

maintain the quality and strength of cement produced by the cement factories:

(b) whether Government are aware that many cement factories mix red brick powder with the cement as a result of which the quality and the strength diminishes;

(c) whether cement factories are allowed to produce such mixed cement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Under the Cement (Quality Control) Order, 1962, as amended in the year 1983, the Standard Mark of the Bureau of India Standard (erstwhile ISI) for cement became compulsory w.e.f. 1.7.1983. The Bureau of Indian Standards has formulated 13 Indian Standard for various types of cement, as per details given in the Statement below.

(b) to (d). Red brick powder is permitted to be used to the extent of 10.25% in the manufacture of Portland Pozzolana Cement covered under IS: 1489-1976 only, so long as it conforms to the requirements laid down therein and in IS: 1344-1981 calcined clay pozzolana (Second Revision). The strength requirements of Portland Pozzolana Cement are the same as those of Ordinary Portland Cement covered under IS: 269-1976.

There are 73 manufacturers producing Portland Pozzolana cement and have been permitted to manufacture under BIS licence as per IS: 1489.

### STATEMENT

#### *List of Indian Standards on different Types of Cement*

1. IS: 269-1976 Ordinary and low heat Portland Cement (*Third Revision*)

2. IS: 455-1976 Portland Slag Cement (*Third Revision*)
3. IS: 1489-1976 Portland Pozzolana Cement (*Second Revision*)
4. IS: 3466-1961 Masonry Cement (*First Revision*)
5. IS: 6452-1972 High alumina Cement for Structural Use (with amendment No.1)
6. IS: 6909-1973 Supersulphated Cement
7. IS: 8041-1978 Rapid Hardening Portland Cement (*First Revision*)
8. IS: 8042-1978 White Portland Cement (*First Revision*)
9. IS: 8043-1976 Hydrophobic Portland Cement (*First Revision*)
10. IS: 8112-1976 High Strength Ordinary Portland Cement
11. IS: 8229-1986 Oil-Well Cement
12. IS: 12269-1987 53 Grade Ordinary Portland Cement
13. IS: 12330-1988 Sulphate Resisting Portland Cement.

### Power Loss

5192. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total power loss by way of leakage, theft and transmission in the country in terms of units and value;

(b) the areas in which these losses abound and action to reduced such losses:

(c) whether there is any system of incentives as well as penalties introduced for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). The transmission and distribution losses in the country are of the order of about 22%. This includes an element of loss due to technical factors such as due to the heat dissipation in the transmission and distribution system due to flow of current and non technical factors such as metering error, unmetered supply and theft on energy. In a large complicated system such as ours, it is difficult to segregate this loss separately or each element. These losses are spread over the whole transmission and distribution network.

Comprehensive guidelines have been issued to the Power Utilities for reducing the losses. These include inter alia, conducting energy audit for identifying the system elements responsible for excessive losses, installing capacitors to improve the voltage profile, preparation of system improvement schemes for strengthening and improvement of their transmission and distribution systems, installing tamperproof meter boxes to check theft of energy and setting up of vigilance squads to detect cases of theft of energy. The theft of energy has been made a cognizable offence under the provisions of Section 39 of Indian Electricity Act, 1910. An Incentive Scheme was introduced by the Government of India with effect from the year 1987 or bringing about reduction in the Transmission and Distribution losses.

### Foreign Collaboration

5193. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industries for which foreign collaboration/tie-ups have been cleared by Government during 1989;

(b) the main considerations in clearing each of these tie-ups;

(c) whether there has been any deviation in clearing these collaborations from the established policy of Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement showing the Industry-wise break-up of approvals granted for foreign collaboration during the year 1989 is given below. Details of all approved foreign collaborations showing the names of Indian and foreign firms, item of manufacture and nature of collaboration are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, as a supplement to its monthly News letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

Government's policy on foreign collaborations is based on national priorities and import of technology is ordinarily permitted in high technology areas, in export oriented or import substitution manufacture or for enabling indigenous industry to upgrade its existing technology to attain efficiency and competitive strength.

There is an illustrative list of industries where no foreign collaboration, financial or technical is normally considered necessary. Requests for collaboration in these industries are generally not allowed unless these are justified with reference to the technology involved, availability of indigenous technology, potential for export earnings and the like.

There has been no deviation from the guidelines in clearing foreign collaboration proposals.