduced to the level of say 12 per cent or something like that. If we can bring down the transmission and distribution losses by 10 per cent, more than 8,000 megawatts of additionality of power will be there by which Rs. 60,000 crore will be saved. We can do so just with the improvement without going in for new plants.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : I am only beginning, Sir. Kindly give me some time. Now, I would say pointedly.

Similarly, the coal sector is there and other sectors are there which are very important. That is why I say more budgetary support is required for them.

About the Power Purchase Agreement with NRIs, there is some stalemate. We do not have any clear-cut policy. Guarantee and Counter-guarantee questions are there and there is some uncertainty. So, let the Government apply its mind in this regard. Whosoever entrepreneur are interested, the Government should discuss with them about the power plants, tariff etc. If they also arbitrarily fix the tariff which will not be economical, who will purchase power from them? That is why, I say that these are very serious matters which we have to address to. We are also aware of the fact that the power cut is there. The hydel mixture, R&M and TD losses are there.

About the Eastern India and the North-Eastern India, they need a greater and immediate attention because on 14th and 15th an Electric Power Survey was undertaken. The officials say that there was no demand, low demand, etc., which is not correct. Both these reports are different. What they say now is also something different.

About the fuel policy, we do not have an integrated fuel policy. Sometime we are depending on naphtha. Nowhere in the world, there are the power projects which are depending on naphtha. That is very costly. By using naphtha, it will be a drain on our foreign exchange also. I am sorry to say that I was pained that day while listening to the Hon. Finance Minister's reply. He said, "We are concerned with growth rate and we have comfortable position with regard to foreign exchange. Well, whatever we need, we can import that way. He gave an example of wheat import of two million units. But I am very sorry to say that it is not our perception of self-sufficiency. He too tried to pronounce his perception of self-sufficiency. If you have money you can do anything. Yes, you can bring fertilizers, you can bring food, wheat or rice with money but can you bring power? Can you import power from America? Can you import power from Australia or from any other country? Without power nothing is going to happen.

That is why, I say that topmost priority has got to be given to the power generation. When I say about power, naturally, coal, etc., is also included there. We know coal is the primary source of our energy in our country.

I would come to the distribution part. When the country went in for rural electrification, the target fixed was to cover three thousand villages under it. But that also has not been achieved. The target for Kutil Jyoti, Harijan Bastis, Dalit Bastis has been brought down, revised downwards. If we do not provide power even to far-flung areas, people become conscious of it and they will not tolerate it. They will also not tolerate the regional imbalance, if it is not contained and if it keeps growing in our country. National integration is something that we cherish the most. I am afraid, even that will be threatened if we do not provide power to far-flung Adivasi areas. When we Members of Parliament visit those areas, they ask us as to whether they are not Indians, whether they have not got freedom, whereas elsewhere about one kilometre away there is power and people are enjoying electricity, why is it that they are deprived of it. They are not getting power.

Now with change in the attitude and with this New Economic Policy there is some reform. But the condition of the State Electricity Boards is very-very miserable. The Rural Electrification Programme is now going on a commercial basis. When this is the case, some villagers approach us and argue that some developed villages have got power, but theirs is a question of hilly area and the tribals are living far from the Jungle Bastis, if we say that unless it becomes commercial, unless fifty or sixty subscribers do not come forward we will not give them power, where is the social justice. Is it social justice? Naturally it is not.

We have got a seven point Minimum Needs Programme adopted in the Chief Ministers' Conference. This Government takes credit for that. Let power be added, let electricity be added to it as the eighth minimum need and then we can subsidise this programme and see that power

reaches every nook and corner of the country because without power we cannot give the minimum comforts, the minimum amenities and the minimum taste of development of all those people in interior areas, in hilly and jungle areas.

Now I come to the question of disinvestment. In some public sector organisations disinvestment is taking place in a very funny manner without the knowledge of the Power Ministry! NTPC, Grid Corporation have been included in that list and some disinvestment programme is going on there. But they do not know it. In the Committee also this matter was examined and the Secretaries said that it is taking place without their knowledge. NTPC etc. are profit making organisations. Why are they being brought under this?

Since there is time constraint, I will come to coal, of course, with regard to production and productivity there is some improvement. I would like to again refer to the Report of the Standing Committee. In so many areas there is shortage. On the one hand Ministers say here that there is no money and that is why they are trying to enlist or ensure private participation. But on the other hand whatever money is provided under different heads, that meagre money also is not spent. Here again, for science and technology projects and environmental projects in Coal India there is a reduction in the total plan outlay. They have spent 46 per cent less.

This will have an adverse effect on the Ninth Plan. In the Ninth Plan, their provision is around 288 MT.

Today, while participating in this debate I pay tribute to the sacred memory of Madam Indira Gandhi, who took the bold initiative to nationalise the coal sector. There was slotter mining; in certain areas exploitation of workers was going on; there was total disregard to the environmental aspect; and no funds were coming forward from the private industrialists. Due to these four reasons, the nationalisation of the coal sector was called for and Madam Indira Gandhi with the help of the late Kumaramangalam took the bold initiative and got it done. At that point of time, the production of coal in our country was 70 MT; today, it has come up to 280 MT. There is a shortfall of about 20 to 25 MT but in five years' time this would (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Many members of your party want to speak. The total time allotted to your party is 56 minutes.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, one Hon. Member spoke for about one hour. I leave it to you. I am at your mercy. I am trying to be brief. I am only listing out points.... (*Interruptions*).

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

There would be a requirement of 425 MT by the year 2002. Again, there is a stipulation that it should be raised to 550 MT by the end of the Tenth Plan. That is why they do not have enough money.

They speak about the Chari Committee Report. Shri K.S.R. Chari, who was the Secretary in the Department of Coal told Madam Gandhi to nationalise the coal sector. Now, this Chari Committee Report has recommended for privatisation of the coal industry. Of course, there is a demand and there is no money. But there should not be flood gates opened up for funds because when the private trade is coming forward its sole motive is profit. They do not want to spend on environmental improvement; they do not want to employ the required number of people; they do not want to spend money on peripheral development. That is our experience. Where is the guarantee that they will not go in for slotter mining? We know how our bureaucracy functions. We may set up a machinery but there would be no guarantee that there would be no slotter mining.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Member is speaking about privatisation. But I would like to submit that this in order to fill the gap between demand and supply we are reviving private sector.....(Interruptions)

Please do not give it the name of privatisation.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Privatisation is not done. It is just other form of industrialisation. There are public undertaking, CIL and SSCL. Private Indian Companies will also what was the need of bringing foreign company in collaboration with CIL in the joint sector. This could have been done by your agency.

[English]

Give more freedom and autonomy for their functioning and to go to the capital market for raising funds. Let them also approach the IMF and the World Bank and other agencies.

About three to four years ago, we had amended our law to facilitate private sector participation for the purpose of captive mining. Who came forward? Madam Minister, in your reply, kindly tell us how many companies have come forward after the amendment of our law. You have set apart 41 blocks for them.

14.59 hrs.

(SHRI CHITTA BASU *in the Chair*)

Nobody has come forward so far. That is why you would have captive mining and give them more autonomy. At the same time, local problems like degradation of the environment should also be taken care of.

15.00 hrs.

What was the hurry for them to go straight to the Cabinet and get it adopted without getting it debated on the floor of the House, without taking it to the Consultative Committee or without sitting across with the representatives of the coal industry, that is, the representative of trade union? These are public sector undertakings and there should be total transparency in them. Why are they trying to impose something in a hush-hush manner? We appreciate the difficulties that the Government is facing in this sector; but at the same time, there should be transparency and they should take everybody into confidence.

The ghost of Chary Committee is haunting the work force and they are preparing for an agitation. Shri Basudeb Acharia can also inform them if they ask him. That is now haunting everybody. That should be done in a very-very systematic manner; at the same time, with regard to whatever I am mentioning, something can be done, but not in the way they are proposing to do.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please remember the promise that you have made to the Deputy-Speaker.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : I remember it. Now that you have occupied the Chair, it can be renewed!

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, I cannot do that. Please do not expect that from me.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : As in power sector where there is a combination of hydel, thermal and nuclear powers, there has to be such a combination in mining sector for the working of coal mines. There should be a judicious mixture of underground and open-cast mining. There can be a new work force with new voluntary retirement schemes and that can be replaced by the young people. That will enthuse them.

When the land is being acquired for open-cast mining, those people whose land is being acquired are given jobs. I cannot understand why those people are sent underground when the land is acquired for open-cast mining. I have raised this matter in some other fora also. Moreover, the problems of the land oustees are not being treated with the sympathy that it deserves. We should be rather grateful to the land oustees who are losing their lands for our project which is for a national cause. So, their children should be given the benefit of education in the schools of the Coal India Ltd. They should also be given treatment in the hospital of the Coal India Ltd.

The other point is about the Mafia group which operates there. The Mafia activity should be contained everywhere.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR (Begusarai) : What is the definition of Mafia, please tells us.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : I leave it to you. Can I do it better than you? Of course, I cannot give a definition for that better than you. You can explain it.

The next point is about the appointment of transporters. The idea of the Ex-Army persons is good, but they are not seen anywhere near the field. Many of them sell it to somebody else who are oppressing and harassing the local people. This is causing a great deal of resentment in the coal belt. Why are the local people not given preference for this? So, this policy should be reviewed.

Setting up of the Wage Board for the employees in the coal sector is very much delayed and that should be expedited. I think, in other areas, some progress has been made.

As regards Chary Committee report, I would say that to the minimum extent possible, some private participation with some safeguards should be introduced and more Budgetary support to coal industry should be given.

As I said, more autonomy can be given to the joint sector captive mines, in a coordinated manner. There has to be a new work culture with participatory management. Economy must also be observed. Some officers are there sitting in sensitive posts for a decade or for five years, doing anything they like. Why should it be so? There should be a participatory management. Workers participation in management can be very well introduced in coal sector.

I would close my speech by saying one word about the non-conventional energy sources.

We have far-flung areas. We cannot take the electric lines everywhere. Drawing of thermal lines and other lines cannot be done in a regular manner. That will be very-very costly and rather prohibitive particularly when our commercial consideration is weak in the new atmosphere. That is why, we should make the best use of the bright sun-which we have for almost 300 days in many areas the strong wind and other non-conventional sources of energy like wastage from sugar and other municipal wastages. Of course, we have made a very modest beginning which is called Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP). Ten thousand villages was the target to be achieved under this Programme. But whatever little money or fund was earmarked, that could not be spent. Let the Government give some consideration to this effect. Let them be serious about it. In some areas where solar energy is available, once it goes out of order, nobody goes there for maintenance and repairs. That is how, these programmes are not getting popularity.

About atomic energy, we have a Commission but that should be independent. There are risks involved. International standards are there but the same men who

are heading this body are also serving the Ministry. That is why, there are recommendations from different sources that there should be an independent organisation and due impetus should be given to power generation in this sector.

We want the Government to continue but the performance should improve. I believe the Ministers who are there have good intentions. I do not question their intentions. But at the same time, let them critically examine the areas where there are some faults and other grey areas and take the required corrective measures. Let them try their best to see that the results are achieved. Otherwise, the money which we will be giving them here will not be properly spent and there will be wastage. And that will not be a good thing.

With these words, I thank you once again and of course, with reservation, I support these Demands for Grants.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, I will confine myself to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Coal. My party has another speaker, Shri R.R. Pramanik who will speak on the Demands for Grants on Power, Atomic Energy and Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may arrange your time accordingly.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The coal industry was nationalised in 1971 and again in, 1973. At that time, the total production was only 78 million tonnes. From 78 million tonnes, we have achieved 298 million tonnes which is the target fixed for the current year. But still there is a gap between demand and production. We have 196 billion tonnes of coal reserves in our country and out of this 196 billion tonnes of coal reserves, 80 per cent of coal can be extracted. I want to know whether the reserves and potentialities which are there are being fully utilised or not. Why, year after year, is the Government not in a position to spend the amount allocated or even the amount budgeted for is being reduced? What happened last year and even the year before that?

We have potentiality both for underground mining and open-cast mining. In 1971-72, we had underground coal mining to the extent of 75 per cent and only 25 per cent for open-cast mining. Today, it has just become reverse. Ninety-five per cent of coal-mines in China are underground mines whereas in India, it is only five per cent. China produces 1,100 million tonnes. Why is their production so high? It is because they have small, medium and also major projects. They have more small projects whereas we have only major projects. In my area, there are a number of coal-mines. There is an abundant reserve of coal, called the right bank of river Damodar, where proper exploration and exploitation has not yet been done. When I was the Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings, we recommended that proper exploration and exploitation of coal should be done in the right bank of river Damodar,

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

particularly in the districts of Purulia and Bankura where there are abundant reserves of coal. But that reserve is not being explored properly. An amount of only Rs. 20 crore has been allocated this year for exploration. Our reserve has to be explored and it has to be exploited. But what is happening is that illegal mining is taking place. Everywhere coal is being stolen. That coal can be produced by Coal India by having small projects in order to extract coal which is not in depth. We can have more underground mining particularly in the case of Eastern Coalfields, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Central Coalfields Ltd. We can have better quality of coal from underground mining.

We are importing coal to the extent of 10 million tonnes every year for steel plants. We can also meet the requirement of our steel plants. There is a problem. We have 19 washeries. Coal India has 15 coal washeries. Most of these washeries are outdated. There is a programme for modernisation. A Committee was appointed, namely, Altekhar Committee. That Committee submitted its report in 1985. More than a decade has elapsed since that Committee submitted its report. And this modernisation was to be completed by 1995. What is the position of modernisation? Only last year, one plant of Dugdha Washery had to be closed down. The total installed capacity of washeries of Coal India, IISCO and TISCO is 32 million tonnes. But what is the actual production? It is not more than 19 million tonnes. There is a need for modernisation of washeries. But these washeries are not being modernised.

Another problem is that the washeries are also not getting proper quality of coal. As a result of that, the capacity of the washeries is not being utilised properly. A committee was appointed only two years back. There is a proposal. When the Hindustan Steel Company was there, it was changed to Steel Authority of India. They had three washeries, namely, Dugdha, Pathardi and Bhajudi. These washeries were with Hindustan Steel Company which, later on, became the Steel Authority of India.

Sir, there is a proposal for re-merger of these three washeries, namely Dugdha, Patherd and Bhajudi with the Steel Authority of India. It is because they are not getting good quality coal. They are always complaining about it saying that their condition was better when these coal washeries were with the Steel Authority of India prior to 1982. There is a proposal for their re-merger with the Steel Authority of India because they are not properly managed by BCCL. BCCL is not able to properly manage them because it is suffering from fund constraints. In this connection I have received a letter from Shri Haradhan Roy, who is also an MP. He is not present here today. He has written to me saying that the employees of BCCL and ECL are not getting their salaries due to fund constraints. The financial position of these coal companies are very precarious. The employees are not getting their salaries for the last two months.

Now, another point is about nationalisation. Why was

the coal industry nationalised? The main purpose of nationalisation was to stop unscientific and slotter mining. But even after nationalisation there continues to be unscientific and slotter mining in the coal mines and subsidence is taking place particularly in the Raniganj coal field, which is the oldest coalfield in our country.

Sir, I have one newspaper report with me in regard to the conditions as prevailing in the Jharia coal fields. Two international consultant were appointed by the World Bank to study and examine the subsidence and, fire in Jharia coal fields. After examination and study, what did they find? The consultants in their report have said that if timely measures were not taken then the entire Dhanbad district would face complete disruption. Major railway lines, the Grand Chord, the national highways in the region would be destroyed. Then it would virtually turn the coal field into a fire ball and this would lead to a national disaster. This is what the consultants said in their report.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Basudeb Acharia, you have got another speaker from your Party.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, I am aware of that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, if you want that he should also get some time, then you please be brief.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, he would speak on power and energy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You also sit in this Chair and so you know the difficulty. So, please manage your time accordingly. Total time allotted for your Party is 30 minutes.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Yes Sir. I would not take much time.

Sir, a discussion in regard to this problem was held in this House through a Calling Attention Motion and then it was told that a Committee would be constituted. The Committee, of course, was constituted and the Members of the Committee had also visited the area and it would also submit its report. In the past also a number of Committees, like the H.B. Ghosh Committee - Shri H.B. Ghosh was an eminent expert in coal mining - submitted its report and suggested measures as to how to tackle the problem of subsidence in both Raniganj and Jharia coalfield areas. The State Government of West Bengal had appointed a Committee and that Committee also has submitted its report. The Ministry of Coal also had constituted a Committee in the past and it has prepared a report as well.

But no effective step has so far been taken by the Government of India. The problem of subsidence in Raniganj and Jharia coalfields is a national problem. The Government of India should consider it from that angle. As suggested by the consultants appointed by the World Bank, at least 10,000 families are to be shifted and rehabilitated for which more than Rs. 2000 crore will be required. Almost the same

amount will be required to shift the people from the areas which are facing subsidence. So, I would request the Hon. Minister, while replying the debate, to suggest some concrete steps in this regard. This is a serious problem. I visited Jharia on 26th October. Suddenly cracks were found in several houses, at least in 100 to 200 houses. I have visited the area and have seen the plight of the people who are residing in Jharia township. They are to be shifted.

Another important area is the safety in coal mines. It has been reported in the Performance Budget and the Annual Report that there is a decline in the incidence of major accidents. On September 27, 1995, there was a disaster in Gajli Tand. More than 100 miners were trapped inside the coal mine and the coal mine was inundated. Up till now only 10 dead bodies could be recovered from the mines. Crores of rupees have been spent but only 10 dead bodies have been recovered. The safety audit is not taking place in all the mines. It has been stated that each mine will have a Safety Committee having the representative of the trade unions. What is the function of that Committee? I would like to know whether these committees are meeting frequently and whether the suggestions made in these committees are adhered to or not. Although, there is some improvement, I do not say that there is no improvement since nationalisation, but there is still scope for improvement in the measures to be taken for safe operation of coal mines. Every year such incidents are taking place in coal mines.

In Coal India, there are about six lakh workers. They are tribal female workers. Now-a-days, the number of tribal female workers is gradually reducing. They are being replaced by the male workers. This Policy was adopted both by CCL and BCCL. If we compare the number of female workers in the last two to three years, we will find that there is a gradual decline in the number of female workers with each year. It should not happen.

The point made by Panigrahi is a very important one that it takes a lot of time to settle wage agreements in coal industry. It does not happen in other public sector undertakings. We experienced it at the time of NCWA-3, NCWA-4, then again at the time of NCWA-5. Another wage agreement, NCWA-6, is due now. It takes about two to three years to finalise wage settlements in coal industry and the workers are forced to go on strikes.

We have very high deposits of coal. We have 196 billion tonnes of coal reserves out of which more than 80 per cent be extracted. We have not modernised our underground system. We have not set up long-wall mining. Our public sector undertakings can manufacture the machinery. Millions of tonnes of coal is left un-extracted. But deep-pillaring in long-wall method these deposits can be extracted. A huge investment is required for that. But no investment is made for the last several years in this. We have imported a number of machines but the level of utilisation of these machines is only 60 to 65 per cent. Crores of rupees are spent for import of machines like heavy earth movers but their utilisation is only 65 per cent.

When Coal India can do it, why are some mines being proposed to be privatised?

When Panigrahi raised this point, the Hon. Minister responded to say that coal mines are not being privatised. What is being done then? Some blocks have been identified to be given to private companies. We understand that Coal Mining Nationalisation Act was amended when Panigrahi's party was in power. That was done for a very limited purpose, for allowing captive power plants in steel plants and cement factories, for captive coal mines and washeries etc. For this limited purpose only the Act was demanded in 1993 or 1994. Coal India has its own research and development organisation, CMPDIL. They can very well take up this responsibility. They should prepare a perspective plan. Why should there be a gap of 43 million tonnes after this Ninth Five Year Plan? There would not be any gap, if more investment is made, more project are sanctioned, and exploration and extraction can be done not only by open-cast mining, but by underground mining also. We should emphasis on underground mining. A huge investment is required for that purpose. You can mine better coal by underground mining. When we have the required deposits of coal with us, why should we import ten million tonnes of coal? We can reduce ash content to 17 per cent by modernising our washeries. Our washed coal can be utilised for the steel plants. So, I would request the Hon. Minister that at least more project should be sanctioned. Whatever investment is there, that should be utilised. The allocation should be utilised. There should be modernisation. Washeries should be modernised. This year also, there is a reduction to the extent of ten per cent. Imported coal will be cheaper than our indigenous coal. We have reserves to the tune of 186 billion tonnes. How can that be utilised? So, proper exploration and exploitation should be done. The problem of subsistence of Raniganj and Jharia Coalfields should be treated as a national problem, and allocation should be made. This year, only Rs. 5 crore has been allocated to tackle the problem of subsidence. Last year, it was Rs. 26 crore. This year it has been reduced. What can be done with this meagre Rs. 5 crore? So, more allocation should be made. A proper Perspective Plan should be prepared by the Ministry, then only can we be self-sufficient in coal sector.

Thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU (Rajapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. Since I am the only speaker from my party, I think I should get double the time than what Shri Basudeb Acharia has got.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You know the constraint of time. You proceed accordingly.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : He was not the only one from his Party but I am the only one from my Party who is going to speak now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am just informing you that your Party has been allotted six minutes.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Sir, let me start by quoting what my illustrious colleague, Shri Jaswant Singh always says when talking about energy. He says: "Tampering with energy security is tampering with national security." He has said it more than once in this august House with the result that the importance of it has really not dawned on us as it seems from the meagre provision that you were making and the way in which you are treating power sector in the planning process.

Sir, many Hon. Members mentioned about the deficiency of power as anticipated now by the Planning Commission. I do not really intend to repeat it as I am afraid of the bell that may be rung by the Hon. Chairman. The deficit that we are contemplating in the next Five Year Plan is 57,000 M.W. The amount of money that is required, and as is contemplated by Rakesh Mohan Report on infrastructure is more than Rs. 5 lakh crore may be Rs. 5,40,000 crore. This is the amount that is going to be required for investment in the power sector. We are really not even talking about now we are going to find this money; from where it is going to come. We are not even making any mention about any Action Plan for achieving this target. The Ninth Five Year Plan Approach Paper is also silent about it. It is one of the gravest dangers that is looming large on India's horizon and we are not even making any attempt to try and find out how to solve it. There is no point making any tall claims. There is no point talking about ideology. It is plain solution to this very problem that needs to be found out. How are you going to find this money? We can tell the Government that they have to provide more money in the Budget but the Government have no money left now. We have come out of that stage, unfortunately, wherein 48 per cent of the Government's current income is being spent on interest. So I do not think even if we press this Government or any other Government, we are going to find this money which is necessary to go into this very important infrastructure sector, that is power.

Probably this exercise was started much in advance when money should have been spent on infrastructure and Government should have asked the other sector to come into develop on those infrastructures that have already been created, then probably we would not have faced this situation. But having sense it, how are we going to find a solution to this without bringing any ideology into it, without really coming and bothering about appointing more committees? It is something which the Government immediately needs to take Parliament into confidence and give us an action plan for that, failing which the Asian Development Bank has warned us, the World Bank has warned us, the experts within our country who are not less than any of these multilateral agencies have also warned us. I am sure there is enough talent available within the Ministry itself to let us know about how many problem are we going to face in very-very short period of time, may be from next year of the year falling after that.

Delhi is in darkness, major cities of our country are in darkness and we do not have enough power to come and

being generated. For the last five years, how much new power has been generated? The Government takes credit for introducing the new economic policy, globalisation, these cliches which we are using without realising how much new power have we really generated during the last five years period. What we say is that we have attained a growth rate of six per cent and now we are targeting a growth rate of nine per cent.

Our new Prime Minister visited the CIS Summit, the first assignment he had as the Prime Minister of the country and he agreed that there the theme was how to attain nine per cent GDP growth. He said that it was possible and our outgoing Prime Minister also said that this was possible. Do you feel that it is possible to attain the growth rate of the nine per cent of GDP? This is what we are telling the outside world. How much new power are we going to generate during this period? The Government is talking about nine per cent next year. Is it really possible? Are we fooling ourselves? Are we fooling the world or are we doing something? This is something on which we really need to have an answer rather than coming out with glossy documents saying that we are going to make this happen and so on. This is something on which we really need to have something from the Government.

Let us not go very far; our immediate neighbour Pakistan has surplus power now. That is what is said by our Government. Our Government is taking and buying power from Pakistan to improve the bilateral relationship. We say that Pakistan is going to triple the surplus that is that surplus which is available with them in the next two-three years. If it is true then what Pakistan could attain, why could we not attain in the last five years of this liberalisation?

Our illustrious Minister, I am sure, would really take the entire country into confidence rather than telling us that somewhere this is going to happen, that this Rs. 5,40,000 crore are going to fall from anywhere. He really needs to take all of us into confidence and tell the country in true sense how he is going to make and for that we have really to keep our ideology aside.

Sir, it only brings us to two possibilities. One, private sector investment has to come in and foreign investment has also to flow power sector if the Government is left with no money. Is the Government really thinking about coming out with a clear cut policy for any foreign or outside investment other than the Government to flow into the power sector? Is there any consistency in the policy of the Government?

We talk about fast track projects and now suddenly they have slowed down. There is a need to have more power. We are now talking about fast track projects but we are saying that now fast track projects are off-track and now we are going to consider each and every project on its merit.

Our outgoing Prime Minister said that new power

projects need not come to the Centre; the CEA has a very limited role to play and the States will be able to sanction the power sector projects on their own. What happened to that policy statement? Are we just making a statement to while away our time or are we serious about what we talk about? That is why I suggest and strongly demand that the Government must come out with minimum policy framework which will have a sanctity. The sanction of Parliament is also necessary. All the parties have to be taken into confidence. I would also request you not to take power security or the power situation as something like playing with politics. This is something which we really need to do immediately and I strongly urge upon the Government to do it in the shortest possible time.

We heard our Hon. Minister talking on 17th of January while addressing foreign investors who had come here, probably from Germany. He said that he was going to announce a new power policy in the shortest possible time.

Since then, four months have passed. I can understand that Shri Kesri did not want it to announce it very soon and he allowed him one more month's time. But what has happened? Have you announced it only for the benefit of the foreigners? Because the foreigners have come, they should feel better, you announced it and the matter just ends there. This is something which you should not take it so kindly and so lightly.

Sir, the Indian Electricity Act of 1910 needs an amendment. We have heard it so many times. We also heard that the Electricity Supply Act need to be amended. But all these amendments, all these Acts, regulatory frameworks have to be changed. You please come out with a comprehensive legislation, a comprehensive policy in which one document can help the investor whether he is Indian or foreign but that investment has to come. There has to be a sanction, which has to be properly streamlined. The roles of the States and the CEA have to be properly spelt out. And then alone, I think, if at all some investment is likely to come, it might come into it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude your speech.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Sir, I am following Shri Basudeb Acharia.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not follow him. Please follow yourself.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : I am his true follower.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In the fitness of things, please do not follow anybody but follow yourself.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Sir, I think, he is a very illustrious politician.

Sir, let us talk about non-conventional energy. The whole world realises the looming problem. When the prices

of crude petroleum were hiked, immediately everybody shifted to finding out non-conventional renewable energy.

As far as we are concerned, in 1981 we formed a new Ministry. First we formed a Departmental Commission. Subsequently we formed a new Minister. Now we say that we have got an independent Ministry. What is the net result of all these? How much power have we really created in the last so many years? In 1995-96 we could create only 800 MW, that is only one per cent of the total installed capacity power in the country, which is coming from the non-conventional sources of energy. What is the potential? The Annual Report of the Ministry talks about the rich potential that is available in the non-conventional energy. If you really look at it, we feel that India should never be a power deficient country and in fact the only product that India can export is power. That is the kind of a potential which you are talking about. If you really feel that that is what your potential is and if you are not realising it, who is really responsible for it? Do you really believe in these figures or do you really make these figures available to Parliament? You have placed all these facts and figures before Parliament through your Annual Report. This is what you claim to be your potential. Then, what is holding you back from realising this potential? This is something which you really need to tell us.

We are talking about 5,000 billion KW solar energy power that can come into India every year. This is much more than what we really need. If this is what you really believe in, then what are the constraints, the bottleneck in realising this potential that is available to us in the country? If the investment is commercially so profitable, why is the investment not flowing in? This is what we would like to know.

Sir, there is one point on which all of us as a consumer, as a representative of the people, have a right to know from the Government. We are now moving towards, whether we like it or not, by just force or sheer circumstances, commercialisation of infrastructure. You had also appointed a Committee, which had submitted a report. We were told some time back that you were also considering that report actively and may be you would accept some of these recommendations. If that is what is going to be, what is the price that the ultimate consumer will have to pay for the power that is going to be generated? This is something which you must really tell us. This is what the investor also would like to know from you.

At the end of it, when the power generation starts after you make the investment, you cannot turn around and say, 'Now, our social objectives make us feel that we must provide power at a lower rate.' And then, probably, the consumers will not get power or if they get power, they will get it at such a high price. This is something which you must really tell the people and you must take them into confidence. We have a right certainly to know about this from you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank You. Kindly conclude your speech.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : You have said "thank you" on my behalf, I thank you for giving me the time.

Sir, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY (Mandsaur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are having a discussion on three-four Ministries simultaneously. There are some issues related to the production of coal. Besides it what is our present position in regard to the generation of power? What is our next programme in regard to power generation, what is our entire power policy? Though no clear policy has been formulated by the Ministry so far in this regard yet it is being stated that initiatives are being taken to formulate a World Energy Policy. World Energy Policy may or may not be formulated but Indian Energy Policy has not been formulated so far. Because of this, power and energy crisis have engulfed entire India.

If I may start with the production of coal, then I will say that whether it belongs to western areas or southern areas, its production is not satisfactory. We talk when no modernisation has taken place anywhere. As a result of which the plight of mines, be it M.P., Bihar, Orissa or other States which are engaged in the production of coal has become miserable. The mines are being closed and resentment is brewing among the labourers as they have been rendered jobless. For the last several years it has persistently been demanded that coal production capacity should be increased by modernising the mining process and by installing new machines. But the production capacity of mines is gradually decreasing instead of increasing. So far production of coal is concerned be it Chirmiri, Parasia Korba or Visrampur of M.P., its production is continuously decreasing. Though coal deposits are available there in such a huge quantity that even if you go on exploiting as much of coal as you want still you would not have any shortage. But due to wrong policy or in the absence of any policy its production is continuously decreasing.

I want that the Government must pay attention towards its production. I would like to draw your attention towards something very important. I would like to quote an observation by the Standing Committee on Energy in Para 12 of its 11th Report on Soft Coke. The Committee is surprised to note that despite having 30 lac tonnes full capacity producing soft coke 46 special fuel companies, production at present is only two lakh tonnes. So this shows your capacity and working efficiency and how you are functioning and meeting your demands.

This I have quoted from the report of the Committee. The Committee further added that it would like to know whether the position of supply in regard to demand is satisfactory? The Committee feels that the Ministry must end the imbalance between the user of soft coke as a domestic fuel keeping in view of its production cost.

I would like to draw your attention towards one more aspect. What are the reasons for decrease in production? The supply of coal to the States for their power projects is not being met. It is because of this reasons that the Sarni Power Project in M.P. had to be shut down many a time. It also adversely affected the Korba Power Project in spite of Korba being a coal producing zone.

I would like to submit that efforts he made to improve the situation. Now I would like to say a few words regarding power. At present the power generation capacity is not adequate keeping in view our demand. As per the estimates, we require 341 thousand million units where as our present production is 303 thousand million units which is quite inadequate. If the present trend of increase in demand is continued then by the end of 2000 A.D. we will require around 570 thousand million units. We are not aware whether any action has been taken or any plan has been formulated to meet this demand.

Therefore, I demand that the situation relating to supply should be improved because I do not want to repeat the facts regarding the prevailing miserable situation. The situation has become really very pitiable. Everywhere power crisis is prevalent. This problem has cropped up even in those States where there was no power crisis earlier. Some States are continuously reeling under the grip of power crisis which is adversely affecting agricultural production there and which simultaneously affects the production as a whole. It is adversely affecting the industries and workers are facing crisis. You must look into this aspect. It is true that adequate attention and guidance which is required from time to time are not given to the State Electricity Boards in regard to their working capacity. Because of this, almost all State Power Generation Boards have become crippled and are facing such an acute financial crisis from which they can never come out. As a result of this they have along been hiking the rates of power to their consumers but in spite of that they have failed to bridge the gap and their demands are not met. In order to meet their demand we will have to instal new plants without fail. But new plants are not being installed. Even the states are not formulating the plans they needed whether it pertains to foreign capital investment or require private or external assistance. Of course plans are formulated based on demand, the tenders are called and cancelled and again called but no concrete results are achieved. I am not referring to any particular State but this has happened in many States where power generation could have been augmented, but it did not happen and we are continuously heading towards power crisis. As a result of this the promises made by certain States for supplying 18 hrs. of uninterrupted power failed to supply even 5-6 hrs. of power. I specially want to mention about M.P. where power is not supplied even for five hours.

The same type of decline is noticed in agricultural and industrial sectors. I would like to draw your attention towards this because the Centre is also somewhat responsible for this miserable plight as it has concentrated

all powers in its hands. I want you to ponder over this aspect. In fact we need our entire system to be modernised. We must ponder over as to how we can prevent our losses; how the present power plants can be modernised and how their capacity can be enhanced. Those plants whose capacity was 100 per cent earlier has come down to 30 per cent or 40 per cent. We can achieve upto 60 per cent to 70 per cent of their capacity even by simple modernisation.

I am going to conclude my speech very soon because my other friends have also to speak. I shall be very brief.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want to provide another speaker from your side.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEY : I was requesting that this continuous decline, whether it is in agriculture sector or in industrial sector, is a matter of concern. We must make sustained efforts to generate electricity through conventional energy or non-conventional energy based on the solar energy. There are a number of hydroelectric power projects and other power projects whether they are atomic or gas based projects pending with the Central Government on the ground that some line is passing through forest area and forest area will get affected. The matter is pending due to this reason and those schemes are not getting sanction of the Central Government. Several projects are awaiting completion due to the non-availability of gas. I would like to say particularly about Madhya-Pradesh that sanction was granted to install a power project based on Gas in Bhandar near Gwalior but that project could not be executed till today due to the non-availability of gas. I think if gas based power project would have been executed there certainly the power crisis of Madhya Pradesh would have been solved to a great extent. We want that all areas get the power supply properly. We have supplied power to several villages in under Rural Electrification Scheme. But still there are 80-90 thousand villages which are deprived of power. We have supplied power inhabited by low income group areas and gave that scheme the name of 'Kutir Jyoti'. I have read the annual report. So far, we have concentrated our efforts to slums and have given a single point connection to the residents under 'Kutir Jyoti'. But these single point connections are often misused. I want that electricity must reach the poor and they should get the benefit but misuse of power should be stopped, otherwise they will not get the benefit which we want to give them.

I will conclude my speech after speaking a few sentences. Efforts should be made to improve the worsening condition of State Electricity Boards so that the power crisis be overcome. In some areas the power plants can still be set right after modernisation and their capacity increased. The condition of transmission should be improved the power plants based on gas be made operative by ensuring gas supply to such plants.

Regarding coal, I told you that there is sufficient coal production. There are some States where coal based thermal power stations can be set up as supply of coal can be ensured to them. We can make efforts in that direction also by increasing the production of coal.

I hope that the Hon. Minister will definitely give attention towards all these things.

I am concluding my speech by mentioning about a report of the Committee relating to the Ministry of Power. This Committee has desired in its twenty sixth report that a comprehensive fuel policy should be formulated. What I want to submit in this regard is that we formulate the Energy policy of the World but we do not have any such policy in our own country. It is regretful that this Ministry could not prepare a comprehensive fuel policy so far. Besides, that Committee further felt that there was a sufficient potential in the country for small hydel-power projects. Although, projects with 253 MW capacity were sanctioned during the Eighth Five Year Plan but the capacity of projects implemented during this plan is actually 63 MW only. Only 63 MW capacity has been utilised out of the 253 MW capacity and therefore concerted efforts should be made for setting up of these hydel power projects.

I have made a very brief speech. My friends will touch some other points.

15.57 hrs.

[SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur) : Sir, I would like to be very very brief. I am going to speak about ideas and not with the statistics. I propose to deal with atomic energy and the non-conventional sources of energy and in that also only photovoltaic energy.

Atomic energy is the energy of future, if not of the present. Fortunately for us, we have acquired technology and knowledge to establish atomic power plants. But the gestation periods for establishing the power plants are not acceptable. We have been taking 13 years or 14 years and sometimes more than 13 years and 14 years to establish the power plants. It is necessary for us to reduce this gestation period. We started by having 235 M.W. reactors. But it is not sufficient to have 235 M.W. reactors. It would be useful for us to have 500 M.W. reactors, or 1,000 M.W. reactors or bigger reactors also. If the technology for having bigger reactors is available with us, let us use it. If it is available to use from outside the country, I think, we should procure that technology and establish bigger nuclear power reactors. Nuclear energy or atomic energy is not very cost-effective at present. But if we have bigger reactors, that energy can become more cost-effective also. So, if we want to reduce the cost of the electricity, reduce in nuclear reactors; it is better to have bigger nuclear power stations.

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

We should not be satisfied with the kinds of reactors that we have in our country. Fortunately for us, we have developed a technology for producing electricity by using fast breeder reactors technology also.

16.00 hrs.

The fast breeder technology available in the country is a laboratory scale technology. I think France is using this technology on a larger scale. It will be useful to develop our capabilities in this area. Fast Breeder Reactors produce fuel also and Fast Breeder Reactors, if not very useful today, will be useful after 20 or 30 years. But if we do not work on fast breeder technology at present and if we wait for 20 or 30 years to start our work in this area, that would not be acceptable to us.

The third point which I wish to make with respect to nuclear technology is the fusion technology. Today, we have the fusion technology. We means, not India but the humanity has acquired this fusion technology to produce energy. Maybe, in India also at some places some small experiments have been done. Fusion technology is the technology which is going to be very useful in future and fusion technology is the technology which will be able to meet the requirements of energy in the next 60 of 70 years to come.

Now, laboratory scale fusion technology is available, but the commercial scale fusion technology has to be developed. There are countries in the world which are trying to develop the commercial scale fusion technology. In the present day world, science and technology cannot be developed only with the help and assistance of one country or the scientists in one country. All over the world, in many areas the people and the countries are cooperating with each other to develop very advanced technologies at the horizon and fusion technology is one of the technologies which is going to be a very advanced technology.

I think I may be allowed to say on the floor of this House that I had an occasion to visit the erstwhile Soviet Union, presently Russia, and the Director who was looking after the technology development in the fusion area was nice enough to take me to the Tokomark-I, Tokomark-II and Tokomark-III. Tokomark-I was a small reactor used to produce energy by using fusion technology. Tokomark-II was bigger than Tokomark-I and Tokomark-III was very big. The Director told me that if the Indian scientists, engineers and experts want to work with them they would be welcomed and he also told me that if the American scientists and experts can work with the Russian scientists and experts, why can the Indian scientists and technologists not work with the Russian scientists and technologists? This offer was made to me at the time. Later on, I changed the Ministry and I do not know what happened to that offer. Now if that offer still stands today, we can find out from that country and if it is available, there is nothing wrong in accepting this kind of offer. Our scientists also can help

them and they can also help us and if we work together, we will be able to develop the technology which may not be very useful today, but it will be very useful in future. As a result of this, we can meet the demand of the energy in the 21st Century at a large scale.

With respect to nuclear technology, most of the people in India feel that it is polluting and it is dangerous also. I do not think that it is really polluting and dangerous. If we look at the thermal power stations they are belching out ashes and polluting the entire atmosphere, and also the sources of water which are used for drinking purposes. Even the ashes radiate and they also cause some harm to us.

Now, if you look at that even the irrigation tanks or the tanks which are built for producing hydel energy, are also in a way polluting. Anything which is useful and really strong can also be used for causing harm. A fire can be used to cook the food and it can be used to burn down the house also.

So, in the present day world we should not shy away from this. Japan is one of the countries which suffered from the atomic holocaust. France is another country which is producing energy on a very large scale. Canada is a country which is producing energy on a large scale. They have begun producing energy but using nuclear technology because the non-renewable sources of energy are very limited and so we should also consider this aspect. In this respect, I would like to read but the passage given by the Standing Committee on Energy. It is a very pertinent passage and we can remember what the Members of Parliament after having considered the entire gamut relating to the production of energy by using nuclear technology have said. I read this passage:

"The Committee are of the view that the choice of nuclear energy as a source for meeting the country's energy requirement acquire added importance in view of the limitations of the commercial energy sources, i.e., coal, oil and natural gas. Though the country has developed the comprehensive capability of the entire nuclear fuel cycle, production of heavy water fuel exploration, mining and processing of the uranium ore and nuclear waste management nuclear power as an option in meeting energy needs has, unfortunately, not merited consistent consideration in energy planning. The Committee express the need for a committed and continuous nuclear energy development programme so as to ensure the progress and development of the nation. The Committee feel that it is essential to have a new thinking for the implementation of nuclear power projects in the Ninth Plan in the light of experience gained during the Eighth Five Year Plan."

We can very well accept the recommendation given by the Committee. What the Committee is asking is to have consistency in planning and implementing the plan. If our efforts are consistent we would be able to produce results which will be useful in the future century.

The Ministry of Non-conventional Energy or the Department whatever we call it has done well in producing the wind energy and I think they can be congratulated for it. But as far as the Ocean energy is concerned, there is a big scope to make improvement. As far as the bio-gas is concerned, well they have done well, and they can be congratulated. But as far as the solar energy is concerned, I do not think enough has been done. If one goes to Cyprus and looks at the cities in that islands, every house has an equipment fixed on the top of the house which absorbs the solar energy, turns it into thermal energy and that thermal energy is used for heating the water, cleaning the water and for many other purposes. Why can it not be done in India also? Now if it is done in India we will be saving a lot of energy which is used in our houses for heating the water or for keeping the house cool also. That I think should be done. My emphasis is not on solar thermal energy. But my emphasis is on photovoltaic energy. Photovoltaic energy is the solar energy turned into the electrical energy by using the silicon cells.

If we reduce the cost of the silicon cells and if we develop the technology for making the silicon cells in a more sophisticated manner, it would be possible for us to increase the efficiency of cells and it will also be possible for us to produce these cells of films on a large scale to reduce the cost of equipments also. This photovoltaic energy is very useful. This energy can be used to heat the house, cool the house and light the house. It can be used for street lighting purposes also. It has been done in some villages of India. It can be used without having the wires drawn from thousands of miles, without having the poles etc. So, the transmission and distribution of energy is not a problem if we have this photovoltaic energy.

This energy can be used in automobiles also. Japan has started producing automobiles which can use the photo voltaic energy and I think Australia is also using the photo voltaic energy to run vehicles. We should not be surprised if all the vehicles start using this photo voltaic energy within 50 years time. We should not be surprised by this development because oil is not going to be easily developed and its source is not going to be easily available. We are also trying to find out whether it may be possible for us to develop this photo voltaic energy. The technology is available. It has to be improved upon and it has to be used in a more sophisticated manner on a larger scale.

So, if we are not planning only for today, if we are planning for the posterity also -- let us not say "why should we take care of posterity?", we cannot take this kind of a stand in Parliament -- if we are planning for the next 20 years or 50 years or 100 years or 200 years and if we have to meet the requirement of power which is going to increase as the time passes, we shall have to find out new sources of energy.

Atomic energy and solar energy are two very important sources of energy. Atomic energy is very important. It requires a lot of money and solar energy also requires a lot

of money for the development of technology which can be used in a profitable manner. But if we develop solar technology, that technology is going to be helpful to us for millions of years to come. Until the Sun is there in the sky, we will have this energy available. This kind of vision is necessary and unless we, in this House, work with this kind of vision and work with this kind of planning, it is not really going to be very useful. That is why, today we shall have to work to produce energy by using water, coal, oil and gas. At the same time, if we want to supply ourselves with energy for 50 years or 100 years in future, we shall have to produce energy in this fashion and in some other fashion also.

One more point and I would have done. I was talking to my friend and colleague Shri Singh Deo and I was saying that yesterday and today I have been sitting in this House. I have been hearing with attention what the members had to say and during this debate one very important point has come to our notice. That point is, we do not have enough funds for education and we do not have enough funds for power generation also. We do not have funds for human resource development and we do not have funds for generating power also.

This Budget of ours which we are going to support has given relief to the people in the country. It is very good we welcome it and it should be done that way. But the question that we have to ask ourselves is: Have we developed enough resources for bulding the infrastructure?

If we have not done that, are we serving ourselves properly? The third point, according to me, is have we enough funds for the development and social welfare of our people?

There are three points. One is giving relief.

The second point is, having enough funds for infrastructure.

The third point is, helping the people who should be helped.

Do we have enough funds? If we do not have enough funds, have we planned property? Are we doing the right thing? If we are not doing the right thing we shall have to correct our goals.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Patiala) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, energy sector is of vital importance for the progress of any country. I feel that attention is not given towards this sector according to its importance. Just now Patilji was telling the facts that no special attention have been given in the budget to make progress in the energy sectors. If at all attention is given, efforts prove to be futile when it come to achieving the targets. Several Projects are announced but they are not completed. Therefore the

[Prof. Prem Singh Chandumajra]

target of growth fixed in various five year plans is not achieved. Only 50% target was achieved during Eighth Five Year Plan. Seven percent target has been fixed in Ninth Five Year Plan and to achieve this target at least 10% growth of energy must be there. For achieving 1.7% growth rate, 1.7% extra power is needed but there is no provision for it in this budget. Therefore, there is a need to give more attention towards energy sectors. There is a need to increase generation also but only increasing the generation is not enough because it is necessary to remove the shortcomings also. There are so many shortcomings in it. I want to draw your attention towards two shortcomings especially. The first shortcoming relates to the distribution and transmission losses. If we see ourselves in comparison to the developed countries, we will find that our distribution and transmission losses are the highest. Power theft accounts for more than 25 percent of the total generation in India. Nobody has been caught for power theft so far. Even theft of power worth three crore rupees takes place but no action has been taken against any officer or industrialist so far. This theft is increasing continuously. This loss is shown in the account of electricity boards of the States. Its burden is passed on to the people. The quality of equipment is also not good. The electricity poles get uprooted due to slight wind. The wires get disrupted and transformers remain out of order. No State Government has given attention towards it. Electricity Boards suffer losses due to these power losses.

The other shortcoming relates to plant load factor. Power is generated less than the installed capacity of the plant. If we take the average then only seven percent power is generated. The expenditure is more and generation is less. Therefore, power generated is expensive.

It will escalate the cost of production and prices are hiked in order to cater adequate supply of electricity. When the price is hiked the power will be dearer. Our industries will not be able to compete. Today the steel industry is in red because it could not compete. Therefore, the hour is to remove those shortcomings in order to raise the production. This will make the power cheaper. The Government should fix a target but there is hardly any indication in the budget.

Coal is the main source of power and because of this thermal plant has of face problem as plants are normally installed far from the coal belt. When such scarcity occurs in Punjab then the problem occurs because transportation of coal from the railways is difficult. Many a times problem crops up due to railways strike resulting in blockage of coal. That is why it is necessary to stock two months of coal in advance. Railways need to be further streamlined and equipped to meet this challenge. When the sampling and gradation of coal is to be done a lot of problems occurs because there are 500 such loading point where it takes minimum 5 to 6 hrs. to load a rake and 25% of it has to be graded. Coal mines ask Railways to remove the coal but grading is yet to be done. The coal becomes useless if its percentage is even less than 10. Loss will be incurred as

a result thereof, cost escalation will take place and subsequently generation of electricity will be less which ultimately will be a loss to the Nation. It is well known to everybody that Punjab provides 70 to 75% of foodgrains to the country. Therefore, I request you to solve the problem of coal with a view to raise the power generation.

Thirdly, we must augment the exploitation of the non-conventional energy sources. It requires less time and less money and return is higher. Apart from this we have installed solar system but it requires technological development and maintenance. Solar system has been installed but there is nobody to repair them. Hence there seems to be no utility to it. I also request you to pay attention towards wind energy and bio-gas energy so that production is raised.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, 60 percent on-going hdel projects in the country are still incomplete. Thein Das was started in our country in 1969 at the estimated cost of 83 crores of rupees which has touched the figure of 3000 crores of rupees due to cost overrun. We continue to scramble for water as entire water drains out Pakistan. Has we retained this water in our country, we could get water for power generation and also power for irrigation purposes. We are happy that our Prime Minister recently visited Punjab where he has assured to complete the Thein dam and has also provided 400 crores of rupees. If the Thein dam is constructed then the Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh will also be benefitted. Punjab should also get a share in hydel projects of Himachal Pradesh entire raw materials go through Punjab to Himachal so the nearest state should get a share in it.

In many States the demand of electricity soars during peak season. As for example Punjab need more power for four months during paddy season. There are many states which do not require that much of power during that time. To meet that demand they must be allotted more powers from Central pool. This will not only be beneficial to the country but it will also be in the interest of the states. A national policy in this regard will be better for the entire country. Same is the case of Tehri dam. Bahugunaji sat on hunger strike for this and Shri Deve Gowda made him to break his fast you have to find out a solution for this also. The Prime Minister has also given an assurance about the Lahra Mohabbat Thermal Power Plant and in order to meet its monetary requirement a collaboration has been done with a private firm. You should complete these projects with such collaboration.

With these word I conclude.

[English]

SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL (Erandol) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as we know, energy is the heart in the body of the country. We feel everywhere that there is a crisis for energy. It was already pointed out by the hon. Minister that there is a lot of shortage of energy everywhere, in all the States. His figures, which were given in the month of

January itself, show that the case is very bad in various States. The peak load has been drastically low and it hampers various activities in a big way particularly in the States of Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The State of supply has gone to the tune of 27.5 per cent to 45 per cent. It clearly indicates that with such a shortage of energy we cannot have the industrial growth or the growth of the nation.

As you know, energy is used in various categories, that is, industrial, agricultural, commercial, domestic and essential. Out of this, industrial and agricultural energy can be on the shift basis and some others can be on continuous basis. Therefore, it is very necessary now a days to categorise the supply of energy and whatever is very essential should be continuous one also.

Even the generation capacity of the country which is at 83,000 MW is not sufficient as only 52,000 MW is supplied at peak load. The PLE is only 60 per cent which is very very low.

Therefore, it is very essential to have various methods to improve the plant load factor. One is to renovate and modernise the old machinery. Another is to prevent the losses in transmission and distribution. They are to be reduced to a considerable extent. Consumers also have specification and care to this. With all these measures, we expect to have an increase in various sources of energy.

I have also to point out one more thing to the hon. Minister, particularly about the non-conventional energy sources. Various hon. Members have already told that the fossil fuel may disappear today or tomorrow, but the non-conventional sources of energy cannot vanish. For example, bagasse from the sugar factory is one of the very important raw materials for generation of power. That method has already been adopted in our country. There are various sugar factories which are using it for upgrading their power house and boiler houses to adopt co-generation in their sugar plants. I am of the opinion that with the modernisation and renovation of the power houses in the sugar mills, it is expected that around 2,000 MW of power can be generated

There are limitation in using the fuel for power generation. For example, naphtha is not available in abundance in our country, it is in short supply. There are also many projects which are based on naphtha and they are supposed to be importing naphtha from abroad which is not an economical one. In fact, naphtha based power projects would not be viable as has been indicated by many experts. If you take the other type of fuel, that is coal, it is estimated that in the Ninth Plan, about ten million tonnes of coal would be available per annum and it is also estimated that with that availability of coal, it may be possible to have 2000 MW additional power per year. Same is the case with other kinds of fuel.

Since there is a constraint of time, I would only say that as has been said by Shri Patil - other types of energy like

wind energy, solar energy, bio-gas, etc., can be tapped very well to augment the production of energy. Thank you.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministries of Coal, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Power and the Department of Atomic Energy.

Energy, in our country, known as *shakti* from time immemorial, has been a source of worship. We have been worshipping the Sun which is a source of energy; we have been worshipping fire which is also a source of energy. It has a very close relationship with our way of life. Energy is a vital infrastructure for the economic development of a country.

There is a very close correlation between GNP of a country and the energy it consumes. Now how many types of energy are there? There are basically two types of energy. One is commercial energy and the other is non-commercial energy. What is commercial energy? It is coal, oil, natural gas, nuclear fuels and hydro, electric power and non-commercial energy is another type of energy. Now, what are the roles of these two types of energy in our country? After Independent, due to rise in rapid industrialisation, the commercial energy had a dominant role over non-commercial energy. If you look at the 18th National Sample Survey Report, you may find that it says like this:

"The annual rate of growth of non-commercial energy consumption was about one per cent against commercial energy in the domestic sector growing at 5-6 per cent. It may be noted that while non commercial energy that constitutes a major portion of total energy consumed in rural areas, commercial energy forms a large share in the fuel consumption in urban areas. In the metropolitan centres in India, 66.8 per cent of total energy consumption in the domestic sector was met from commercial fuel."

I will not go into the details.

The transport sector is the second largest consumer of commercial energy that accounts for about 30 per cent of the commercial energy consumed. Now, what are the other sources of energy in our country? One is coal. I will not say much about it because a lot has been said about it by my other colleagues. Coal mines are found in an area of about 26000 square kilometres in our country. Most of the coal belts are situated along the river basins. Now the point is, how long can we go on exploiting and polluting our rivers and environment. I know that it is necessary for power. But we have to find some other sources. And the coal reserves are depleting every year. In 1922, the Geographical Survey of India estimated 25.6 billion tonnes of coal in our country by today - I do not know the figure - it must have depleted to quite an extent.

Another source is hydro electric power. The first

[Shri Lakshman Singh]

survey of hydroelectric potential was undertaken in 1953-59 by the Central Water and Power Commission and they estimated our hydro electric power at 221 TWH. Now, there is difference of flow in our rivers. In monsoon season, we have millions of cusecs of water flowing into our Indian rivers but in dry season, we have little flow left in our rivers. But with this disparity in the flow of water, Hydro electric power does not have much potential in our country. We cannot totally depend on it.

There are other problems when we go in for hydro electric power. When we build dams, there is a problem of submerging of land and there is a problem of uprooting the villages, like the one we have in the case of Sardar Sarovar Project which is there on our head. Till now, we have not been able to find a solution to that. It has been going on for years. Then, we need water for irrigation and drinking. There is scarcity of water. This is another source of energy which is useful but not the only solution to our problem.

Then, the time has come when we have a national power grid to regulate the power supply and other problems connected with power. Let us see what the 13th Report of the Power Survey Committee says which was submitted in December, 1987. It has estimated that the demand for power would grow at the rate of nine per cent annually from 1987-88 to 1994-95 and in the Eighth Plan, we had a capacity addition programme of 38,000 megawatts.

There was a Committee on power chaired by Shri Rajadhyaksha. It also gave a number of suggestions. The important point is: how long can we depend on these bureaucratic hang-ups? Budgetary provision in the Sixth Plan was Rs. 8,511 crore which went up to Rs. 12,627.67 crore for drilling of oil and for finding natural gas. Allocation keep increasing year after year. But what is the answer? I feel that the answer is non-conventional energy. We should give a lot of thought to it without fail. We should invest a lot of money in it. We should invite the private people to come forward. One of the bureaucrats in your Ministry announced in the newspapers that very soon, you are coming out with a policy on non-conventional energy. It is a very good idea. But after that, nothing much has moved. It has been on your agenda also. I feel that you immediately come out with a clear-cut policy for non-conventional energy. You should invite private participation and also give more money for research and development. This can be a great fill up for our energy problem.

Now, I come to the Budget allocations. He has allotted Rs. 90 lakh for development of biogas national programme. I congratulate him. But I think, giving more money is not the answer. As I have said earlier, we must have participation of private people in it and give more money for research and development.

He has given assistance to biomass programme. He has allocated Rs. 50 lakh. I congratulate him.

Now, I come to the bio-gas programme in our country. It is something which has a great potential. It is estimated that 1,000 to 2,000 million tonnes of wet animal dung is available from 237 million cattle population. In addition to cattle dung, agricultural waste can also be added. Therefore, only with 66 per cent of cattle dung alone, as much as 22,425 million cubic metres of gas can be produced, assuming 10 kilogram of dung per cattle. These are just not figures. They have been tried in the rural areas. They are successful. So, through the Khadi and Village Industries Corporation, these programmes can be given a great fillip.

The hon. Members have discussed the wind and solar energy. So, I will not take much time of the House. But I will illustrate an important point which is very very important considering the agricultural set-up in our country. It is dendo-thermal energy. The dendo-thermal energy is producing energy from burning of trees. I would like to quote an example of Philippines which is a very small country compared to India. Now, they have taken up a programme in dendo-thermal energy by planting leucaena. I will just read out:

"Bolinao, Philippines. This power plant, soon after construction, is part of a \$ 350 million electrification project that is based on burning leucaena trees to generate electricity. This scheme offers an attractive model for many countries and points the way towards reversing the destruction of the earth's forest cover. Leucaena, known locally as ipil-ipil, is the dominant species grown in the several plantations that have been established so far. During the next five years, the Philippines proposes to erect more leucaena-fired power stations. It is said that each could potentially supply 15,000 rural homes with electricity at an annual saving of more than 26,000 barrels of crude oil."

This programme can be taken.

Regarding this dendo-thermal energy, where do we grow it? There are ravines in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh - the State from where I come - has the largest area of waste land. It has 20.142 million hectare of waste land.

The State of Rajasthan had 19.943 million hectares of wasteland; Maharashtra has 14.401 million hectares of wasteland. All these wastelands could be taken up for planting short rotation fuel trees and we could come out with some excellent results.

Sir, I would like to make another point. I agree with what my friend Shri Suresh Prabhu had said that Pakistan had gone more ahead in power production than us and we are thinking of buying power from them. It would be a day of shame if we have to buy power from Pakistan. I think, we have enough potential in our country. We should get down to brass tacks and see that we exploit our non-conventional energy sources to their full potential. I just hope that a day does not come when would have to borrow power from

Pakistan. I am sure, the hon. Minister would take seriously the suggestions given by all of us here and would implement them successfully.

PROF. R.R.PRAMANIK (Mathurapur): Sir, I rise to support the Budgetary demands for grants for the Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and the Department of Atomic Energy with some comments, observations and suggestions.

Sir, now it is an accepted fact that in the world today the production and consumption of electrical energy is the single most yardstick for measuring the development of a country. What is the national scenario in regard to power in this country today, that is, in 1997?

Our total electrical power capacity is 84000 Mega Watts; in thermal it is 60000 Mega Watts; in hydel it is slightly less than 22,000 Mega Watts and our nuclear power capacity is 1840 Mega Watts. The contribution of nuclear power to our total power generation capacity is only 1.89 per cent. It was 2.4 per cent in the year 1992 and today, in 1997, the contribution of nuclear power in the total energy production is only 1.89 per cent. If you compare the statistics with other countries it would be seen, the contribution of nuclear power to total energy production in France is more than 77 per cent; in Japan it is more than 33 per cent; in UK it is more than 33 per cent; in Germany it is more than 38 per cent; in South Korea it is more than 48 per cent, but here in India, it is just 1.89 per cent.

Sir, now our present coal reserves in the country are 190 billion metric tonnes. If the modest growth is at five per cent and the pace of industrialisation goes very rapidly, then with the present level of reserves we could go up to 100 years. The available coal would be eaten up within the next one hundred years. The prospect of oil and gas also is very bleak in our country. The available reserves on those fronts would also get eaten up within less than 100 years. The fossil fuels would get eaten up and the whole civilization would basically come to a stand still after 100 years if we cannot switch over to other forms of energy sources, than electrical energy very rapidly.

Today our country needs a statesman who could think for hundred years or maybe, even thousand years. We have got very high nuclear capabilities in our country and it could be exploited. Such an opinion has been propounded by the nuclear scientists of our country. I could name even a few of them. They are Dr. Raja Ramanna, Shri P K Iyengar, Dr. Srinivasan etc. There are eminent scientists in the Department of Atomic Energy and they have expressed the opinion that exploitation of the nuclear power is a must for our country.

There are a number of people who knowingly or unknowingly talk against nuclear power. People are biased or talk ill of the nuclear power under some motivation. There is nothing to say against nuclear power. Not a single person has died due to the radiations of a nuclear power

reactor except the Chernobyl incident. In 1986, there was an accident in Chernobyl in which 32 persons died due to burn injury and not due to the radiations. That accident took place because some Russian scientists were engaged in some secret experiments disobeying the international norms. This is the only one accident. A number of accidents took place while travelling in trains or planes yet people have not stopped using them. Everyone who speaks against the nuclear power cites the example of Chernobyl. I would say that this is the only one example. Scientists have now developed so many safety precautions and now the system is fool-proof. There are very less chances of accidents now.

In our country, since 1969, when Tarapur started production, there has not been a single accident due to this. There are more than 437 nuclear reactors throughout the world and almost 19 per cent of the power comes from them. In our country we have got 60,000 MT of Uranium. Now, the Second stage of the Breeder Reactor has attained criticality by which we can produce more fuel than what is consumed. In addition, the electricity is being produced. We are now using the natural uranium. Uranium 235, which is called fissile element is only 0.7 per cent and the unused Uranium 238 can be used as a blanket. Plutonium obtained as a by-product in the first stage can be used as a fuel and this unused Uranium 238 can be used as a blanket to convert it into Plutonium which again can be used as a fuel. The fast breeder reactor at Kalpakkam has attained criticality. Here, we can use 60,000 MT of Uranium for the production of nuclear power for many years. We have got vast Thorium deposits in the coastal regions of Kerala. It amounts to 3,60,000 MT of Thorium. We can switch over to the third stage where Thorium can be used as a blanket and Plutonium can be used as fuel. This Thorium can be converted to Uranium 233 which is also a fuel. We have got the knowhow. We have got the Scientists and the technologists. We have got everything except the fund. So, we can pass over to the third stage where we can use Thorium. We have immense deposits of Thorium. We can go on producing electricity for more than 1000 years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Your time is over.

PROF. R.R.PRAMANIK: I request you to give me a few minutes more. Electricity consumption in India is only 318 KWH/Head/Year compared to 2,400 KW/hour/head/year world average, 5000 KW/hour/head/year in Europe, and 10,000 KW/hour/head/year in the United States.

If we are to ensure uninterrupted supply of electricity to the domestic use and the industry, we have no other way but to have some ambitious plans for nuclear power generation. Coal will be enough for a hundred years. Oil is not wisely used for production of electricity, it has a better use in the chemical industry.

What is the programme of our Government on nuclear power which had immense possibilities? The capital cost

[Prof. R. R. Pramanik]

per megawatt of nuclear power is Rs. 5 Crores. It is cost effective in the long run. According to many nuclear scientists in our country, nuclear energy is the safest, cleanest and possibly the cheapest source of power. Why do we not adopt an ambitious programme of nuclear power generation? If our internal fund are not sufficient for this, why could we not enter into foreign collaboration for the production of nuclear energy in our country? China has gone in for collaboration with Canada, France and UK for production of nuclear power in that country. If a Communist country like China can do that, why can not India do so?

We have got a contract with Russia for setting up two nuclear reactors of 1800 megawatt capacity each at Kundankulam. There is no other way for us but nuclear power generation. Nuclear power is one hundred per cent safe and secure according to nuclear scientists. Just going by the Chernobyl incident, we cannot go against nuclear power generation in our country with its deposits of Uranium and Thorium. I request the hon. Prime Minister to reply to this. Coal will not be able to meet our requirement. Hydel generation has its limitation of 75000 megawatt of electricity. Over that we cannot produce hydel power in our country. When there are limitations, why do we not take up ambitious programmes with the collaboration of friendly nations for production of nuclear power in our country.

There are 32 nuclear power reactors in the country either under operation, or under construction; either sanctioned or in the process of being sanctioned. None of these 32 nuclear power reactors is located in the Eastern region. They are either in the North, in the West or in the South. Not a single reactor is located in the Eastern region of India. I am not against the Eastern region? In 1992, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Jyoti Basu, wrote a letter to the then Prime Minister for sanctioning a nuclear power station for West Bengal. It is 1997 now and even after five years there is no reply from the Prime Minister as to whether they will agree for the installation of a nuclear power station in West Bengal.

Regarding the power scenario, we are nowhere in the national perspective. I have raised this question of nuclear power station many times. No satisfactory reply was given. The Prime Minister is here. I want to know from him about the policy of nuclear power generation in India.

MR CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. You have already spoken for 15 minutes. Please conclude now.

PROF. R.R.PRAMANIK : Mr.Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me time. I tried to stick to nuclear power because there is a lobby against nuclear power generation in the country which quotes only Chernobyl. It is not wise to do it.

17.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH (Seoni): We are here to

discuss the demands for grants in regard to the Ministry of Power. Energy is such an important sector and if this House formulates its opinion and schemes then we can, perhaps, do justice with this country. One of my friends used to tell me a good thing that when a society or individual fulfils his half of needs then his problems increases doublefold. If we look at this budget, we find as a common man that we have created more problems as compared to our gains.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, without lingering the debate further I just want to tell you that the Standing Committee Report clearly indicates that everybody wants more power generation be nuclear power, thermal or hydro-power generation. Keeping aside the private sectors, if we look into the figures which we have withersed in regard to hydro-power generation are alround disappointing almost every member had said that we have only achieved half of our goal and we are ready to consider on this once again.

When we look at budget of the Ninth Five Year Plan after the completion of Eighth Five Year Plan then we can clearly see resource crunch. How we shall complete our plans in the absence of funds, this is my first question.

Further if we look at the energy obtained by machines driven by animals, we find, as per the committee report this source. But we have hardly debated on this question in this House during any five year plans systematically. We know that this source of energy covers 50% of the total energy and when we ask any question on this issue nobody is ready to answer. If we want to achieve results in this direction then I am of the opinion that we cannot achieve our goal in this way just by discussing and classifying the energy sector. We can decide our further plans on the basis of discussion held in this august House or suggestions made by our senior colleagues.

The figures show the losses suffered by various Electricity Boards, whenever the centre is weak, the States raise their heads. Do the Government have any solution to control the losses of electricity boards or check the monopolistic way of their working or their attitude. I have gone through the figures of M.P. Out of 72 lakhs consumers 32 lakh consumers use electricity free of cost. We will have to go into its causes and find out how their transmission should be made. In order to treat a nation as an ideal State there should be 60 percent thermal power and 40 percent hydel power. What is the situation in India today? If this is the criterion then where do we stand. We will also have to think about the geographical conditions in the country. In the power sector our achievement is not more than 26 per cent. Do we lack funds the reason for which we could not provide hydel power, I am not prepared to accept this logic. According to reports we have crossed the figures fixed for hydel power in private sector. Have we ever thought seriously how to achieve the target and are there any schemes with the Government in this regard? There was a proposal to set up an authority? An ordinance was issued in January 1997 and amendment was made in

the rules. Has it ever been seen whether the companies which were called to competition are Indians or foreigners. Were they selected on the basis of their merit? Has any company been able to start work? I think no company had been able to start work.....(Interruptions) I would like to make a submission about the foreign and Indian companies. There is a need to make a change in the report of the Tariff Commission. I find some difference in the annual report prepared by the Government. There is a need to reconsider the report and make amendments in the dual system enforced by the Government.

The captive power plant, as per the report should be set up. please try remove the obstacles coming in its way. Besides, there is a need to make a change in the policies. I have already said about competition. I want to add one more thing to it. Please try to find out the causes of non-working by the companies which were selected on the basis of competition. There is corruption somewhere in it. Therefore there is a need to rectify the wrong policies.

Lastly, I would like to say that in the case of solar energy necessary changes should be made in the monopoly given to any company in view of limited resources. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA (Tezpur) : Thank you Mr. Chairman Sir. As I have stated more than once in this House, the new economic policy promulgated in 1991 providing for liberalisation is conspicuous by the absence of the regional factor. It has already aggravated the regional disparity as you have seen that most of the new investments have been concentrated in ten or eleven States in the country and States mainly in the East and the North East have not received any significant amount of private investment since liberalisation.

This regional factor must be a *sin-qua-non* in any progressive economic policy of a country like India of continental dimensions, with multiplicity of languages, cultures and with bewildering diversities. The regional factor is also important for another reason and that is that in the regional factor we may strive to find a solution to this chronic persistent power crisis being faced by the country.

North-East is one region in the country which is lavishly endowed with all fuel resources relevant to power generation. North-East has plenty of hydel potential. It has huge coal reserves. It has gas LSHS and naphtha, Meghalaya has uranium, which is a fuel for atomic power generation. This is a region which is an example of poverty amidst plenty. People are poor but the region is rich in its natural resources. I feel that in our planning process we should have the regional component. We should specialise specific regions for production of specific commodities and services. As we have Punjab and Haryana specialised in rice production, maybe Andhra also, similarly western parts of India specialised in industrial production, we can

have the East and the North-East specialised in power generation.

As a matter of fact, we should consider seriously declaring the East and North-East as the power generating zone of the country. Take for example the North-East, today, had a power generation capacity of something like 1200 MW, that is, the operating capacity. Additional generation capacity to the tune of about 1,300 MW is at the various stages of planning, construction and commissioning. Altogether we are going to have 2,500 MW of power generation capacity by the turn of this century. And by the time the peak demand of the entire North-Eastern region would be not more than 1200 to 1300 MW and off-peak would be much lower because we do not have industries in the North-East. The diversity ratio between off-peak and peak is very very high in the North-East. Therefore, we are going to have a lot of surplus power, even during peak, probably 300 to 400 MW of power and during off-peak, we are going to have 500 to 600 MW of power surplus in the North-Eastern region by the turn of this century. This power can be evacuated and transmitted to main land India provided we develop the inter-regional linkage between the North-Eastern Grid and the Eastern Grid.

Presently we have only one double circuit lines from Bongaigaon to Malda which take power to the main land but it had the capacity of carrying only about 200 MW but this needs to be augmented and not only augmented to 400 to 600 MW it should also be augmented to a capacity of over 1,000 MW because North-East has an enormous potential for generation of power. Already there is proven hydel potential of about 60,000 MW in the North-East Subansiri Dam project which has already been surveyed by the Government agencies, is alone capable of generating 20,000 MW. Then we have Tipaimukh project, which also can generate 10,000 to 15,000 MW. Now, in addition we have the gas reserves, naphtha, LSHS and huge coal reserves. If all these resources are exploited for power generation, then I am sure that North-East alone can meet the substantial part of the demand of the entire nation.

What is needed is development and tapping of all potential in the North and arrangement for evacuation of this power to main land India. There are certain inter-State problem about the Subansiri dam project but there is nothing that cannot be resolved through negotiations and discussions in the best interests of the country.

Sir, I have many other important points to make. One point which I would like to make is that we have lost precious five year in the matter of addition to generation capacity. In the Eighth Five Year Plan, a paltry figure of 14,000 MW has been added as against the requirement of something like 40,000 to 50,000 MW.

Now we liberalised and we opened it up to the private without doing any home work. We have signed MOUs with gallawallas, Kiryanawallas and with people who have had

[Shri Iswar Prasanna Hazarika]

no background or experience in the power industry or in any large industry. Also we did not bother to see whether they have the financial capability to execute such a project. Therefore, we have had 200 or 300 MOUs. None has materialised in a project except for small Jagarupadu and Kakinada projects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : Therefore, I feel that an inquiry should be made and accountability should be fixed as to what has gone wrong and who are the people responsible for this colossal failure, plunging the country into this power crisis which is getting worse and worse.

Finally, Sir, I would like to say.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): He has said, 'finally'.

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : We find that today power is the most important critical area. It is the Achilles heel in our economy. Yet the public sector and the Government power organizations are largely topless. I hope no ladies are around but toplessness is a common phenomenon in the power sector today. The Chairman's post in NTPC is falling vacant soon. The Power Grid Corporation which is a very important organisation has been without a regular chief executive for months and months, probably nearly two years, and what we find here is that there are inordinate delays being caused in these appointments. From the recommendation by the Public Enterprises Selection Board to the approval by the ACC, it takes months, and at times, it takes more than a year. Now, what is mysterious and what is laughable is the fact that the case of Chairman of NTPC who has completed five year as Chairman and Managing Director is being placed before the Public Enterprises Selection Board for his extension by a few months or a year. We have entrusted the organisation to this gentleman for five years. We have placed at his disposal investment worth Rs. 20,000 crore and we have left it to him to run the organisation for five years. His performance records are there. His confidential reports are there. Still his case is being placed before the Public Enterprises Selection Board presided over by a person who may know a fraction of what that person knows. If he is incompetent, if his performance is not up to the satisfaction of the Power Ministry, then his extension should be refused. Why make him appear again before PESB?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please conclude.

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : I would like to conclude by saying that on 20th of March, the Minister of Finance made a statement in this House that he is going to

prepare and publish a policy on public investments in power sector because this is a mistake that we have committed. We have withdrawn public sector from power, but private sector did not come in. That is why, we have wasted the last five years. Public investment must be stepped up so that there is no repetition of the failure. It is absolutely imperative to ensure that we do not lose again the coming five years. Public investment is a must because this is an infrastructural area and therefore, I will urge upon the Government and the Finance Minister to come out immediately with a policy statement on public investment in power sector.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR (Begusarai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will make a brief submission, Coal industry should not be clubbed with other industries. There is some reason for this.

Secondly, there is a fall in the production of coking coal because of the Coal India Ltd.'s incurring a loss of Rs. 47 crore during coal should be increased and the Government should compensate the loss suffered on this account. If subsidy can be given for gas why subsidy for coke cannot be given.

Thirdly, the CMPF Act was amended for the pension of Coal India Ltd., employees and the Government has been authorised to evolve the pension scheme. The pension file is making rounds for last 4 months in the Ministry of Coal. The Government is not required to give a single paise to the Coal India Ltd. employees under the pension scheme then what objections to the Government have to accept the scheme. In the same way I would like to say that the rehabilitation work of the people of Jharia should be done without delay as landsliding is taking daily as Jharia is an mines area. Why were the coal miners in Bihar stopped from working and(Interruptions) why are they not paid?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will get the reply.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : We are asking Hon. Ministers as to why it is so that all other states except Bihar are getting payment? Please pay the coalminers and start the work soon and remove all obstacles. What happened to Navinagar Thermal Power Station? When Shri Bindeshwari Dube was the Chief Minister of Bihar in 1985, I was in Bihar, at that time. There was a proposal about Super Thermal Power Station via Karanpura. Now, I do not hear anything about it. In the same way I would like to say that last year zero percent work was done in Kutir Jyoti in Dalit Basti and Tribal Basti of Bihar and the same is the case with RAC. I would like to tell the Government that at present the Government of India takes loan from RAC at the rate of 2 percent. The Government of India gives loan to RAC at the rate of 12 per cent and RAC gives loan to the State Government at the rate of 16 per cent. Will it be based on Commission? I, therefore, would like to say that please give funds to RAC and speed up the rural electrifications

work and pay special attention to rural electrification in Bihar which is very backward in this sector. Otherwise Bihar will be backward and this will affect the whole country....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, is there anyone from CPI?

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no name.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : Am I not in CPI. Am I an independent. You must read out the names. If you include my name in CPI, will my membership be terminated? What do you talk.

SHRI VIJAY GOYAL (Sadar-Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Demands for Grants of Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Power are one of the important items for Central Government and discussion is being held on them today. We are discussing shortage of electricity by sitting in the House which is fully lighted. I am not going to say as to how many villages do not have electricity about generation of power. Because I feel that had this side been sitting on the benches on the opposite side then the Hon. Minister would have been delivering the same speech which I am making now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to quote certain examples. Every day there are power cuts in Delhi. MPs may not realise this shortage of electricity because electricity is supplied non-stop to the areas where their residences are located. I do not want to describe the situation and the way the generation of power has declined. In the report of standing committee it has been reported that the generation of power registered 8.5% growth in the year 1994-95. It was 8.3% in 1995-96 but the growth rate again declined to 3.8% in the year 1996-97. The Hon. Minister can enlighten you with the reasons behind it but I would like to submit that if proper attention is not paid to the projects in hand and if private sector is not given power generation then one can well imagine the situation regarding shortage of power in the country. You must be aware that Pakistan is generating more power than we and have become more capable in power sector. Take the example of Delhi. There are seventeen power projects in Delhi. More than half of the projects are not functioning somewhere or the other the Central Government comes in its way. The Government is in no mood to accord the status statehood to Delhi. Delhi Government has started a new project in Bawana Phase I, the estimated cost of this project is thousand crore of rupees. If keeping this fact in view, the Hon. Prime Minister sanctions some money for the project, my purpose would be solved. Bawana project is hanging fire for the last six years. State Guarantee is being demanded for this project. Since Delhi has not yet been given the status of full Statehood it cannot give their required guarantee. When the guarantee is demanded from the Centre, it says that there is no need for it. The citizen of Delhi are falling the victims of this unnecessarily since Shrimati Rajni has also be make a few points, I would like to submit in brief if the Govt. did not either prepare the plans comprehensively, or

amend the electricity act or make arrangements for funds, then there would be acute shortage of electricity in the whole country and putting into darkness. With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Power Minister please.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Sir, it is a gross injustice. This discussion is being held on the demands of four Ministries but there is no time for me to speak.

[English]

SHRI SAT MAHAJAN (Kangra) : Sir, please allow us also to speak. We have to speak about our constituencies.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your party's time is over. We have to conclude this by six o'clock.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOYAL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have spoken in brief so one lady Member of my party should be given time to speak....(Interruptions) She will make only one or two points.....(interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have covered her point also.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAJNI PATIL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will make a brief submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted to your party to gone.....(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY GOYAL : One lady member should be given permission....(Interruptions) I request the Hon. Minister to allow one lady member to speak.

SHRIMATI RAJNI PATIL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, when you were speaking how much time did you take. You did not conclude at all....(Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI SAT MAHAJAN : Sir, this is not correct. What about our rights? We also represent the people. We have to mention about the problems of our constituencies. Please allow us.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Sir, without any time restriction how can you manage the House? Some people are not all allowed to speak whereas some parties have been given more time. Please allow us. Our names are in the list. Please allow us as.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your party's time is over. We have to conclude by six o' clock.

The hon. Minister to speak now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me sincerely thank the hon. Members Shri I.D. Swamy, Shri Sriballav Panigrahi, Shri Suresh Prabhu, Shri Laxmi Narain Pandey, Shri Shivraj Patil, Shri Chandumajra, Shri M.K. Patil, Shri Lakshman Singh, Shri Radhika Ranjan Pramanik, Shri Prahlad Patel, Shri I. P. Hazarika, Shri Ramendra Singh and Shri Vijay Goel for their valuable suggestions regarding the power scenario and also about the necessity of taking initiatives in the power sector.

Sir, we are discussing today, in my view, one of the most crucial sectors of the economy. It is the core of all development activities as growth of other sectors is dependent on it. Already the Hon. Members revealed and stressed the need of the Power. Without power there is no industrialisation and without industry there is no employment and with it the economic growth of the country will diminish. Therefore, we should try to understand and appreciate the need of this sector in developing the nation's economy.

Before coming to the Budget of 1997-98, I would like to indicate about the utilisation of funds allocated to the Ministry of Power in the Eighth Plan, since it has just been concluded. As against an allocation of Rs. 25,920 crore in the Eighth Plan, the provisional figures indicate an actual utilisation of Rs. 26,262 crore which is 101 per cent of the target. An area where we have done well is the utilisation of the allocation of external assistance through the Budget.

As against the target of Rs. 5,441 crore, the actual utilisation is around Rs. 8,231 crore which comes to 150 per cent. Moreover, an amount of Rs. 4,622 crore of external commercial loans has been raised directly by the Central power sector undertakings during the Eighth Plan.

Sir, most of the hon. Members emphasized the fact of reduction in the budgetary support to thermal sector. If we go through the figures once, we will find that even though the allocation for thermal projects in the Central Budget is coming down, the total expenditure on thermal stations is not coming down. The allocation has been coming down because the net budgetary support for thermal projects is coming down and higher allocation is being made for hydro electric stations.

In the Central power sector, public sector undertakings like N.T.P.C. are receiving direct World Bank loans and through ADB assistance which are not included in the Budget. This is happening since 1992-93 when the Finance Minister made a study of the conditions at that time. Since then, N.T.P.C. has been able to procure funds as external assistance from the World Bank as well as the Asian Development Bank. But it is not included in the main Budget. Then, N.T.P.C. is now able to raise money on its

own from the capital market also. So, this shows that the budgetary support is not coming down for the thermal sector.

The Plan outlay for 1997-98 is Rs. 7,291 crores. Out of this, the internal and extra budgetary resource which is raised comes to Rs. 4,497 crore and the Union budgetary support comes to Rs. 2,794 crore which includes the external assistance as well as the net budgetary support. This external assistance includes Rs. 1,426 crore and also another Rs. 1,368 crore as the net budgetary support.

Sir, a lot of points have been raised by the Hon. Members about allocation of money. Almost all the Hon. Members who have participated in this debate raised the point about the widening gap between demand and supply of power. When private participation in power generation had started in 1990-91, which we call as globalisation or privatisation, at that time, our Ministry officials had not expected much of I.P.P.S. coming to India. As one Hon. Member rightly said, due to non-preparation of some documents like model PPA, fuel supply agreement etc., this situation has arisen and even the State Electricity Boards were not having any experience in this respect. By watching the scenario since the private participation in power sector started in 1991, we have now been able to fulfil the requirement of preparing all the documents and now we are able to provide all the documents to the Private investors.

Then, the former Prime Minister Shri H.D. Deve Gowda had convened two meetings of all the Chief Ministers for discussing about private sector participation in power generation. Based on the suggestions given by all the Chief Ministers in those two meetings, the Ministry of Power has prepared a Common Minimum Action Plan for Power. If we go through the Common Minimum Action Plan for Power, we will find that all the issues that are raised by the Hon. Members here have been covered in that Action Plan. All the Chief Ministers have endorsed our views and the Action Plan has already been sent to all the Chief Ministers. Irrespective of their political affiliations, all the Chief Ministers and all the State Electricity Boards have agreed with the Common Minimum Action Plan for Power. We have now streamlined most of the guidelines after closely watching the scenario since 1991.

Since 1991, the private participation in power generation has not come up to our expectations. With this experience, on the one side we are inviting more and more private investors to come into power generation and on the other side we are allocating more funds to the public sector also. We have streamlined a lot of guidelines and we have now given more power to the State Governments. With these three measures, the Ministry of Power is going ahead with the Action Plan. All the problems faced earlier like I.P.P.S. etc., and the problems faced by the State Electricity Boards are slowly getting solved. Now, most of the private sector projects have come to the final stage of completion.

With this anticipation only, we are able to plan a target of 57,734 M.W. in the Ninth Plan. Out of this, 11,870 M.W. is in the Central Sector, 17,620 M.W. is in the State sector and we are anticipating 28,244 M.W. in the private sector.

Some Hon. Members have asked as to how we are going to achieve this target of 57,734 M.W. We have got the experience of the Eighth Plan. We fixed a target of 30,500 M.W. in the Eighth Plan but we were able to achieve approximately 7,000 M.W. only. It was due to the lack of guidelines as also the lack of the model PPAs and model Fuel Supply Agreement. We are trying to solve all these problems which were faced by the Electricity Boards earlier. We are trying to create a national consensus - irrespective of party affiliations - on this issue. It is because we have to bridge the power supply and demand gap which is widening. We have to take it with all seriousness. We are also trying to streamline the system. Earlier a project required permission at 17 points. Now we have restricted it up to four points only.

In addition to that, we have introduced two stages. First is the in principle clearance. We have fixed one month's time for this clearance. Second is the techno-economic clearance. This clearance has to be given within four months after the receipt of complete proposal.

Apart from this, earlier project costing more than Rs. 400 crore required permission from the Central Government. Now, we have raised this limit for taking techno-economic clearance up to Rs. 1,000 crore. The counter bidding is mandatory from 18.5.1995.

In addition to this, a lot of guidelines have been issued to the States. These guidelines relate to principles of the PPAs, counter bidding, model RSP, RSP documents, co-generation plant, RSQ documents for distribution on the Orissa model, in principle clearance from the CEA, distribution agreement, principles for fuel supply, transmission, etc.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : What about the distribution and transmission by the private parties? Has that been approved by the Left Parties within the Front? It is a major policy issue and the nation wants to know about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can ask him after he concludes.

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Sir, we have delegated the powers. In ten months' time we are trying to achieve what we promised especially in the field of power generation.

Sir, a lot of points have been raised by the Hon. Members. I would reply to those points one by one. The most crucial sector is the health of the Electricity Boards. If we see the average return on the capital of the Electricity Boards over the Eighth Plan period, it has deteriorated from -7.6 to -13.3. It includes the subsidy also. If we exclude the subsidy, it has deteriorated from -12.72 to -17.9. The internal resources of the Electricity Boards are staggering

at Rs. 2807 crore in 1996-97. The commercial borrowings including subsidy of various electricity boards in the country have increased from Rs. 1,565 crore in 1985-86 to Rs. 7,524 crore in 1994-95.

A return of three per cent has been fixed for the electricity boards. Out of 18 Electricity Boards only seven have paltry rate of return. Only four SEBs had more than three per cent rate of return in 1992-93. But slowly it has deteriorated over the past three years. Now only three electricity Boards have positive RoR in 1995-96 as compared to several Electricity Boards earlier.

This is also a crucial sector. To improve the situation in the State Electricity Boards, we have fixed certain performance parameters. Non-payment of arrears by the State Electricity Board and giving counter-guarantees are two of the aspects that we have taken up. The private parties do not believe in the guarantees given by the State Electricity Boards and they are asking for counter-guarantees from the Central Government. We are taking steps to ensure that the SEBs reduce their arrears.

In addition to this, we have adopted a 'cash and carry' system. If any State requires power, then we are asking them to pay the current arrears first and then only we are releasing the power.

The Hon. Members have raised some problems, so far as the power policy in the private sector is concerned. After the inception of the private sector power policy, the response is very encouraging. Out of 200 proposals worth 70,000 MW capacity that we have received, a number of cases were cleared by the CEA, and also power purchase agreements were signed by various States. Most of the private parties have submitted detailed project reports. Taking into account the projects pending with the CEA and keeping in view the financial closures of the projects pertaining to the Eighth Plan, we have restricted the capacity up to 57,734 MW. The Plan allocation is not cleared, and our Ministry people are discussing it with the Planning Commission. Out of 57,734 MW, the schemes slipping from the Eighth Plan are as follows: the sanctioned on-going schemes are to the extent of 7,183 MW; other sanctioned schemes on which advance action was taken in the Eighth Plan are to the tune of 8,598 MW; schemes cleared by the CEA but yet to be sanctioned are to the tune of 12,663 MW; schemes worth Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 400 crore, which are being implemented by the State Governments, have a capacity of 5,630 MW; additional hydel schemes sanctioned to correct the hydel-thermal mix are to the tune of 8,912 MW, and the new schemes are to the tune of 14,741 MW.

In addition to this, after an internal exercise, the broad break-up of various IPPAs is as follows: Central, 11,859 MW; States, 12,884 MW, and private parties, 13,590 MW. The total comes to 38,342 MW. Out of 57,377 MW, we are hoping to achieve 38,000 MW to 40,000 MW in the Ninth Plan.

[Dr. S. Venugopalachari]

Hon. Members also raised the question of transmission and distribution. We are forming a National Grid. The Government has formulated a plan to interconnect various regional grids. One of them which is under operation between Western and Northern Grid is a 500 MW line at Vindyanchal HVP (back to back); the second one is between North-Eastern and Eastern Region, which is a 200 KV line from Beerpur to Bongaigaon; and the third one is between Ramagundam and Chandrapuram, which is a 400 KV line between South and West. In addition to this, one is under construction between Western and Southern region, which is 1,000 MW line HVP (back to back - Chandrapur); another one is under construction between Eastern and Southern region, which is a 500 MW line HVP (back to back - Gajuvaka); and the third one is between North-Eastern and Eastern region, which is a 400 KV line between Bongaigaon and Malda.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now because three more Ministers will have to intervene.

DR. S. VENUGOPALA CHARI : The Hon. Prime Minister is personally looking after this portfolio. We have delegated the powers to the States. We hope that whatever bitter experiences that we had in the Eighth Plan will not be there in the Ninth Plan. I also hope that we will be able to achieve all the financial and physical targets.

I finally appeal to all of you that you may kindly approve the Budget.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : I want the Minister to clarify one thing. There is a debate and confusion that is going on the country about private parties and multinationals participation in the power sector. As per the power policy, what they are asking for is to have generation, transmission and distribution in their own hands. I want to know whether the Minister is very clear in his mind about the policy or is there any confusion between the partners. That precisely is the point.

DR. S. VENUGOPALA CHARI : There is no confusion. The matter is still under discussion.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : What about Koel Karo? It is a very important project.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Afterwards, he will write to you about it.

DR. S. VENUGOPALA CHARI : Definitely, we will examine this Koel Karo Project. Setting up of a regulatory commission and privatisation of transmission are also very important aspects. Already, several discussions have taken place between friendly parties and our own party. We will prepare a Bill and place it before Parliament.

PROF. RITA VERMA (Dhanbad) : If the Minister is

giving an assurance, let him give an assurance about Maken Project also.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am speaking on the demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Coal for the year 1997-98. Coal is the main source of Energy. Many Hon. Members have made right and important suggestions. The Hon. Minister of Energy has given details but for shortage of coal all this would stop working.

Ministry of Coal has made a total demand for Rs. 485.63 crores for the year 1997-98. Out of the 349.85 crore, have been asked for plan allocation and Rs. 138.78 crore for non-plan expenditure. If these demands are placed separately on the basis of Revenue and capital expenditure then Rs. 170.78 crores have been demanded for Revenue expenditure and Rs. 314.95 crores for capital expenditure.

So far as the proposal for the non-plan expenditure of Rs. 135.78 crore of the Ministry of Coal is concerned 77.33 per cent expenditure is meant for those schemes which are financed by the Excise duty levied under the Mine Prevention Act, 1974. Their expenditure would be incurred for preservation in coal sector, protection purposes and for development of transport facilities in mining areas 19.38% of the non-plan expenditure is to be incurred on the essential payments of the Government which are obligatory under welfare labour laws. Thus only 3.29% expenditure has been proposed for the payments of Secretariat, and office of Coal Controller and Payment Commissioner.

So far as planned expenditure for demands on grants as proposed is concerned, Rs. 35 crore of demands are proposed to be spent in revenue expenditure. It will, mainly, be spent on three schemes. Rs. 9.87 crore are proposed to be spent on Research and Development, Rs. 20 crore are proposed to be spent on regional research, Rs. 5 crore would be spent on environment and land slide control. Major part of the planned expenditure has been asked for capital expenditure. It is Rs. 314.85 crore. This demand has been made to extend budgetary support to Singrauni Collieries Company Limited in Andhra Pradesh. It is Rs. 178.50 crores. Rs. 136.35 crores are proposed for giving budgetary support to Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

In this way the total demands for grants are of Rs. 485.63 crores. I would like to bring into the notice of Hon. members here that total receipt of Rs. 1297.93 crore is likely to be received by this Ministry during the year 1997-98. It is mainly relating to the realization of loans given to the Government undertakings and interest thereupon. So, this Ministry hope that higher receipts shall be received in the Government funds than the proposed expenditure.

Several members have raised questions on which lot of deliberations are already made in House. As coal mines of Ranigunj, Dhanbad and Jharia are burning, on this issue, I was explained that we have constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Coal Secretary of our Ministry and it is instructed to submit its report within three months. The committee have held three meetings at Eastern Coal field Ltd. and B.C.C.L. And inspected sites and consulted with the concerned persons and experts. The members of the committee also looked into the different efforts being taken by the Coal companies to tackle the problems of fire and sinking.

The main points are that mining is carried out with unscientific methods as a result of which this type of friction is occurring at Ranigunj, whether it is the friction occurring at Jharia, we recognise the fact of required huge amount of funds to be spent on the effective action to be taken for this. Therefore, coal India is not in a position to provide funds for this expenditure. The suggestion for the increase in cess of twenty rupees in coal production is accepted by the members as most appropriate suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That's enough? Two more ministers are present here.

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : Whatever the demands the members have raised (*Interruptions*). Now I would appeal the Hon. Members that they should pass our budget.

17.53 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I would request the Hon. Minister that whatever points that have been raised by the individual hon. members may kindly be replied to later on kindly to that. You can kindly conclude. If possible, send it within a week.

Thank you very much.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (CAPTAIN JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : Hon. Speaker, Sir, candle spreads light and removes darkness after the sunset. After the expiry of a family head the eldest son of that family becomes the family head. These are the energy sources. Petroleum Products and coal products are likely to be depleted in the next thirty years period. Coal reserves are also likely to be depleted in 150 years. At that time the only available energy will be Non-Conventional energy on which the members have expressed their concern. One of our members has expressed concern that the target fixed

by me, have not been realised. In the eighth five year plan the target was to create production capacity of total 600 mega watts. As against it capacity of 1050 mega watts was created. In this way we have achieved more than fixed target. Out of these 1050 mega watts, 860 mega watts consist from wind energy, 101 mega watts from Bio-gas, 63 mega watts from small hydro electricity and 29 mega watts capacity is created with the solar energy. The main problem which we are facing is that this is a new sector. State Government must declare clear policies for this sector. The procedure for sanctioning the projects is to be simplified. Now the prevailing situation is that low priority is given to the projects of non-conventional energy sources and this is also true in case of financial institution. Now people are developing their interest in this field slowly and the situation will improve.

I would urge the Hon. Members that they should extend their full support to this type of new projects and to the Ministry.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Alagh will send all the replies in writing

..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Alagh, you just make a formal request to approve the Demands for Grants.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : Sir, I would like to say that today seems to be my lucky day both in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. In the Rajya Sabha, I got full support from all the Members for the Ninth Five Year Plan. From the notes that I have been given on the questions relating to Atomic Energy here, I am very grateful to the Hon. Members for supporting it all along. If there are any specific comments, I will be very happy to clarify them, as you indicated, to any Member.

I would now request the House to kindly approve the Demands for Grants..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvkktupuzha) : Sir, it is said that there is a proposal to increase the Fund relating to the MPLADS from rupees one crore to rupees five crore.

In that, if the Hon. Minister is proposing to make any hike, let him say. It is said that he wanted to make it Rs. 5 crore but the amount which has been granted from the Ministry of Finance is not to that extent. I think, he is proposing to do something which will be a solace to all of us.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : On this question, I want to state that I work under your umbrella.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Sir, the answer is not very clear.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : It is very clear.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me thank all the Hon. Members for the excellent cooperation. I wish we could have given more time for the Minister's reply but I am sure, the Minister will send the reply in writing on all the points that have been raised, within a weeks' time, if possible.

I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Department of Coal, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Power and Atomic 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 the 31st day of March, 1998, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against - Demand Nos. 10, 63, 70, 88 and 89.

The Motion was adopted

17.59 hrs.

**SUBMISSION OF OUTSTANDING DEMANDS
TO VOTE OF THE HOUSE**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : According to rule, the Item No. 17 has to be taken up at 18.00 hours.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : You can put it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I can put it.

I shall now put the outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments to vote.

18.00 hrs.

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, 1998, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 9, 11 to 26, 28, 29, 31 to 47, 52 to 60, 62, 64 to 69, 71 to 87, 90 to 92, 94 to 97 and 98 to 102."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants - Budget (General) for 1997-98 submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account voted by the House on March 20, 1997		Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
Ministry of Agriculture					
	Agriculture	490,80,00,000	3,26,00,000	2454,01,00,000	16,28,00,000
	Other Services of Deptt. of Agri. & Cooperation	46,95,00,000	39,18,00,000	234,73,00,000	195,87,00,000
	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	99,88,00,000	—	499,39,00,000	—
	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	43,06,00,000	31,00,000	215,28,00,000	1,54,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers					
	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	38,32,00,000	6,76,00,000	192,32,00,000	35,79,00,000
	Department of Fertilizers	1848,82,00,000	107,64,00,000	6274,08,00,000	538,20,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism					
	Department of Civil Aviation	43,08,00,000	6,86,00,000	47,40,00,000	34,30,00,000
	Department of Tourism	17,96,00,000	3,31,00,000	89,80,00,000	16,54,00,000
Min. of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution					
	Min. of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	13,05,00,000	8,00,000	65,23,00,000	40,00,000