

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Valley Paper Mills, Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Escorts Limited, Hindustan Brown Boveri (Larsen and Toubro), Hastings Mills Limited, Gujarat State Fertilisers, Poysha Industrial Company, Nagarjuna Steel, Banswara Syntex and Vikrant Tyres having more than 51 per cent equity in them held singly or jointly by Government companies or institutions are "deemed Government companies" under section 619 (B) of the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) whether it is also a fact that none of these companies have submitted their accounts for auditing to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the last five years as required under the Companies Act, and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). There is no company in the name and style of "Andhra Valley Paper Mills". Another company, M/s. Hastings Mills Ltd., has been merged with M/s. Shree Digvijay Cement Company Ltd., as per orders of the Court dated 23-2-1984. Out of the remaining 8 companies, only two companies, namely, M/s. Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Ltd. and M/s. Vikrant Tyres Ltd., are covered under Section 619-B of the Companies Act, 1956 and as per information available, both these companies have submitted their accounts to Comptroller and Auditor General of India. M/s. Vikrant Tyres Ltd. is a Section 619-B company since the year 1985-86.

(c) Does not arise in view of the above.

Dankuni Coal Complex, West Bengal

*414. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made to ascertain the reasons for delay and to fix the responsibility on all those who delayed the completion of the Dankuni Coal Complex

Project, Hooghly, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Dankuni Coal Complex project was sanctioned by the Government of India in 1980. Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, was appointed as the turnkey contractor for execution of the project. The project was originally scheduled to be completed in September, 1984. There has been delay in the completion of the project and the project is now likely to be commissioned by 31st December, 1988.

An Inter-Departmental Committee was constituted by the Department of Coal comprising of representatives of the Department of Coal, Department of Public Enterprises, Heavy Engineering Corporation and Coal India Limited to examine the reasons for delay in the implementation of Dankuni Coal Complex Project and to identify the agencies responsible therefor. The implementation of the project has got delayed due to various reasons, like initial delay in consolidating the land at construction site, delays in structural and erection work of the retort section, receipt of design packages, import of equipment etc. The Committee is finalising its report.

Procurement of Power Generation Equipment for Farakka Thermal Power Station

*418. SHRI C. JANGAREDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power generation equipment for the Farakka Thermal Power Station has been procured from some foreign suppliers:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for rejecting the claim of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited; and

(d) whether global tenders along with inbuilt financial packages were invited and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). The Steam Generator (SG) and Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP) Packages for the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project Stage-II are being procured under Italian credit from M/s Ansaldo Componenti SPA of Italy at a total value of Rs. 210.57 crores, excluding port trust charges, ocean freight for SG and inland transportation and insurance for ESP. Since the Italian assistance for these packages was available only if orders were placed on the Italian suppliers, procurement was not feasible from M/s BHEL.

In respect of the portion of the equipment for the project covered by the World Bank financing, global tenders were invited and orders for turbine generators and other major equipment packages were placed on M/s BHEL.

Agreement between BHEL and ISRO for Solar Cells

*419. **SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the solar cells manufactured by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited have been found of sub-standard quality by the Indian Space Research Organisation;

(b) the quantity of solar cells ordered by ISRO to the BHEL;

(c) the details of the agreement under which this order was placed;

(d) how much loss the BHEL will suffer due to rejection of the order;

(e) whether any responsibility has since been fixed on the BHEL; and

(f) the reaction of Government in this

connection?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). The manufacture of solar cells for space applications involves complex developmental efforts. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) entered into a development and supply contract for 1,17,000 (90,000 space qualified and 27,000 non-space qualified) solar cells with Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) in July, 1981. A specific purchase order for 10,000 space qualified and 3,000 non-space qualified solar cells was placed on BHEL in August, 1981. The contract included specifications, price and supply schedules and test and acceptance procedures for solar cells as prescribed by ISRO. BHEL obtained the basic technology from the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and established additional facilities at a total cost of Rs. 39.38 lakhs including some common facilities which could be used for other products also. By March, 1985 BHEL supplied about 2000 solar cells. Though the cells came close to meeting acceptable quality, they did not fully meet ISRO's special specification test and acceptance procedure for space quality cells. BHEL did not continue its efforts further due to techno-economic reasons. The contract was terminated in August, 1986. The loss incurred by BHEL in this project is estimated at Rs. 45.14 lakhs. However, some of the facilities created are being used for regular production of power devices as well as solar cells for terrestrial applications.

(e) and (f). The agreement between ISRO and BHEL was 'developmental' and in such complex and advanced technology, such problems are not uncommon. Government as a matter of policy, strives to develop indigenous sources in Indian industry for the requirements of the space and other programme; as such, efforts for indigenous development of space quality solar cells are continuing.

Industrial Ventures Floated by Engineers/Professionals in Delhi

*420. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH:** Will the