

20. Non-Ferrous Metals (other than Aluminium).  
 21. Chemicals industry.  
 22. Sugar industry.  
 23. Fruit and Vegetable Processing industry.

These Councils consist of categories of persons as prescribed in Section 6(1) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951. The functions assigned to these Councils are as in the Second Schedule to the said Act. Members of these Councils do not exceed 25 in number and are appointed for a term of 2 years.

#### Saving of oil by Bhatinda Power House

4396. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhatinda Power House has saved oil worth Rs. 6 crores during the current year;

(b) if so, what techniques have been followed by this power house in effecting economy in the use of oil; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to introduce these techniques in other power houses also to save oil in all the power houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) According to the Punjab State Electricity Board, during 1985-86, Rs. 6.7 crores were saved on account of lesser specific oil consumption at Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Station at Bhatinda.

(b) The various measures taken to reduce fuel oil consumption include :

- (i) Reduction in the number of trippings and down time of the units after tripping;
- (ii) Renovation of problem areas;
- (iii) Preventive maintenance of various auxiliaries and proper training of O & M Engineers.

(c) Instructions have been issued from time to time to the State Electricity Boards for adoption of preventive maintenance techniques for reducing outage period, plant betterment programme, renovation and modernisation, training of engineers, etc.

#### Supply of Bombay high gas through pipes in Bombay

4397. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'associated gas' from the Bombay High Oilfields is still continuing to be "flared up".

(b) if so, the steps, if any, being taken for piping the gas for the use as domestic fuel in homes in Bombay; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT) :

(a) to (c). Flaring of associated gas from Bombay High fields is primarily due to mis-match between production and compression facilities. No natural gas has so far been committed for use as domestic fuel in Bombay.

#### Meeting to study causes of sickness in cement industry

4398. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had recently convened a meeting to study the causes of sickness in cement industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). No meeting was convened to study specifically the causes of sickness in cement industry. However, meeting concerning cement on the following subjects were recently held :

(i) Meeting held on 13 August, 1986 to review the production performance of individual cement units where some units had expressed doubts about adequate availability of raw materials like coal and power. The producers have assured that they will strive to achieve the targetted production for the current year. Their problems have already been taken up with the Ministries of Energy and Railways.

(ii) Meeting held on 4 October, 1986 in Madras was to consider the problems of cement units in Tamil Nadu in regard to non-renewal of existing leases and delay in the grant of fresh leases of limestone. The State Government has been impressed upon to renew the mining leases for Cement Industry, wherever necessary, expeditiously.

#### Import of coking coal

4399. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a plan and strategy was submitted by Central Fuel Research Institute in 1982 to reduce import of coking coal; and

(b) if so, the details there of and action taken in pursuance thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). In 1982, Central Fuel Research Institute advocated a plan for reducing imports of coking coal for steel plants. The plan was examined and discussed by expert committees. The committees came to the conclusion that till modernisation and renovation of existing washeries was done, import of superior quality of coal was necessary. With the renovation of existing washeries and setting up of new coal preparation plants with improved washing circuits the availability of coking coal, qualitatively and quantitatively will improve.

#### Frequent failure of electricity in coal Mines

4401. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the average hours of non-supply of Electricity per day during the last two financial years in coal mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

(b) its resultant effect on production in coal mines;

(c) whether sudden and frequent non-supply of electricity endangers the safety of the workers working under ground;

(d) whether it is also the leading health hazard due to non-operation of ventilation equipment in coal mines; and

(e) what alternative action is proposed to obviate the impending probable danger of accident and safety of underground mines and also to ensure undisturbed production ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Average hours of non-supply of Electricity to ECL are 2.4 and 2.55 per feeder per day for 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively. In the case of BCCL average hours of non-supply of electricity are 1.55 and 1.88 per feeder per day for 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively.

(b) The resultant loss in production due to power shortage in ECL is 19.90 lakh tonnes and 24.57 lakh tonnes for 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively. Likewise for BCCL, the resultant loss of production is 8.50 lakh tonnes and 12.15 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. It endangers the safety of the workers and operating personnel working underground due to build up of gas and accumulation of water during prolonged interruptions. It is undoubtedly, a health hazard due to non-operation of ventilation equipment but during prolonged interruptions men are withdrawn from the mine from the point of view of safety.

(e) A number of steps have been taken to improve power supply from DVC and other sources and to immunise important feeders from interruption. Besides this, captive generating sets have been installed to provide approximately 16.5 MW in ECL and 43 MW in BCCL as a standby.