

relates to a 10 per cent saving in the total energy consumed in the industrial sector and not power alone. Government had got a study done through the National Council of Applied Economic Research which estimated the loss in production due to power shortage in major power using industries during 1983-84 at about Rs. 2879 crores which is about 3.1 per cent of the all-India industrial production.

Production and profitability of BHEL

669. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total production and profitability of BHEL, alongwith the production and profit/loss figures for each of BHEL's units, during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the bulk of BHEL's profits comes from supplies to most of the State Electricity Boards which are to pay without choice, for the power generation equipments and spares, because of BHEL's monopoly in India in this field; and

(c) how many Boards have complained about the prices or the quality of the equipment supplied to them and when was each complaint made and by whom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. K. TEWARI): (a) The information is given in the Annexure.

[See Appendix CXXXIX Annexure No. 39]

(b) No, Sir. BHEL operates in a competitive environment for a substantial portion of its supplies. Its prices for power generating equipment to State Electricity Boards where procurement is not put to tender, are derived from norms fixed by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

(c) BHEL has not received any complaints from State Electricity Boards about prices. However, during 1985-86

it received complaints from the following four State Electricity Boards relating to problems like generator windings, fan bearing failure etc., which were attended to.

S. No.	Name of the State Electricity Board	Date
1	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	22.9.85
2	Assam State Electricity Board	16.7.85
3	Punjab State Electricity Board	7.7.85
4	Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board	14.7.86

Appointment of top executives in public sectors

670. SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the usual tenure of appointment of top executives in the public sector;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposals; and

(c) whether along with the increase of the tenure of appointment Government also propose to make the executives in the public sector answerable to the Department for their lapses in the management of the units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. K. TEWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government have already issued orders regarding appointment of Chief Executives, Functional Directors in public sector undertakings for a period of 5 years on contract basis with a provision that the Government will have the option to terminate the services with three months' notice.

(c) The Chief Executive/Functional Directors in public sector undertakings are always answerable to the Government for their lapses and mismanagement of the unit irrespective of the period of their tenure.

Crisis in Automobile Industry

671. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI RAMKRISHNA
MAZUMDER:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the automobile industry is facing a crisis arising out of slow pace of indigenisation increasing fuel costs and glut in certain products; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by Government to meet this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) For a proper growth and development of the automobile industry in the country, Govt. have encouraged the automobile manufacturers to upgrade and modernise their technologies to manufacture modern and fuel efficient vehicles. In furtherance of this, various measures such as exemption from MRTP Act, de-licensing of auto-ancillary industry, fiscal concessions to both the vehicle and component manufacturers, broad-banding and permitting capacity expansion to minimum economies of scale of production, have been taken by the Govt.

Agreement between BCCL and Steel Authority

672. SHRI M. S. GURUPADA-
SWAMY:

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been arrived at bet-

ween Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) and Steel Authority of India Ltd. on the increase in price of coking coal;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) how far this is likely to have an adverse effect on the coal consumed by the common man?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) Consequent upon the upward revision of price of raw coal notified by the Government, increase in statutory levies payable to State Governments and escalation in operating cost due to wage increase and escalation in cost of stores and other inputs, the price of washed coal, which is a by-product of raw coal input to washery, has been settled by negotiation between Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Steel Authority of India Ltd. recently.

(c) Revision of washed coal price has no effect on the coal consumed by common man.

Cut in oil production in Bombay High

673. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to impose a cut in the rate of oil production in Bombay High while the ONGC has drawn up a plan to maintain the level of production for another five years through enhanced oil recovery and infill drilling;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is likely to affect the further development of Bombay High besides overall reduction in the oil production and if so, to what extent oil imports are likely to increase as a consequence thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER