

(b) The percentage of levy quota from the year 1983-84 to 1986-87 has been as under:—

Period	Units in Commercial production on 1-1-82	New units which have commenced production after 1-1-82 and cement units declared sick
1983-84	66 6% of installed capacity	50% of installed capacity
1984-85	66.6% of installed capacity	50% of installed capacity.
1-4-84 to 17-7-84		
18-7-84 to 31-3-85	65% of installed capacity	45% of installed capacity.
1985-86	65% of installed capacity	45% of installed capacity
1-4-85 to 3-6-85		
4-6-85 to 21-3-86	60% of actual production	40% of actual production.
1986-87		
1-4-86 to 14-12-86	60% of actual production	40% of actual production.
15-12-86 and onwards	50% of actual production.	30% of actual production.

Shifting of office of Salt Commissioner

632. SHRI VITHALBHAI MOTIRAM PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 60 per cent of Salt is produced in Gujarat;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the office of the Salt Commissioner is situated in Jaipur in Rajasthan;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a demand to shift the office of the Salt Commissioner at salt producing Centre in Gujarat; and

(d) what are the reasons for not shifting the office of the Salt Commissioner to Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The office of the Salt Commissioner was earlier located in Delhi and was shifted to Jaipur in 1958 as per Government Policy to remove congestion in the capital. The Salt Commissioner has, apart from assisting the salt producers, to play a very important role in the distribution of salt, including iodised salt, to different parts of the country. For this

purpose, the Salt Commissioner has to remain in constant touch with the State Governments and the Ministries of Railways, Transport and Shipping, Health and Family Welfare and Industry. Proximity to Delhi and a Central location is therefore of advantage. In view of the importance of Gujarat as the largest salt producing State in the country, the level of the Officer heading the Regional Office in Gujarat has already been raised to that of Deputy Salt Commissioner.

Import of captive power generating equipment

633. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has proposed to import captive power generating equipments for IPCL;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether the BHEL is capable of supplying the same equipment; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for not placing order with the BHEL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAI CHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) propose to import on turn-key basis a Captive Power Plant consisting of 3 gas turbine generator sets, 1 steam turbine generator set, 3 heat recovery steam generators, 1 fuel oil treatment plant and other related accessories, auxiliaries and controls for Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex (MGCC);

(c) M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is one of the bidders for the supply of Captive power plant under

the International Competitive Bid Procedure of the World Bank of MGCC.

(d) No decision has yet been taken for placement of orders

Electric plants in Bihar

634. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the electric plants in Bihar are on the verge of closure due to sub-standard coal supply; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to supply good quality coal to the electric plants in Bihar State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There have however, been some complaints from Bihar State Electricity Board about the size of coal, low volatile matter and presence of extraneous material in coal received at their power stations. Steps taken to improve the quality of coal in the country include setting up of an independent quality control organisation in each coal Company to keep effective supervision over the quality of coal supply, breaking up of oversized coal and segregation of extraneous material by manual means etc.

Use of foreign trade marks for internal use

635. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) by when Government propose to arm itself with powers to prevent the use of Foreign Trade Marks for internal sales; and

(b) what action is planned against those companies which are using foreign Trade Marks when a specific restriction was placed in the Industrial Licence or Foreign Collaboration approval?