

Abadan (Middle-East). Details are contained in the report of the Working Group on Oil Prices of August, 1965, as modified by the Government of India Resolution No. 101(26)/65-PPD of 1-2-66. Copies of these documents are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No separate profit margin for imported products only has been prescribed, however, since the ceiling selling price for both imported and indigenous products is the same, the profit margin on imported products will be the difference between the selling price and the sum of the actual import price and the marketing and distribution charges. These margins vary from Rs. 13.40 to Rs. 28.00 per selling unit (i.e. kilolitre/Metric ton) for different products.

(d) No, Sir, not wholly. Some imports may have to be made through the private oil companies

Energy Survey Committee

6277. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by Energy Survey Committee,

(b) whether Government have accepted the recommendations; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the same?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) A copy of the report of the Committee was placed on the Table of the House in February 1966.

(b) and (c). The report covers a wide range of topics relating to planning for energy in the country. Many of the recommendations pertain to policies or programmes which are already under implementation. Some others are proposed to be implemented, whereas the remaining recommen-

dations point to the need for further study and examination, and these are being pursued.

Venkataraman Committee's Report on Power Tariff

6278. Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri B. N. Bhargava:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the broad details of the recommendations made by the Venkataraman Committee on Power Tariff;

(b) whether Government have accepted the recommendations; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Committee on the working of the State Electricity Boards set up with Shri R. Venkataraman, the then Minister for Industries, Madras as Convenor, in its report, had made the following recommendations which have a bearing on the question of 'Power Tariff':

(i) The first phase of the objective for all the State Electricity Boards should be to aim at higher revenues sufficient to cover operation and maintenance charges, contributions to the General and Depreciation Reserves and interest charges on loan capital. Boards which have not already achieved this should aim realising the objective within a period of three to five years.

(ii) As a second phase objective, the Boards should aim at achieving a balance of revenue after meeting all the charges indicated in the first phase, working out a net return of 3 per cent on the capital base. Boards which have already achieved the first phase should immediately proceed to realise the second phase

and the other Boards should aim at achieving the second phase within three to five years of their achieving the first phase

- (iii) As a general rule, the Boards should supply power only at rates which provide for operation and maintenance costs, depreciation and interest charges. However, in regard to rate of supply of power to energy-intensive industries, the Committee recommends that the different views expressed in regard to the principles to be followed may be placed before the Government of India for their consideration. Expert advice regarding the principles to be adopted in fixing concessional rates of supply might be made available by the Government of India when requested.

(b) The recommendations No. (i) and (ii) above were examined and accepted as under

In view of the large investments in the electricity supply industry and of the need to maximise the returns from such investments, the Government of India are of the view that the rate of return recommended by the Committee should be regarded as the minimum which should be achieved and that every effort should be made to obtain better returns. It is also necessary to accelerate the return on these investments in order to augment resources for new investments in the industry. The Government of India consider that it should be possible to attain this objective in a period shorter than that recommended by the Committee and that all efforts should be made to achieve this.

Recommendation No. (iii) was accepted as under:—

It is considered that the Boards should supply power normally

at rates not lower than those which provide for operation and maintenance cost, depreciation and interest charges and some margin of profit. In regard to the rate of supply of power to electro-chemical and metallurgical industries, the profit margin might be reduced to a suitable level, but in any case the rate should not be lower than what can meet the cost of operation, maintenance and depreciation and interest charges.

(c) The above decisions have been communicated to all State Governments/State Electricity Boards for necessary action.

Resuscitation Centres at Maulana Azad Medical College and Irwin Hospital

6279. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state the progress made so far in the matter of setting up of "Resuscitation Centres" at Maulana Azad Medical College and Irwin Hospital under the Indo-Soviet Collaboration after the official announcement in this regard in April, 1986?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): The proposal to start a resuscitation centre at the Irwin Hospital could not be taken up due to financial limitations.

Damage to Trombay Fertiliser Factory

6280. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4050 on the 29th June, 1987 and state—

(a) whether any damage has been caused to the plant and machinery of