

C.P.U. NO. 833

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS
(2001 - 2002)

(THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA)

STUDY TOUR REPORT
ON
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS FORESTS AND PLANTATION
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Laid in the Lok Sabha on

Laid in the Rajya Sabha on

02 AUG 2001

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

July 2001 / *Shri* 1923 (S)

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Composition of the Committee (2000-2001)	(i)
Introduction	(ii)
Study Tour Notes on Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corp Ltd.	3
Observations of the Committee	15

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE I	Tour Programme of the Committee on Public Undertakings to Chennai, Port Blair and Calcutta from 17 th to 22 nd January, 2001.	22
ANNEXURE II	Composition of the Committee on Public Undertakings which visited Chennai, Port Blair and Calcutta from 17 th to 22 nd January, 2001.	23
ANNEXURE III	List of officials of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest & Plantation Development Corporation Ltd. who were present during the discussion with the Committee on Public Undertakings at Port Blair on 20.01.2001.	25

COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS
(2001-2002)

CHAIRMAN

Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Prasanna Acharya
3. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar
4. Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel
5. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay
6. Shri Ram Tahal Chaudhary
7. Shri Ajay Singh Chautala
8. Shri Shiv Raj Singh Chauhan
9. Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo
10. Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief
11. Shri K E Krishnamurthy
12. Shri Vilas Muttemwar
13. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy
14. Shri Tarit Baran Topdar
15. Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

16. Shri Suresh Kalmadi
17. Shri K. Kalavenkata Rao
18. Shri Jibon Roy
19. Shri B.P. Singhal
20. Smt. Ambika Soni
21. Shri C.P. Thirunavukkarasu
22. Shri Ranjan Prasad Yadav

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Shri. M. Rajagopalan Nair, | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri S. Bal Shekar, | Director |
| 3. | Shri L.N.Gaur | Under Secretary |

INTRODUCTION

In pursuance of the procedure adopted under Rule 281 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business for laying the Study Tour Reports on the Tables of both the Houses of Parliament, I, Chairman, Committee on Public Undertakings have been authorised by the Committee to lay the Study Tour Report on their behalf, lay the Study Tour Report of the Committee on their discussions with the officials of Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forests & Plantation Development Corporation Ltd.

2. The Committee held discussions with the officials at Port Blair on 20.1.2001. A copy of the tour programme is annexed (Annexure-1).
3. The Committee considered and approved the Report at their sitting held on 15th May, 2001.
4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forests & Plantation Development Corporation Ltd for providing facilities during the visit of the Committee and for supplying necessary material and information required in connection with the Study Tour.
5. They would also like to place on record their sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

New Delhi
29 May, 2001
8 Jyaishta, 1923(S)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA
CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

**"STUDY TOUR NOTES" OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
UNDERTAKINGS**

**DISCUSSION WITH THE OFFICIALS OF ANDAMAN & NICOBAR
ISLANDS FOREST AND PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION LTD AT PORT BLAIR ON 20.01.2001**

.....

At the outset, the Chairman, Committee on Public Undertakings made opening remarks and requested the Chairman, A&NIFPDCL to introduce himself and his colleagues to the Committee. The Chairman, COPU also requested to give a brief account of working of the Corporation.

2. After the Chairman, A&NIFPDCL introduced the officials of A&NIFPDCL to the Committee, the Managing Director of the Corporation informed that Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd. was incorporated as a company in 1977 under the Companies Act 1956. Narrating the activities of the Corporation, he informed the Committee that the A&NIFPDCL is engaged in scientific harvesting, natural regeneration, raising plantation and also is playing the role of protecting and preserving the wild life and other natural resources. The Managing Director of the Corporation drew the attention of the Committee to the forestry scenario in sixties and seventies when the National Forest Policy looked upon the forest as a resource for meeting the national needs of infrastructure and industrial development. Immediately after independence, the country badly needed

infrastructure development. Besides we needed resources for economic development. The priority before the Government was to convert the low value mixed forests into plantations of quick growing species to generate revenues and meet raw material requirements. The Government set up a National Commission on Agriculture which in its report in 1972 recommended establishment of Forest Development Corporations in all the States and Union Territories with a view to develop inaccessible forest areas and converting low value mixed forests into plantations of quick growing species by injecting institutional finance in the forestry sector. As a follow up action on the acceptance of the recommendations of the Commission, the corporation in A&N Islands was also established in 1977.

3. The Managing Director of the Corporation has also informed that the Corporation has three projects viz. (i) Forestry Project in Little and North Andaman Islands; (ii) Red Oil Palm (ROP) Project in Little Andaman Island; and (iii) Rubber Project in Katchal Island.

4. He informed the Committee that under the Forestry Project, the level of timber harvesting by the Corporation has been reduced by about 50% during 1996-2000 period. This has adversely affected the revenue earning of the Corporation. Whatever timber is harvested by the Corporation is supplied to the local wood based industries at prices fixed by A & N Administration against annual quota fixed by the Administration. In February, 1995 the A&N

Administration imposed a ban on transport of round logs to mainland market. Consequently Corporation does not have freedom to dispose of its timber at competitive price and the prices obtained locally are not at all remunerative. The Corporation has requested the A & N Administration and also the Administrative Ministry to permit atleast 15-20% of the total production of timber to be sold at mainland market. It was also informed to the Committee that the private industries are allowed to import timber into the islands from outside the country whereas the Corporation, being a commercial concern is not permitted to export its timber to mainland market within the country where it can fetch competitive prices.

5. As regards the Red Oil Palm (ROP) Project, the Committee have been informed that as a corollary to the drive for producing more edible oil in the country, the Government of India sanctioned a Project Report for raising 2400 ha of Red Oil Palm plantation in Little Andaman Island vide Ministry of Agriculture's letter No.13-178-F.II dated 9.1.1979 and entrusted the same to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited for implementation. Under this programme, an area of 1593 ha has also been brought under Red Oil Palm plantation.

The Forest Corporation commenced implementation of the plantation project in 1979, it was envisaged that after the first phase of plantations involving 2400 ha, the plantation area would be

extended to 5000 ha to make the project viable. However, in 1985-86, there was a sudden shift in the policy and the Government of India in January, 1986 imposed a ban on further extension of red oil palm plantation in these islands in view of the adverse ecological impact perceived due to monoculture cultivation of red oil palm. In order to study the environment impact of red oil palm plantations a study was commissioned through Central Agriculture Research Institute (CARI), Port Blair in 1987. Even when the study was under way and the research findings recommendations had not yet been finalised, the matter was taken up by the Island Development Authority in its meeting held at New Delhi on 5.9.1993 and a decision taken that no further expansion of Red Oil Palm Plantations needs to be undertaken in these islands. In the meantime the CARI has completed its study on the impact of Red Oil Palm plantations on the local ecology and submitted its report in February, 1996. The study has not found any significant adverse impact on the ecology, climate and rainfall in Little Andaman as a result of Red Oil Palm plantations. On the contrary, the report has commended that Red Oil Palm is a crop which is agro-climatically suitable for Little Andaman.

Gestation period of Red Oil Palm is relatively long, varying from 6 to 10 years. To process the fruits produced in the Red Oil Palm Plantations, a fruit processing mill with a capacity of 1.5 MT Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) per hour was established in the year 1985. This capacity was enhanced by 4 MT FFB/hour in May, 1992. The

existing capacity of the mill is sufficient for the fresh fruit bunches produced in the Plantations.

The Committee have also been informed that Red Oil Palm that has been categorised as a 'non-forestry activity' under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and hence expansion of the same beyond 1500 ha. is banned now. The present size of this project is unviable and unless it is expanded to about 5000 ha. and a refinery set up, the project is likely to remain unviable in future also.

The import of edible oil in the country has been considerably increased. The main reason for this is reduction in the import duties of edible oil which was 85% in 1995-96 but reduced to 16.5% during 1998-99 and then increased to 27.5% now. This has resulted in decrease in the prices of edible oil in the mainland market. Unless the duty on the import is increased to 100% the situation is not likely to improve and the project will remain unviable. Against the demand-supply gap of about 1.7 million tonnes, country imported about 4.5 million tonnes of edible oil during 1998-99 and 1999-2000. The level of self-sufficiency which was 90% in 1982-83 has gone down to about 50% during 1999-2000. It is a matter of concern that as against the production cost of about Rs. 17.00 per kg, the Corporation is getting about Rs. 9/- per kg only for the Crude Palm oil it produces now.

6. About the Rubber Project, it was informed to the Committee that Project was started as a rehabilitation project for Srilankan Tamil

repartriates with the fund provided by the Ministry of Rehabilitation in 1967. Although the original project envisaged an area of 2,400 ha. of plantation, only 614 ha. of areas have been brought under plantation so far and due to restrictions put under the Forest (Conservation) Act, further expansion is not possible under this project too.

7. The Committees were informed that the Corporation earned a profit (after tax) of Rs. 326.18 lakhs, Rs. 293.83 lakhs, Rs. 104.19 lakhs and Rs. 16.78 lakhs during the years 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, and 1999-2000 and incurred a loss of Rs.56.04 lakhs during 1998-99. The corporation contributed about Rs. 3429.05 lakhs as royalty for timber to Forest Department, Rs. 2512.5 lakhs as Corporate Tax and Rs. 455.08 lakhs as dividend to the Government since its inception. In view of its consistently good performance, the Government of India in 1997, conferred a "Mini Ratna" status on the Corporation.

8. About the production and sales performance of the Corporation during the last five years i.e. from 1995-96 to 1999-2000, the Committees were informed as under :-

9. On the question of payment of royalty to the Forest Department, the Committee were informed that the concept of royalty

remove the minerals on payment of royalty to the Government thereafter vacates the area. Whereas in the instant case, Company is responsible for harvesting the timber and also for

the reserve price. It is also paradoxical that while the Industries are freely importing timber from neighbouring countries into the islands, the timber harvested by the Forest Corporation is not allowed to be sold in the mainland market. This is against the principle of functional and financial autonomy to a public sector Company which has to survive in the face of the competition in the present economic situation.

11. Asked to state the reasons for downward trend in the production of rubber project, the Committee have been informed that the downward trend in the production of rubber is primarily due to old age of plantations as most of the plantations have outlived their economic life. Also the price of rubber has been going down in the domestic market. The current prices are about 50% of the price prevalent in 1995-96. The Corporation on the advice of the Rubber Board started replantation with high yielding clone in 1997-98 over an area of 30 ha. However, further replantation work was stopped as the market trend in rubber price was not favourable.

12. When asked why the Corporation is not going for large-scale plantation of timber species of commercial values, the Committee were informed that large scale plantation of timber species of commercial value is not envisaged, as the working plan approved by the Government of India provide for regenerating the harvested forests with indigenous species. Also, Monoculture of commercial trees is not permitted under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

13. Asked whether there has been any restriction on plantation of aromatic/medicinal plants, the Committee have been informed that cultivation of aromatic/medicinal plants is classified as non-forestry activity' under forest (conservation) Act, 1980. Any proposal for extensive cultivation of aromatic/medicinal plants inside the forest areas presently held on lease by the Corporation will therefore attract the Forest (Conservation) Act. The company, however, proposes to raise aromatic/medicinal plants in the existing Red Oil Palm Plantation areas as inter crop.

14. When asked the views of the Corporation on the Rubber Project, the Committee have been informed that since this project was imposed upon the Corporation, the losses incurred by this project should be re-imbursed by the Government of India for the time being. Re-habilitation is a welfare activity and project should therefore be managed by a welfare agency of the Government meeting all the expenditure on the project, as the Corporation is finding it very difficult to divert funds from other project to this project.

15. In fact, as per the original direction received from the Government of India only the management of the Rubber Project was transferred to the Corporation with the condition that it would continue to be the property of the Government of India. The Corporation has already managed this project for more than 17 years. Since other two activities viz. Forestry and palm oil are under

strain, it is very difficult to manage this project by diverting funds from those projects.

16. When asked the reasons for decline in the actual production of timber from 1997-98 onwards, the Committee were informed that the Corporation was asked by the Government to reduce in its felling operation to 27,500 Cbm from 1997-98 onwards. Accordingly the sales performance was affected and it caused considerable declines in the turn over.

17. Asked to state the reasons for continuous shortfall in the production of Palm Oil (except during 1999-2000) and Rubber against the targets and also in the sales performance of the Corporation in respect of Palm Oil and rubber during the last 5 years, the Committee were informed that the crop of oil palm was adversely affected due to bad climatic conditions viz., drought, heavy rain and cyclone and the Rubber trees in the Plantation of the Corporation have out lived their economic life. As such there has been shortfall in the production of Oil and Rubber.

The main reason for decline in sales performance of the Palm Oil and Rubber is the considerable reduction in the prices because of the liberalised import policy of the Govt. of India.

18. When the Committee desired to know the reasons for decline in profit from 1997-98 onwards and for the loss incurred by the Company during 1998-99, the Company informed as under

(f) the extraction target of the timber was brought down from 47500 cbm. during 1995-96 to 42500 cbm during 1996-97 and thereafter to 27500 cbm during 1997-98;

(ii) the timber has to be supplied to the local wood based industries only at price fixed by the local Administration. These prices have generally been lower than the market prices;

Considerable decrease in the price of Palm Oil and Rubber has adversely affected the financial performance of the Corporation; and

upward revision of pay and allowances of the employees of the Corporation consequent upon the implementation of 5th Pay Commission and Justice Mohan Committee recommendation;

upward revision of rates of royalty of timber'

(vi) During 1998-99 the Corporation had to bear an additional burden of Rs. 87 lakhs payable to the workmen of the Corporation based on the court decision which was the main cause for the loss incurred during 1998-99.

When asked what is the scope of the diversification of the activities of Company, the Committee have been informed that there is limited scope for diversification of its activities in these far-flung islands with attendant communication and infrastructural bottlenecks. The cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants and

eco-tourism have been identified as the possible areas diversification. Also, M/s. Tata Consultancy Services have been appointed to review the activities of the Corporation and formulate a Strategic Management Plan which will include diversification plan also.

20. On the question of manpower in the Corporation and whether any study has been carried out/proposed to be carried out to find out the adequacy or otherwise of the manpower in the Corporation keeping in view the volume of work and business handled by the Company, the Committee were informed that the Corporation 1973 employees (Executives 30, non-Executives 449 and workmen 1494) on its roll as on 31st December, 2000. No study has been carried out to find out the adequacy or otherwise of the manpower in the company. However, the Corporation has appointed M/s Consultancy Services to prepare Strategic Management Plan for the Corporation which inter-alia covers manpower assessment also.

It has also been informed that the Company has been facing problem of over staffing, due to scaling down of forestry activities and ban on further extension of Oil Palm and Rubber Plantations. Introduction of a revised Voluntary Retirement Scheme on the lines as approved by the Government of India is under active consideration of the Company.

21. Expressing the views about disinvestment in PSUs, Company stated that disinvestment should be restricted to select

industries only. The companies performing social obligation, strategic importance and those dealing with forest, environment and ecology should not be brought under disinvestment plan.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

NEED FOR TRANSFERRING COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES TO THE FOREST CORPORATION

1. The Committee note that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development corporation Ltd. (A&NIFPDCL) and also the Department of Forests of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration are engaged in the task of harvesting the timber from the forests and selling them in the market. The Committee are of the view that the commercial activity of harvesting and sale of timber should be entrusted to only one agency, instead of it being done by two separate organisations as at present. Looking to the experience gained by the Corporation in the commercial activity of sale of timber and also keeping in view the fact that the lease of the forest land given to the Corporation will come to an end by 2007 AD and a large number of workforce of the Corporation now remains without much work due to the reduction in the level of timber harvesting by 50%, the Committee feel that the Corporation is better placed to handle the entire commercial operation relating to all the forests in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They, therefore, recommend that the Government should immediately entrust the task of timber harvesting and its sale exclusively to the Corporation, while the Forest Department can limit its role to the task of conservation, replanting / regeneration, protection of wild life and such other activities except the commercial aspect. The Committee feel that such a step would solve the problem of uncertainty of the future of the Corporation,

the problem of engaging the staff rendered surplus due to reduction in the level of harvesting, the problem of finding funds for their VRS, the problem of expectation of payment of money for the regeneration work in harvested area by the Corporation and the question of optimum utilisation of manpower in both the organisations. The additional requirement of manpower for this expanded activity of the Corporation can be taken care of by redeploying the excess staff of the Forest Department to the Corporation, as commercial activity would be withdrawn from the Forest Department.

RESTRICTION ON THE LEVEL OF TIMBER HARVESTING BY THE CORPORATION.

2. The Committee note that the level of timber harvesting by the Corporation has been reduced by about 50% during the period 1996 to 2000 and this has adversely affected the revenue earning of the Corporation apart from rendering a large workforce jobless. The Committee feel that the restriction imposed on the Corporation should be abolished and the Corporation should be allowed to undertake their activity of harvesting as originally envisaged in the Lease Deed keeping in view the fact that only a very small portion (30,000 hectares) of the entire forest land has been leased out to the Corporation and the majority of the forest area meant for scientific harvesting of timber (1,85,000 hectares) is still under the Forest Department of the Andaman Administration. The Committee view with great concern the restriction imposed on the Corporation to price their products and also the restriction on the Corporation to sell their products only to a certain local wood based industries in private sector who do not always lift completely the timber.. The Committee also note that the local wood based industries are freely importing wood from abroad and, therefore, all the wood produced by the Corporation is not lifted by them. Since the timber has not been lifted in time by these local industries, the quality of timber deteriorates and had to be disposed of at throw away prices because of the restriction on the Corporation that they cannot market their products in the main land markets. The Committee are of the strong view that all these

restrictions should be immediately lifted and the Corporation should be allowed to have the freedom of fixing the prices of their own products and also to trade in the main land markets. The Committee are very much concerned that due to these restrictions the Corporation, which has been declared as 'Mini Ratna' in 1997 with a track record of profits, is now experiencing a decline trend in profit and, in fact, incurred losses during 1998-99. The Committee, therefore, recommend that immediate action should be taken to lift all these restrictions so that the Corporation turns around and is put on the path of profit making. The lifting of these restrictions will also be in tune with the current culture of liberalisation which is a pronounced policy of the government. The Committee wish to point out that all public undertakings should function on commercially prudent lines and any administrative interference by way of fixing prices of products by an external agency / department and restricting sale only to identified private buyers and also banning sale of products to mainland is not at all in tune with the concept of commercial freedom assured to the public undertakings. The Committee consider these measures as attempts to dilute the functional autonomy of this undertaking and desire that the government should ensure that hereafter the corporation is allowed to fix the prices of their own products and to sell their products to anyone who offers the best price.

RED OIL PALM PROJECT

3. The Committee note that the Red Oil Palm Project in its existing size is completely unviable and is one of the main reasons that contributes to the decline in profit of the Organisation. The Committee note that the A&N Administration has taken a decision on 5th September, 1993 stopping the expansion of the Red Oil Palm Plantations in the Islands on the ground that mono-culture cultivation might adversely affect the ecology. The Committee wish to point out that according to the findings of a study undertaken by the Central Agriculture Research Institute, Port Blair in February, 1996, there was no significant adverse impact on the ecology, climate and rainfall in Little Andaman as a result of Red Oil Palm Plantations. On the contrary, the study by the Institute reveals that it has commended that Red Oil Palm is a crop which is climatically suitable for Little Andaman. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should take note of the scientific study made by a competent organisation and recommend that the plant project area should be extended, as originally envisaged, to 5000 hectares from the current coverage of 2400 hectares to make the Project a viable one. In order to process the fruits produced in Red Oil Palm Plantations, the fruit processing mill with the original planned processing capacity should also be established. The Committee further recommend that in order to boost up the viability of the Oil Palm Project, aromatic and medicinal plants along with other spice crops may be planted in the Red Oil Palm Area as an inter-crop or also exclusively.

RUBBER PROJECT

4. The Committee note that the Rubber Plantation Project was originally looked after by the Rubber Board from 1967 onwards and the Project was started by the Rehabilitation Ministry to rehabilitate the Sri Lankan repatriates. Since the Rubber Board was unable to run this as a commercial venture, the Government of India entrusted its Management to the Corporation from 1st April, 1983 onwards. The Project has been in existence for almost 33 years and has been incurring losses almost during its entire life. The loss during the last three years alone was of the order of more one crore and above every year and the Project has negative net worth of Rs.23 crore now. The Committee feel that the Government should, therefore, withdraw this activity from the Corporation and make alternative arrangements to manage the Project. The Committee are of the opinion that all such welfare projects should not be run by a Commercial Corporation and the matter should be taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs to make suitable alternative arrangements, as this project has adversely affected the profitability and the financial viability of the Corporation. The Government should also consider raising spice crops such as pepper, cloves etc. and also cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants in the project area, in view of the unfavourable market trend in rubber prices.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICE

5. The Committee note that the Corporation has commissioned M/s. Tata Consultancy Services for a review of its activities and for formulation of a Strategic Management Plan. The Consultants have reviewed critically the performance of the Corporation since its inception and have examined the business environment and also the statutory and legal frame-work of environmental laws and other laws and have suggested new lines of business including areas for diversification and value addition. The Committee recommend that urgent action should be initiated to implement the recommendations contained in the Report of the Consultants in order to ensure that the Corporation remains a viable entity and to arrest the trend of decline in profits.

**TOUR PROGRAMME OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS
AS ACTUALLY PERFORMED TO CHENNAI, PORT BLAIR AND CALCUTTA
FROM 17TH TO 22ND JANUARY, 2001**

(MEMBERS ASSEMBLED AT CHENNAI)

DATE & DAY	TIME	VISIT & DISCUSSION
17.1.2001 (Wednesday)	1700 hrs	Informal discussion with the Officers of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.
(NIGHT HALT AT CHENNAI)		
18.1.2001 (Thursday)	1000 hrs	Informal discussion with the Officers of Central Warehousing Corporation
	1200 hrs	Informal discussion with the Officers of Oriental Insurance Co.Ltd.
(NIGHT HALT AT CHENNAI)		
19.1.2001 (Friday)	0600 hrs	Departure Chennai by CD-7549 for Port Blair
	0805 hrs	Arrival Port Blair
	1130 hrs	Informal discussion with the Officers of Airports Authority of India Ltd.
(NIGHT HALT AT PORT BLAIR)		
20.1.2001 (Saturday)	1700 hrs	Informal discussion with the Officers of Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forests & Plantation Development Corporation Ltd.
		(NIGHT HALT AT PORT BLAIR)
21.1.2001 (Sunday)	SUNDAY (NIGHT HALT AT PORT BLAIR)	
22.1.2001 (Monday)	0800 hrs	Departure Port Blair by CD-7286 for Calcutta
	1000 hrs	Arrival Calcutta
	1200 hrs	Informal Discussion with the Officers of National Insurance Company

DISPERSAL

ANNEXURE-II**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS
WHICH VISITED CHENNAI, PORT BLAIR AND CALCUTTA
FROM 17TH TO 22ND JANUARY, 2001**

S.NO.	DATE/PLACE OF JOINING	DATE / PLACE OF LEAVING	
<u>CHAIRMAN</u>			
	PROF VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA	16.1.01 CHENNAI	22.1.01 CALCUTTA
<u>MEMBERS LOK SABHA</u>			
2.	SHRI S. S. BARWALA	16.1.01 CHENNAI	22.1.01 CALCUTTA
3.	SHRI DHARAM RAJ SINGH PATEL	16.1.01 CHENNAI	22.1.01 CALCUTTA
4.	SHRI K E KRISHNAMURTHY	17.1.01 CHENNAI	22.1.01 CALCUTTA
5.	SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY	17.1.01 CHENNAI	22.1.01 CALCUTTA
6.	SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY	17.1.01 CHENNAI REJOINED ON 22.1.01 AT CALCUTTA	19.1.01 CHENNAI
7.	SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR	17.1.01 CHENNAI	22.1.01 CALCUTTA
8.	SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR	17.1.01 CHENNAI REJOINED ON 22.1.01 AT CALCUTTA	21.1.01 PORT BLAIR
9.	SHRI D. P. YADAV	17.1.01 CHENNAI	22.1.01 CALCUTTA
10.	SHRI R. L. BHATIA	18.1.01 CHENNAI	21.1.01 PORT BLAIR
11.	SHRI R. P. RUDY	20.1.01 PORT BLAIR	22.1.01 CALCUTTA
<u>MEMBERS RAJYA SABHA</u>			
12.	SHRI JIBON ROY	17.1.01 CHENNAI	20.1.01 PORT BLAIR

13	SMT AMBIKA SONI	17.1.01 CHENNAI	22.1.01 CALCUTTA
14.	SHRI RANJAN PRASAD YADAV	17.1.01 CHENNAI	19.1.01 CHENNAI
15.	SHRI K. KALAVENKATA RAO	17.1.01 CHENNAI	22.1.01 CALCUTTA
16.	SH SATISH CHANDRA SITARAM PRADHAN	17.1.01 CHENNAI	21.1.01 PORT BLAIR

SECRETARIAT

1. SHRI S. BAL SHEKAR, DIRECTOR
2. SHRI KAKKAR, UNDER SECRETARY
3. SHRI RAJ KUMAR, UNDER SECRETARY

ANNEXURE – III

**LIST OF OFFICIALS OF ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS
FOREST AND PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.
WHO WERE PRESENT DURING DISCUSSION WITH THE
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS AT PORT BLAIR
ON 20.01.2001**

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Shri G. P. Shukla, IFS | Chairman |
| 2. | Shri B. S. Sajwan, IFS | Managing Director |
| 3. | Shri Ram Mian Murao | Company Secretary |
| 4. | Shri R. N. Naik, IFS | General Manager |
| 5. | Shri D. Biswas | Div. Manager (P&A) |
| 6. | Shri S. K. Pal | Div. Manager (P&M) |
| 7. | Shri S. K. Mukhopadhyay. | D. M. (P&S) |