

As Hon'ble Members are aware, in order to construct, own, operate and maintain large sized thermal power stations in the Central Sector, Government of India have set up the National Thermal Power Corporation as a Company incorporated under the Companies Act. The Company is fully financed and owned by Govt. of India. In that context, the Govt. of India have now decided to transfer the Badarpur Thermal Power Project and the Badarpur Thermal Power Station to the National Thermal Power Corporation. As a first step, the Government have decided to entrust the National Thermal Power Corporation with the operation of Badarpur Thermal Power Station and the execution of Badarpur Thermal Power Project with effect from 1-4-1978 in terms of an Agreement between the Government of India and the National Thermal Power Corporation. Under this arrangement, while the receipts from the sale of power etc. would be collected by National Thermal Power Corporation and credited to Government account, the amount required for operation of Badarpur Thermal Power Station and the construction of Badarpur Thermal Power Project would be drawn from the funds provided in the Budget for Badarpur Thermal Power Project and Badarpur Thermal Power Station for 1978-79 and disbursed to National Thermal Power Corporation periodically, as per requirements. This position has already been reflected in Part II of the Demands of Grant for the Ministry of Energy for 1978-79 by a suitable entry in the explanatory Memorandum.

18.34 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Demands of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers will be taken up tomorrow.

We pass on to the next item.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

FUNCTIONING OF STATE ELECTRICITY BOARDS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House will take up Half-an-hour discussion by Shri S. R. Damani. Members are requested to be in their seats. The half-an-hour discussion is yet to go.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me time to discuss this half-an-hour discussion, on a very very important sub-

ject. Electricity and power is very vital to the nation's economy. The functioning of the Electricity Boards requires to be examined. With this view I have asked for this half-an-hour discussion and I am very happy that the hon. Minister has agreed to discuss about the working of the various Electricity Boards. It is a very very lamentable story that we hear about the functioning of the State Electricity Boards. In these State Electricity Boards uptill now the Government has invested about Rs. 14,000 crores. They have created a capacity 20,978 M.W. How are they functioning now after our effort to create nearly 21,000 M.W. at a cost of Rs. 14,000 crores ? How have the Electricity Boards utilised the money ? I wish to bring this to your kind notice.

Regarding how they are functioning now, I would like to give certain concrete instances. In Haryana the capacity utilisation is only 48%. The highest 60% and the lowest is 18% only. In Punjab it is 40%. In U.P. it is 63%. The highest is 100% and the lowest is 40%.

Gujarat : 56%; Lowest 24% and highest is 24%.

Madhya Pradesh : Average is 63% and lowest is 17% ; Capacity utilisation highest is 86% ;

Maharashtra: 62%; Lowest 42% and highest 65% ;

Andhra Pradesh: 60%; Lowest 46% and highest 90% ;

Tamilnadu: 25% ; Highest 63% ;

Bihar: 50% ; DVC highest 50% ;

Orissa : 44% ;

West Bengal: 11% ; lowest and highest 56% ;

Assam: 39% ;

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : What about Karnataka ?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I have not taken the figure.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Why ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your name is here. You may put the question.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : There are certain projects which are running with a capacity of more than 80% and certain others with 25%. I want to know firstly from the hon. Minister what are the rea-

[Shri S. R. Damani]

sons as to why they are running with such a low capacity ? What are you doing about this ? Just now the Minister of Industry while replying said how H.E.C. has suffered on account of power shortage. Similar is the case with regard to other industries. Take agriculture. When you are running with such a low capacity then the average utilisation is 56 % in some project while it is 100% in some other project. In Ramagundam they can run with 91% efficiency and Bulsar Plant they can run with 80% capacity. In Amarkantak they can run with 86% capacity. There are instances where they are running with such a high capacity utilisation. What are the reasons why the management was so poor ? They are running with such a low capacity and, on account of which, what is happening is this. The industry is losing its production. Industries have to suffer. Power has been allotted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't repeat that. You have already put it.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Power has been allotted. But there is no power. Therefore there is power cut and so there is loss of production. Just now, I will give you an example. Similarly, for agriculture power is allotted. Pumps are not running. This is a very important thing. What are the reasons ? I will ask a supplementary. What are the reasons for the poor performance of the State Electricity Boards ? I will quote the answer which I received on the basis of which my half-an-hour is based. My question Number was 3051. The reply that I received was on the 15th of this month and a list is given to it. There is inadequate capacity utilisation. Look at their losses. What are the reasons ? Absence of modern management is one reason that is given. Second reason is that there is no technique of planning in operation. There is no inventory control. Recovery of dues, personnel management, budgeting etc. arise out of the recommendation of the States Power Ministers' conference held at Delhi. These are the reasons. What are they functioning for ? There is no budget; they have no proper personnel management. They cannot recover the dues; there is no proper inventory control. Then what are they doing ? They have no control; they have no inventory control, no personnel management and no technique. Then what are they doing. You will have to look after that.

This is a very important question. This is one thing that I want to know from you. Sir, this year, they have lost about Rs. 500 crores. On account of

inefficiency who is suffering ? The consumers are suffering, the country is suffering. From 20,000 megawatts production capacity, you are actually getting 11,000 megawatts. So, there is a shortfall of 9,000 megawatts. You want to spend Rs. 20,000 crores on this. But before you invest this amount of Rs. 20,000 crores, in the next five years, you should put your house in order. Otherwise, you will not get any return. What is the use of increasing its capacity and what is the use of spending money on this when there is no capacity utilisation ? Therefore my point is that you should put the State Electricity Boards on sound footing. At least there should be 85% to 90% of increase in production and its capacity should be utilised. Unless you remove this snag, there is no use of spending money and expanding its capacity. This will not serve the purpose. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to kindly tell us what action he proposes to take in the future and what steps he proposes to take in order to raise the production capacity to 85% or 90%. Unless you give us this assurance, the same thing will continue. I have been to Calcutta recently. There I found that there was no power supply. There, the people had asked the State Electricity Board to expand its capacity. But the State Electricity Board has no capital. They are depending on the State Government or the Central Government for loans or from the financial institutions. There is no autonomous body which can give financial help to the State Electricity Boards. This is an anomalous situation. They are finding it difficult to run the Electricity Boards properly. I hope the hon. Minister, in his reply, would clear all the points that I have raised.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : Sir, I have a point of order. I know that strictly speaking, you are probably right when you are asking the hon. Minister to reply at this stage. But what is the position of those who have given intimation in advance so that they can put questions on this subject ? For the last so many years, the established practice has been that after the person who has initiated the Half-an-Hour discussion, others who have also sought permission and they have been given permission, will be allowed to put questions and then a consolidated reply comes from the Minister because we will be very happy if the hon. Minister can give reply to all questions put together. Therefore, Sir, I make my submission to you for your consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Last time also this point was raised and I submitted to the House that under rule 55(5) of the

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the procedure which is followed now seems to be correct. I will again read out the relevant portion :

"55(5) There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact."

Clear procedure is laid down here. However, the hon. Member is correct in raising this point, as there has been formerly a little different convention and unfortunately I do not agree with that, and I want to follow the present, clear rule. Moreover, my logic to the point is that when the hon. Minister gives his reply it is just possible that the question which you want to put or you may be contemplating to put, would be covered by him. In other words if there are some more questions to be asked or certain other things to be elucidated, I think, that can be done better. According to me the present rule must stand. So, the hon. Minister may reply now.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has raised a few issues arising out of the answer given by me earlier. I think most of the points he made happen to be suggestions for action. He was referring to the Electricity Boards. Under the Electricity Supply Act, the State Governments constitute the Electricity Boards and they function as autonomous bodies and they generate and supply power to the various consumers in their respective States. Another point he made was about the capacity utilisation in the various Electricity Boards. Here I would like to make one or two points. The capacity utilisation depends upon various factors. For instance, a unit which runs all the 365 days at full capacity can be considered as the best unit. But because of various constraints like plant maintenance, the units have to be shut down for a few weeks or months in a year and due to that the utilisation part of it is reduced. If the peaking demand is there at a particular point of time in the day and also off the peaking hours, the unit may not be able to work fully or it may have to work partially and thereby also the capacity utilisation will not be full. When he was referring to a few units, he was saying that they have the highest capacity utilisation. It is true, where the demand for

power is uniformly in the whole day the utilisation will be the highest. We have to consider it only that way. Some of the private captive power units always generate power throughout the twenty four hours and for a few weeks they may be shut down. In that case the capacity utilisation will be the highest. He was referring to certain States in the Northern Region where some of the units are not utilised properly or fully. It is also because in many places the load demand in the nights is not as much as it is in the day time.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : There is power cut. In those States where the utilisation is lower, there is power cut. The power cut is not ten per cent but fifty per cent. And the capacity utilisation is fifty per cent.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : I will come to that. I was trying to explain to you about the percentages. It is true that there is power cut. But there may be difference between the energy cut and also the power cut. Power cut means during peaking hours.....

SHRI S.R. DAMANI : There is fifty per cent power cut in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : In Tamil Nadu ? No. It is not there, It is in Karnataka only. Even with regard to power cut, during peaking hours there will be higher power cut. That is why we have got the load shedding and also some kind of rostering of power supply in various parts of the country. In fact my intention is to bring out a small booklet explaining the various aspects of these technical terms like capacity utilisation. The second thing is about what steps we are taking to tune up the administration of the Electricity Boards as well as the units that are not functioning well. In the recent Power Ministers' Conference, a recommendation was made that a high-powered Committee should be appointed to go into the working of these Electricity Boards and help them to restructure the tariff and also other improvements that they can effect in the working of the Electricity Boards. One of the suggestions was that the professionalisation must be introduced in the Electricity Boards where the Members must be selected with the highest qualification. That suggestion was put across to the State Electricity Boards and they have agreed to implement all those suggestions. Also the CEA is helping the Electricity Boards and periodically the technical advice is given to them so that they can bring back the units which are function-

[Shri P. Ramchandran]

ing efficiently. That is another method by which we are trying to help the Electricity Boards at various times.

With regard to the improvement in the performance of the various unit, in fact we have sent experts to various Electricity Boards to study the working of these power stations and identify the mistakes and also help them to get other experts to rectify those defects which are found in the various power stations. The CEA is doing that also and we are taking the expert advice from some of the foreign countries also. The German experts have gone round some of the stations in the country and we are waiting for their report.

Another point which he raised was about the loss of production because of the power scarcity in the various industrial units. It is true, there is, to some extent, loss of production, but the loss of production in the industrial field is not only due to power shortage alone, but it is due to various other reasons too. Unfortunately, whenever there is power shortage, all the loss of production is attributed to power scarcity. As the hon. Member must be knowing about industrial production, I think he will agree with me that the lack of power is not the only constraint which is encouraging this loss of industrial production.

About other reasons, I think he has made mostly suggestions for the Department to take action.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, it has been estimated that about half of the basic installed capacity is in effective use now. Even some experts say that by 10 to 15 per cent increase in the utilisation of the installed capacity today we can cope up with the particular situation we are facing today arising out of the power shortage. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister whether according to the decision of the State Power Ministers' Conference and the Conference of the State Electricity Boards' Chairmen, a task force was appointed under the Central Electricity Authority and it was entrusted with the task of drawing up a programme for improving the generation of the existing installed capacity by the end of February of this year. Since it is a very important aspect of the problem, that is, utilisation of the installed capacity, a task force has been reportedly appointed. May I know whether any particular specific programme has been drawn up by the task force so far appointed. This is my first question. My second question is....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can put only one question.

AN HON MEMBER : One question is divided into parts.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I shall finish in two minutes.

MR CHAIRMAN : The time is running short. Others are also to speak.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You say this probably because I have used the words: 'This is my first question.' It is not my first question then.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No statement. Please put a question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : May I know whether the generation capacity can be improved further by gas turbine? Has any attempt been made for the introduction of gas turbines, particularly in West Bengal, which is suffering most from power famine? Is it also a fact that the eastern and the north-eastern regions offer about 34% of the total power potential in the country?

While the all-India average of power consumption is 120 units per head, Assam's share is only 20 units per head. Is it a fact that, of late, the Cabinet has been seized of a joint project of harnessing the water of the eastern and north eastern regions, which will generate power, augment the water-flow and also control the floods in the north-eastern and eastern regions? What part has his Ministry got to play in the matter of finalising that joint programme which is contemplated by Government?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : This is a very important subject, Mr. Chairman, Sir, in which your constituency is also involved.

My friend has raised a very vital subject. He has quoted statistics. The reply to the question clearly indicates that there is a large-scale mismanagement in various States in the matter of functioning of the electricity boards. You have also agreed with the view that here is faulty planning, absence of expertise and of organization with respect to the distribution of power, and that mostly the electricity boards are running on a commercial basis.

India is a big agricultural country; and agro-based industries have to be developed. You are also proclaiming it as your policy. The recent power strategy and planning have also indicated that the outlay will be double the previous figure. But at the same time, as a consequence of power shortage, industrial development has been completely slowed down. Even in Karnataka, it has been

stated that there will be a 50% power cut; and industrial growth there has completely fallen.

There are certain important aspects. There are hydro-electric projects where natural resources are available, e.g. in Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. But these projects have not been completed so far. They are not progressing. They have been delayed. Take, for example the Idukki project. On that topic, I could not pose a question the other day because I did not get a chance. It ought to have been completed last year, It has not been completed till now. Wherever there is understanding between the States, e.g. as there was between Tamil Nadu and Kerala, they have agreed to share power. There is inordinate delay in the completion of the projects. The power strategy has not been thought of by the central authority, and by the Ministry of energy. There is lack of understanding and of a definite strategy to meet the situation and to accelerate the process of industrial growth. Therefore, I would like to ask a pertinent question.

At what particular point of time the projects which are under construction will be completed and to what extent the power shortage could be minimised by the effective functioning of the Electricity Boards and the proper distribution of power? Now some of the projects which have been taken up have not been commissioned because of paucity of funds. Further, there is a lot of corruption in the Electricity Boards, because most of them are manned by politicians and not experts. I would like to know whether there is any time bound programme for the completion of these projects. Will there be any central authority to devise effective strategies for organisation and control and systematisation of procedure?

19 hrs.

About 80 per cent of the people who use electricity are farmers. Still, electricity boards being commercial organisations, the tariff is fixed in such a way that it is more for the farmers. While big business is given power at lower rates, which big business is also helped by the financial institutions, the farmers are charged very high rates. The electricity charges in various States, including Mysore, are very high and so the agriculturists are not able to modernise their agriculture. In fact, they are taking to other business. In view of these things, will he adopt a balanced power strategy and rationalise the distribution to meet the power shortage in the country?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : We should be grateful to Shri Damani for

raising this Half-an-Hour discussion on a very important subject, because a subject like this often gets the least attention on account of various other pressures on our limited time. Therefore, I am very happy that he has brought this discussion today. I do not want to give any long explanatory statement. I will be very brief and I will only ask a couple of pointed questions.

The hon. Minister has replied on 15th March to Unstarred Question No. 3151. If you read his answer to part (b) of the question, it makes a very detailed but a very said reading. I do not know whether a question should be asked, or a half-an-hour discussion be raised, only to elicit this kind of catalogue of reasons for the failure of electricity boards in our country. Therefore, he should not be satisfied merely by giving an intelligent student's answer in an examination paper that these are the causes. What is the Government doing with regard to this malaise or disturbance in the working of the Electricity Boards all over the country? That is the main question around which a number of small questions are hanging.

Will he not say "yes" or "no" to this point whether there is nepotism in the State Electricity Boards? Will he not say "yes" or "no", or agree with me that there is a lot of corruption in regard to the award of contracts at all levels and small and big sums, sometimes even lakhs of rupees are involved? Is it not a fact that corruption is there in these things? Is it not a fact that bad management or mismanagement is there? He has himself located it in the answer, because he says:

have been advised to set up machinery for the objective selection of Chairman and members of the State Electricity Boards...."

It obviously means that many Chairmen and members have nothing to do with electricity, they are not experts on that line and they are there because of political patronage or spoils system, whatever it is. Will you be merely content with this kind of recommendation, or are you suggesting some statutory provision with regard to the appointment of Chairman and members of the Electricity Boards, that a substantial percentage of these personnel will be trained, that they will be experts in the fields professionals and technocrats, and not politicians or laymen?

Can he assure us that these will not be taken as sources for nepotism, corruption and whatever you may have? Therefore, he must answer my question correctly.

[Proof: P. G. Mavalankar]

The House perhaps knows that the present Finance Minister, Shri H.M. Patel, was, for many years, the Chairman of the Gujarat State Electricity Board. I must say he brought to that Board his expert knowledge and understanding of management administration etc. But I cannot say whether that is true of all Chairmen of all Electricity Boards, nor can I say that is true of all Members of the Board in my own State. I must be frank in that respect. Therefore, what are the statutory provisions that Government are thinking of?

He mentioned about a conference that took place of all Power Ministers in January 1978. He says that the conference decided to set up an all-India committee of experts to make practical recommendations for rationalising the tariff structure and improving the working of the State Electricity Boards. I would like to ask, him whether that expert body or committee has been appointed, and if so, what are the terms of reference, by what time is it supposed to give the report to the Government?

Then is there any implementation machinery, cell for implementation? Many a time, Government takes all sorts of decisions. Delhi is known for so many conferences. Decisions are taken, resolutions are passed, but where is the implementation machinery to go into the follow-up action? So, may I know whether the Minister has gone into this aspect of the matter and set up a cell for implementation of the recommendations of the Power Ministers' Conference plus the Committee's recommendations which, of course, will come later on? I am prepared to wait until they come. We have waited for so many years, we can wait for a few months more. But can he assure us that Government is seized of the matter, and of its enormity and seriousness, and will take action effectively and in a professional way, so that all these ills of the Electricity Boards are got rid of, all these power cuts are got rid of, electricity generation is increased, with the result that industrial growth and production in this country pick up?

I shall not ask a question about rural electrification. That is also one area where the Centre has direct responsibility, but it is not strictly relevant. My point is that a number of things can be toned up if only the machinery at the Central level takes up the implementation aspect more seriously and earnestly.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:
Hon. Member Basu asked a few questions. One was whether the CEA has finally decided about improving the existing units and generating more power. I can inform him that they have already finalised their programme. In 1978-79 the generation of the existing units will improve by 15 per cent.

He was referring to the gas turbine. Recently the Chief Minister of West Bengal and myself met, and I have told the Chief Minister that a decision has been taken and the details would be conveyed to him in one or two weeks. It is under the examination of the CEA. We will be conveying our decision in another ten days.

The third thing was about hydel projects in the Northeastern area. As I announced earlier in one of the answers, we have set up a new cell in the C.E.A. and also allotted some funds to investigate the various fields and also prepare a report about it, so that we can go into the hydel projects later.

Mr. Lakkappa raised the point about the functioning of the State Electricity Boards, corruption, nepotism and also what Government is doing to tone up the administration. Under the existing provisions of the Act I suppose, hon. Members will be appreciating the fact that the Electricity Boards are autonomous in the States and the Central Electricity Authority has got certain powers to sanction schemes. Techno-economic appraisals are being done by the Central Electricity Authority. That is why, in the recent Power Ministers' conference a number of suggestions were given and these suggestions are in the process of implementation. One of the suggestions was to appoint an expert committee. That expert committee will be appointed by next week or 10 days and the terms of reference are being finalised. As soon as the Committee goes into study and then makes its own recommendations, we hope to take follow-up action.

Another thing that we have done in the Power Ministers' conference is that to analyse and implement the various suggestions that were given in that Conference, a standing committee is being constituted from among the Power Ministers which will scrutinise all these suggestions. It will meet periodically, discuss and also give the guidelines to various State Governments, if necessary. That standing committee is to be constituted in another two days.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What about delay in power projects? The State Electricity Boards are changing tariffs frequently. Is there any guideline from the Central Electricity Authority?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: This expert committee will go into these aspects also. What I am trying to draw the attention of the House to is that the State Electricity Boards are the authorities to frame the rules for tariff structure and it is for them to decide what kind of tariff they can have. It is the State Electricity Boards and the State Governments which have to do this. After the expert committee's report, we may try to draw the attention of the State Governments to the suggestions made by that committee.

About pending projects some of the projects are also not commissioned as per schedule. The reasons may be many. It may be contractual, financial constraints or due to other technical reasons. We are always trying to help the State Governments and also the State Electricity Boards to commission these projects. If it is a question of lack of expertise, we can supply it. But if it is a question of finance, then the State Governments must find finance by themselves or they approach the Planning Commission for this. I do not think the Energy Ministry is in a position to give finance. If this is the constraint, then the State Governments will have to do whatever is necessary in that field.

About rural electrification, of course, Karnataka is facing chronic power shortage. It is their own making and not our making. Anyway, we are trying to help them. We have asked them to submit a report for a thermal power station at Raichur. We are getting it through as quickly as possible. It is for the State Government to go ahead with that projects so that they can get power within four years.

About the pending project at Kalinadi, it will yield results in the coming two years.

With regard to Mr. Mavalankar's point about nepotism, corruption and mismanagement—it may not be true or it may be true—I cannot make a sweeping statement about these things in all the Electricity Boards in the country. There may be here and there something wrong. It is only with a view to making all these Electricity Boards not only viable commercially but also efficient in management that we are trying to see that the guidelines are given to the State Government to appoint qualified members and professionals on the Electricity Boards so that there could be better

management. It was mentioned even by our Prime Minister when he inaugurated the Power Ministers Conference and also the Power Ministers and the Chief Ministers have taken it all right and they want to professionalise these bodies. It is our endeavour to see to it that these bodies are professionalised as quickly as possible.

As to what is the statutory authority that the Central Electricity Authority has got over the State Electricity Boards, as it is today, we have no statutory authority to monitor the State Electricity Boards. It is only a sort of consultancy and also guidelines that we can give periodically to the State Electricity Boards. It is for the House to decide what kind of a statutory provision can be made for all these things.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: What is the view of the Government?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: When we are in the process of decentrilisation of power, I do not know whether we will be in a position to say anything about that. We are sure that the Government also will take this into consideration. Electricity Boards are made more efficient than what they are today. But I do not think we will be in a position to say anything as to what statutory provision can be had.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the hon. Member said that there is the necessity of having statutory provision, it does not mean centralisation.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: So far under the existing provisions, no difficulty was experienced in advising the State Electricity Boards or the State Governments. They are taking the advice in right spirit and acting on that. I do not think a mere statutory provision will be more helpful than what we are doing today. We do not blame them; we want them to be more efficient.

I think, I have tried to answer most of the points raised by Mr. Mavalankar and Mr. Lakkappa. I do not know whether I missed any point raised by Mr. Damani.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: About a statutory provision, he has only stated the facts as they are today. I wanted to know what is the Government's mind in this matter. He has not mentioned that.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:
So far we have not considered it necessary
to create any provision in the statute as
such.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You should
consult the State Governments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister
will take note of that suggestion.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:
Only when we experience any difficulty,
then examine what should be done.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of
the Clock on Thursday, March 30, 1978/
Chaitra 9, 1900 (Saka).*