

STUDY TOUR REPORT
NO. 14

C.P.U. NO. 836

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

(2001 - 2002)

(THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA)

STUDY TOUR REPORT

ON

OIL INDIA LIMITED

Laid in the Lok Sabha on 03 AUG 2001

Laid in the Rajya Sabha on 03 AUG 2001

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

July 2001 / Shavana 1923 (S)

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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 Tahai 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

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 Oil India Ltd.

2. The Committee held discussions with the officials at Puri on 10.7.2000. A copy of the tour programme is annexed (Annexure-I).

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 Oil India 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 JYAISTHA, 1923(S)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA
CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

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

**DISCUSSION WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF OIL INDIA LIMITED ON
10TH JULY, 2000 AT PURI**

At the outset, Chairman, Committee on Public Undertakings welcomed the representatives of Oil India Limited (OIL) and asked the CMD, OIL to introduce himself and his colleagues and give a brief account of the activities of OIL.

2. CMD of OIL, after introducing his colleagues, informed the Committee that Oil India Limited (OIL) was incorporated on 18th February, 1959 as a Joint-sector company with two-thirds share of Burmah Oil Company (BOC)/ Assam Oil Company (AOC) and one-third of Government of India for the development and production of the discovered hydrocarbon prospects of Naharkatiya and Moran in Assam and increase the exploration pace in North-East. By a subsequent agreement on 27th July, 1981, Government of India and Burmah Oil Co. transformed OIL to a joint venture company with equal partnership.. On 14th October, 1981, OIL became a fully owned Government of India enterprise.

Oil India Limited (OIL) is a premier National oil company, engaged in the business of Exploration, Development and production of crude oil in India. The main activities of OIL are :-

- Exploration for Hydrocarbons
- Production of crude oil and natural gas.
- Transportation of crude oil to refineries.
- Supply of gas to consumers.
- Extraction and Bottling of LPG

Its areas of operations were earlier confined to the North East part of the country; but gradually it expanded to the other areas of the country namely; Orissa off-shore & on-shore, Rajasthan, Saurashtra Off-shore and Ganga Valley areas in U.P. and Cauvery Basin

In the year 1978, OIL was granted first PEL outside the North-East in offshore Orissa (Maharad). Later on, new PELs were obtained in North-East Coast Offshore (1979), Rajasthan (1983), Saurashtra Offshore (1988) and Ganga Valley areas in U.P. in 1990. OIL is presently operating in Assam & Arunachal Pradesh, Western Rajasthan, Saurashtra Offshore, Gujarat and Ganga Valley Basin, Western U.P.

OIL holds mostly all the infrastructure facilities and in-house expertise and equipment for carrying out its activities. For exploration and development activities, OIL has in-house seismic equipment, drilling rigs and workover rigs including other allied technical services.

OIL produces crude oil only in the states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Natural gas was also being produced only in the same States till very recently, while gas production in Rajasthan was started in the first week of July, 1996. OIL also extracts LPG from Natural Gas at its LPG Recovery Plant at Dufajan which was commissioned in 1982.

In the North-East, OIL transports the entire crude oil being produced by both OIL and ONGC to the five refineries, viz. Digboi, Numaligarh, Guwahati, Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (BRPL) and Barauni.

Oil India Limited has been graded as Category I Mini Ratna Company by the Government of India. The Government of India has decided to grant enhanced autonomy and delegation of powers to the Mini-Ratna Enterprises

subject to certain guidelines. One of the guidelines provided that the Board of PSEs be restructured by inducting at least three non-official Directors before the exercise of enhanced delegation of authority. As per DPE direction, in July 1998 the Government has decided that the appointment of non-official part time directors on the Board of Mini Ratna PSE be made by the Administrative Ministry concerned from out of a panel recommended by the search committee constituted with the approval of ACC as per the provisions of GOI Rules 1961. After restructuring of the Board, the Company has to make certain changes in the Articles/Memorandum of Association. Once the Board of the Company is restructured, OIL can exercise the powers of enhanced autonomy and delegation of meant for a Miniratna PSE.

3. Asked about the status of nomination of Non-official Directors in OIL, it has been stated that they are appointed by the Government. OIL has forwarded list of eminent persons as desired by the Government, whose names can be considered for this purpose.

The OIL has stated that the delegation of powers envisaged for such Mini-Navratna companies should be extended immediately to OIL. This will enable the company to take decision faster than at present. The OIL do not look for full autonomy.

4. At present OIL is facing quite a few constraints in its operation in Assam and Rajasthan. Lack of infrastructure development, bad road conditions, environment problems, Bandh road blockades, land acquisition problem etc are some of the such major constraints in the state of Assam, and realisation of very low price for gas being sold in Rajasthan is predominant constraint in that State. The company is unable to take advantage of opportunities coming in its

way in terms of diversification mainly due to procedures which it has to follow in obtaining approval upto cabinet level. The situation would ease if autonomy envisaged in Miniratna is immediately implemented.

5. The targets set for production of crude oil, natural gas and LPG and achievement there against during last three years are as under :-

	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Crude Oil Prodn. (MMT)	3.05	3.094	3.20	3.294	3.30	3.283
Natural Gas Prodn. (MMBCUM)	1680	1672.15	1700	1713.43	1740	1729.11
LPG Prodn.(MT)	60,000	62,720	53,000	54,810	52,500	51,340

The marginal shortfall in 1999-2000 was due to blockade in one of the recently discovered field by the villagers in Assam demanding construction of permanent river protection works requiring high financial outgo.

As regards LPG production, shortfall during 1999-2000 was due to decrease in the butane content of the feed gas to LPG.

OIL has so far produced 112 MMT of crude oil which is about 70% of crude oil production from North-East India.

6. In reply to a query it was stated that crude oil production for OIL's field was 3.283 MMT during 1999-2000 which was 10.3% of the country's total production of about 32 MMT. Import of crude oil during the same period was of the order of 55 MMT. Natural Gas production of 49 billion standard cubic meter (BSCUM) by OIL till date accounts for about 80% of total Natural Gas production from North-East.

7. The target, vis-a-vis achievements with regard to turn over during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are as under

(Rs. In crore)

	Target	Achievement	% achievement
1997-98	1239.58	1319.55	106.5%
1998-99	1347.27	1469.99	109.1%
1999-2000	1361.03	1848.82	132.8%

There has been improvement in the financial performance of the company during the last 3 years. The company recorded highest turnover of Rs. 1848.82 crore.

8. The budgeted profits after tax and actuals for the years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are as under

(Rs./Crores)

Year	Budgeted Profit	Actual	%age achievement
1997-98	172.17	208.84	121%
1998-99	231.28	281.60	121.7%
1999-2000	229.19	409.73	178.8%

These are the following major activities of the OIL for IX Plan of OIL.

- Intensification of Exploratory and Development Drilling in South Bank
- Exploratory Drilling in North Bank of Brahmaputra
- New pipeline for Feeding Namaligam Refinery
- Reverse Pumping from Barauni to Bongaigaon to Feed Imported Crude to Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.
- Seismic survey in Brahmaputra River Bed, Adjoining and Logistically difficult Areas
- Scouting for New Exploration Lease

As a part of exploration and development activities, a number of activities are under way. These activities are based on projection of 9th plan which includes endeavours to expand OIL's E&B business.

OIL would take up exploration work in the logistically difficult areas like Brahmaputra River Bed, Belt of Schuppen, etc. in addition to continuing exploration in the plain areas of north and south Bank of Brahmaputra. OIL plans to start exploratory work in off shore Cauvery Basin under NELP 99 and other areas under future NELP rivers.

OIL is looking into the possibility of exploration in the deep water through Joint venture. OIL has shown interest to join hands with ONGC for exploration in some of their deep water blocks.

9. The Committee have been furnished the following 9th Plan crude oil production for Assam and Arunachal Pradesh

(figures in MTPA)

	Targets	Actuals
1997-98	3.05	3.094
1998-99	3.20	3.294
1999-2000	3.30	3.283
2000-2001	3.42	-
2001-2002	3.50	-

10. OIL entered into farm-out agreement with foreign company viz. M/s.TOTAL-FINA, France for an exploration block in the Sultanate of Oman. The contract was signed in August, 1998. OIL has 20% participation in the

block. Exploratory work which is already in progress. Following the completion of first phase of exploration, geoscientific study is in progress to decide about going into the second phase.

11. The R&D activities in Oil India Ltd. are focussed towards advanced Geo Chemical techniques for Hydrocarbon, Basin Modeling and prospect Analysis, Horizontal and extended reach drilling, Polymer shut off. Coal-oil Coprocessing and also for field specific exploration, drilling, production of crude oil transportation related problems. The expenditure incurred by the Company on these activities is as under during the last three years :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
R&D	496.71	658.66	820.07

The achievements of R&D activities are commensurate with the expenditure made. The result are to be seen from the long term perspective instead of achievement year by year

Asked how the R&D Department has been contributing in the exploration and production activities, the Committee have been informed that the following technological innovations/applications have been successfully implemented which immensely helped/likely to help E&P activities of OIL:

- i) Sand control by high rate water pack
- ii) Fluid loss control in depleted reservoir-workover of well by Xanvis
- iii) Hydrocarbon Finger printing
- iv) Hydrocarbon prospect evaluation by Thin-Layer and Gas Chronotography

- v) Treatment of paraffin/Ashphalene deposits in tubing/near well bore
- vi) Oil soluble pigs for minimising flowline congealing
- vii) Sand Control Using Free and Pack
- viii) Magnetic Fluid conditioning
- ix) In-situ water injection
- x) Coal Oil Co-processing Plant

12. Regarding Disinvestment in PSE in Petroleum Sector the Committee have been informed that Disinvestment would give more autonomy to PSUs, at the same time increase its accountability which would help to take faster decisions, keeping in view the commercial objectives and thereby improving its performance. Disinvestment in Public Sector Undertakings would bring new ideas and technology from strategic partner. Disinvestments of more than 50% shares of Public Sector Undertakings would reduce the compliance of various rules and regulations and help the Undertaking to improve its performance through faster decision making.

13. The category-wise manpower strength vis-à-vis the sanctioned strength of the Company as on 31.3.2000 is as under :

Category	Sanctioned strength	Existing strength
Executives	1,354	1,205 + 82 ETs
Workmen	8,695	9,072
<hr/>		
TOTAL	10,049	10,277
<hr/>		

The Committee desired to know how the Company could get the benefit if the manpower of the Company is more than what it was sanctioned as seen

that the existing strength of the Company is 10,277 against the sanctioned strength of 10049. It was stated that the present level of manpower adequately meets the requirements due to certain project activities becoming unviable. The manpower is required to be re-deployed at other areas of operations. The Company did not envisage reduction in manpower and laid emphasis on skills, up-gradation, restructuring and redeployment. In their post tour replies, the OIL has stated that the Manpower in excess of the sanction is primarily due to regularisation of about 1600 contract labourers over a period of time and there have been no revision of manpower sanction in workmen category to cater to the increased activities of the company.

14. The company, in reply to a query about conducting a study of manpower efficiency at all levels, that is from Chairman to Watch and Ward staff, has stated that from time to time, OIL undertakes manpower studies with a view to enhance efficiency. In a similar effort recently, a test pilot study on 'Role definition' was initiated for engineering group with a view to clarify and define the roles of the executives for improving efficiency. The recommendations of Test Pilot study are being implemented and depending upon the outcome of such study the OIL will extend this exercise to other levels/areas after suitable modification/amendments.

About introduction of Voluntary Retirement Scheme in the Company it was stated that OIL Board has revised the VR scheme applicable to the employees of the Company and has approved VR benefits as per DOP's O.M. dated 5th May, 2000. The introduction of the VRS is primarily to reduce the overall strength of the Company.

Asked about the average output of each product per employee and how did it compare with the figures for the entire industry, the Company has furnished the following figures

		ONGC (ERBC only)
Production of Crude Oil (Tonnes/annum/employee)	320	183
Production of Natural Gas (MMSCM/annum/employee)	0.17	0.045

Since all E&P actuals of OIL are mainly compared to the Assam & Arunachal Pradesh, the comparison has been made with only ERBC of ONGC.

15. The Committee have been informed that Oil India Limited had entered into following Joint Ventures with private/international organisations till now:-

- (i) JV with M/s. Hindustan Oil Exploration Ltd. (HOEC) (80% interest, M/s. General Fibre Dealers Pvt.Ltd., GFDL, holding 10% and OIL holding 10% interest for hydrocarbon exploration in Assam/Arunachal block AAP-ON-94/1
- (ii) JV with M/s. Essar Oil Ltd., having OIL's 30% carried interest after commercial discovery for Exploration Block in Rajasthan RJ-ON-94/4 and RS-ON-90/5
- (iii) JV with M.s. Reliance Industries having OIL's carried interest of 30% after commercial discovery for exploration in Saurashtra Exploration Block SR-OS-94/1
- (iv) JV with M.s. Geo-petrol international incorporated of France (25%, Geoenpro Petroleum Ltd., (10%), Enpro India Ltd. (25%) and OIL (40%) for Development of Kharsang Field in Arunachal Pradesh.

16. In reply to a question about the new technologies adopted by the Company in E&P area, the Committee have been informed that OIL undertakes modernisation activities as a continuous ongoing process. There are mainly three areas/divisions in its operations where state of the art technology needed to be introduced. They are Geo Science, Drilling and Production. The plan for adoption of such technology has already been formulated which is under process of implementation. The Committee have been informed the following new technologies which are under consideration in this regard.

Geoscience

4D seismic survey for improved hydrocarbon recovery.

Drilling

Slim hold drilling to cutdown finding cost.

Production

Microbial enhanced oil recovery to enhance productivity of residual/heavy oil

Linear Kinetic cell for paraffin control to prevent paraffin deposition.

17. Asked what strategy has been formulated by the Company to be internationally competitive/to reach international standards, the committee have been informed the following strategy is being formulated in this regard

- i) Use of state of art technology;
- ii) Expanding its operational areas by acquiring additional block both in India and overseas;
- iii) Diversification in the related industry.

Asked about the steps taken by the Company to face competition with private as well as multinational companies it has been stated that the petroleum industry is going through a drastic change which is marked by dismantling and progressive shift of the administrative price mechanism to the free market and opening up of the E&P sector allowing entry of global players in the upstream sector. The petroleum industry can no longer expect to remain in the comfort zone. Keeping this in view OIL has recognised the urgent need to critically review the strategy options available to remain competitive, maintain its growth, profitability and remain an economically viable entity in the changing economic scenario. Accordingly OIL has initiated the preparation of a corporate and strategies plan. In addition OIL is also looking into the diversification aspect. OIL is also looking into the possibility of both horizontal and vertical integration. OIL has already taken action for acquiring 10% equity in the Numaligarh Refinery. Where feed stock would in any case be supplied through OIL's pipeline from the existing oil fields of OIL and ONGC in the north

The Company has been contemplating to have equity participation in the proposed Mangalore Hassan Bangalore Pipeline Project of M/s. Petronet India Ltd. OIL is looking into the possibility of diversification in the power sector and oil/gas field related services.

19. In reply to a query regarding the role of ONGC vis-à-vis OIL in exploratory work, it has been stated that originally OIL was a Joint Venture Company. ONGC which was formed in 1959 was given a free hand, given all the States for exploratory work, while OIL was not given green signal out of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. For the first time, in 1976, OIL was allowed to

in Assam in addition to continuing its exploration and production activities in the South Bank of River Brahmaputra.

22. As regards OIL's equity participation in one of the blocks in Oman with TOTAL, OIL took the opportunity to gather joint venture experience with TOTAL which is one of the oil sector giants as well as to get international exposure with regards to technology and exploration practice so that the same can be utilised for carrying out exploration in India for the new exploration blocks.

23. In reply to a query about OIL's crude oil production cost vis-à-vis the price it got, exclusive of statutory duties, it has been stated that OIL produces crude oil from the states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The current year's cost of production of crude oil inclusive of depreciation, depletion and interest and exclusive of statutory duties is Rs.1223/MT against which it receives price of Rs.3870/MT exclusive of statutory duties.

24. Asked to indicate the type of methodology is being adopted by the company for exploration, the Committee have been informed that for carrying out the survey, OIL has two parties for 2D survey and one party for 3D survey in North-East. In the areas outside North-East, survey work is carried through contract. For geophysical/geological survey data interpretation, OIL has a full-fledged computer centre at the field headquarters, Duliajan, Assam having mainframe computer supported by state-of-the-art interactive workstations and personal computers provided to the user departments. Sophisticated softwares from the international market have been obtained for seismic data interpretation and reservoir engineering simulation. Normally, all the interpretation work is carried out by in-house expertise and facilities, but in regard to certain specific cases, it is done by engaging internationally reputed consultants also. To

facilitate interpretation of geological data, OIL has full-fledged chemical laboratories and a centralised R&D Centre at Duliajan.

25. The percentage of success ratio in the North-East region is of the order of 75% and that in the state of Rajasthan is of the order of 55%. In the other areas (excluding North-Eastern region and Rajasthan) OIL has not been able to establish presence of oil inspite of drilling 22 wild cat wells.

26. Asked to furnish the percentage of oil recovered from oil fields which were more than 40 years old, the Committee have been informed that OIL is currently producing crude oil from its 100 year old Digboi oilfield at the rate of 50 KLPD. The manpower required to produce from this field is optimum and additional manpower of the field is being utilised for carrying out exploration and development activities in the nearby areas. OIL presently has no plans to retire the Digboi oilfield and in fact plans to carry out exploration in the new zones in the region. OIL is presently having three oilfields namely Naharkatiya, Moran and Digboi which are more than 40 years old and the combined production of this area is about 1450 KLPD which is 13% of the total crude oil production of OIL. OIL has already recovered about 85% of the total recoverable reserves and 30% of in-place reserves of the area.

27. In reply to a query about loss incurred due to bandhs, strike etc. the Committee have been informed that almost every year OIL is incurring crude oil production loss due to environmental problems like bandhs, blockades, miscreant activities, etc. The loss in crude oil production during the last three years is as under :-

1997-98	-	0.03 MMT
1998-99	-	0.05 MMT
1999-2000	-	0.054 MMT

28. Asked why Bay Exploration Project, Orissa was behind schedule, the Committee have been informed that OIL does not possess any PEL in Orissa. Most of the offshore blocks have been awarded during the last round of NELP bidding to various companies. OIL looked into the data of on land Cuttack depression area once again. At present this onshore block is being planned to be offered under second round of NELP. OIL drilled 11 wells in all probable structures in the off shore area of Mahanadi basin and north east coast offshore. All wells had not given any results OIL decided to review the total geological data. After reviewing the data, OIL identified few drillable structures and decided to drill a deep well. That could also not be drilled because of limited time permitted by the Ministry of Defence as the well fell under the missile testing range and also due to certain contractual complications. After further review OIL decided to start exploration in the onshore area of Mahanadi basin within Cuttack depression. However, due to the present Government policy, PEL was not granted on nomination basis. This area may be offered by October/November, 2000. OIL will take a decision at that point of time to participate in NELP.

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

APPOINTMENT OF NON-OFFICIAL DIRECTORS

1. The Committee note that the Company has been graded as category I Mini Ratna Company by the Government and it has been decided to grant the Company enhanced autonomy and delegation of powers as envisaged for Mini Ratna Companies. The Committee have been informed that the Board of Directors of the Company has to be restructured first by inducting non official Directors in it and then only enhanced autonomy and delegation of powers under Mini ratna dispensation could be given to the Company. The Company has submitted to the Government a list of eminent persons in this regard. The Committee are of the view that there is an urgent need to grant complete autonomy and enhanced delegation of powers to the Company to enable it to take quick decision in its business matters in the current competitive scenario. But that could be possible only when the Board of Directors of the Company is restructured. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Government should appoint non official directors on the Board of the Company without further delay, so that the company can use their status of Mini Ratna to take quick commercial decision. The Committee also recommended that advance action should be taken to address the question of amendment of Articles of Association of the company so that the restructuring work is completed at the earliest.

LONG TERM STRATEGIC PLAN

2. The Committee note the company has embarked upon an exercise to prepare a Long Term Strategic and Corporate Plan in order to face the changing competitive environment as well as to position itself in the deregulated petroleum scenario beyond 2002 AD. The Committee desire that the company should accord the highest priority to the task of preparation of the Long Term Strategic and Corporate Plan for the company well in advance and implement it according to a well-conceived time-frame to keep up the company's track-record of profit making.

TEST PILOT STUDY TO ENHANCE EFFICIENCY

3. The Committee have also been informed that a Test Pilot study on Role 'Definition' was initiated for engineering group with a view to clarify and define the roles of the executives for improving efficiency. The recommendations of Pilot study are being implemented and depending upon the outcome of such study, the Company will extend this exercise to other areas. The Committee desire that the pilot study which was conducted for engineering group should also be done for other categories of staff to enable the Company to enhance the efficiency of employees at various levels.

REDEPLOYMENT OF SURPLUS STAFF FROM
THE BAY EXPLORATION PROJECT

4. The Committee note that due to negligible activities in the Bay Exploration Project, the potential of a large number of technical and other personnel remain untapped and the company is now considering the question of their redeployment. The Committee recommend that immediate action should be initiated in the matter so that the capability of each employees is put to optimum use.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Tour programme of Committee on Public Undertakings to
Bhubaneswar, Puri and Hyderabad from
5th July, 2000 to 12th July, 2000.

[Members to assemble at Bhubaneswar]

DATE & DAY	TIME	VISIT & DISCUSSION
8.7.2000 (Saturday)	800 hrs.	Informal discussion with the officers of Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.
	1200 hrs.	Departure by road for Puri
	1030 hrs.	Arrival Puri
	(NIGHT HALT AT PURI)	
9.7.2000	S U N D A Y	
	(NIGHT HALT AT PURI)	
10.7.2000 (Monday)	1100 hrs.	Informal discussion with the officers of BPCL
	1200 hrs.	Discussion with the officers of Oil India Ltd.
	1800 hrs.	Departure by road for Bhubaneswar
	1830 hrs.	Arrival Bhubaneswar
	(NIGHT HALT AT BHUBANESWAR)	
11.7.2000 (Tuesday)	1100 hrs.	Informal discussion with the officers of National Aluminium Company Ltd.
	1825 hrs.	Departure Bhubaneswar by CO-7278 for Hyderabad.
	2400 hrs.	Arrival Hyderabad.
	(NIGHT HALT AT HYDERABAD)	
12.7.2000 (Wednesday)	1000 hrs.	Informal Discussion with the officers of BEL.
	1230 hrs.	Visit BEL followed by informal discussion with the officers of BEL.

- D I S P E R S A L -

ANNEXURE II

**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
UNDERTAKINGS WHICH VISITED BHUBANESWAR,
PURI AND HYDERABAD FROM 8th July, 2000 to 12th
July, 2000**

S.NO.	NAME	Date of Joining	Date of leaving
1.	Prof. Vjay Kumar Malhotra, Chairman	8.7.2000 Bhubaneswar	*2.7.2000 Hyderabad
2.	Sri Prasanna Acharya	8.7.2000 Bhubaneswar	30.7.2000 Puri
3.	Sri Sudip Bandyopadhyay	11.7.2000 Hyderabad	12.7.2000 Hyderabad
4.	Sri Surinder Singh Barwala	8.7.2000 Bhubaneswar	10.7.2000 Puri
5.	Sri R L Bhatta	7.7.2000 Bhubaneswar	8.7.2000 Bhubaneswar
6.	Mag. Gen. (Retd) BC Khandoo	8.7.2000 Bhubaneswar	12.7.2000 Hyderabad
7.	Sri K E Krishnamurthy	12.7.2000 Hyderabad	12.7.2000 Hyderabad
8.	Sri Dharam Raj Singh Patel	8.7.2000 Bhubaneswar	12.7.2000 Hyderabad
9.	Sri R P Rudy	8.7.2000 Bhubaneswar	11.7.2000 Bhubaneswar
10.	Sri Tarik Barar Topcar	8.7.2000 Bhubaneswar	12.7.2000 Hyderabad
11.	Smt. Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo	8.7.2000 Bhubaneswar	10.7.2000 Puri
12.	Sri Jibon Roy	10.7.2000 Puri	11.7.2000 Bhubaneswar
13.	Smt. Ambika Soni	8.7.2000 Bhubaneswar	12.7.2000 Hyderabad
14.	Sri Suresh Kulkarni	8.7.2000 Bhubaneswar	10.7.2000 Puri
15.	Sri Ranjan Prasad Yadav	8.7.2000 Bhubaneswar Rejoined on 11.7.2000 Hyderabad	10.7.2000 Puri 12.7.2000 Hyderabad
16.	Sri K Kalavankata Rao	8.7.2000 Bhubaneswar	13.7.2000 Hyderabad
17.	Sri Sesh. Chandra Shankar Pradhan	10.7.2000 Puri	12.7.2000 Hyderabad
SECRETARIAT			
1.	Sri S Balakrishna Director	7.7.2000 Bhubaneswar	12.7.2000 Hyderabad
2.	Sri R C Kakkar Under Secy	7.7.2000 Bhubaneswar	12.7.2000 Hyderabad
3.	Sri T. Das, Reporting Officer	8.7.2000 Bhubaneswar	13.7.2000 Hyderabad
4.	Sri P N Menon, Private Secy.	9.7.2000 Bhubaneswar	13.7.2000 Hyderabad

ANNEXURE - III

**LIST OF OFFICIALS OF OIL INDIA LTD. WHO WERE PRESENT DURING
DISCUSSION WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS AT
PURI ON 10.7.2000**

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|----|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | SHRI B. B. SHARMA | CHAIRMAN & MANAGING DIRECTOR |
| 2. | SHRI S. K. CHAKRABORTY | DIRECTOR (FINANCE) |
| 3. | SHRI T. KATAKY | DGM (OFFSHORE) |
| 4. | SHRI R. K. MOHY | SR ADVISER (PR & CO-OR) |
| 5. | SHRI S. K. SRIVASTAVA | SR GEO-TECH ADVISER |
| 6. | SHRI P. S. GOPAL | SR MANAGER (FIN & ACCTS) |
| 7. | SHRI RAJEEV KUMAR | SUPDTG TECHNICAL OFFICER |