

**Treatment of general public hospitals/
dispensaries run by CIL**

564. SHRI KAILASH PATI
MISHRA:

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies hospitals/dispensaries give outdoor and indoor treatment to the general public;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of patients who are not employees of coal companies and receive treatment; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what are the reasons for not providing treatment to the villagers around coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b) Hospitals/dispensaries run by Coal India Limited are primarily meant for coal miners and their family members. However, in emergencies and on humanitarian grounds, treatment in these hospitals and dispensaries is also given to outsiders, usually on payment of prescribed charges. Their number is, however, not large. The coal companies, under their Community Development Programmes, do provide immunisation, family welfare and eye relief services, free of charges to all people living in the neighbourhood of the coal mines;

(c) Persons not in the employment of the coal companies are expected to receive treatment in the hospitals/dispensaries run by the State Govts. local bodies and other agencies.

**Koel Karo Hydro Electric Project in
Bihar**

565. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem which

appeared in "The Hindustan Times" of the 29th June, 1988 to the effect that the future of the Rs. 800/- crore ambitious 710 MW Koel Karo Hydro-Power Project in Bihar is hanging in balance;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Work on Koel Karo Hydro electric Project is held up due to the resistance of the local people to the acquisition of land. Some land owners have also filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court where the matter is *sub-Judice*. The Supreme Court had also passed interim orders that the land-owners should not be dispossessed of their land. This order is still in force.

Liberalisation of Industrial Policy

566. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI:
DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:
SHRI ABRAR AHMED KHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend further the present phase of liberalisation of the Industrial Policy to include all the MRTP and FERA companies so that there is a big boost in investment especially in the backward areas; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The scheme of delicensing of industries was extended to MRTP/ FERA Companies in respect of 20 Appendix I industries in March 1986 and 27 more Appendix I industries in Dec. 87

1987 for location in any centrally declared backward areas and 24 non-Appendix I industries for location in category 'A' backward districts. Further, the MRTPL Companies belonging to the category of dominant industrial undertakings falling under Section 20(b) only of the MRTPL Act have been subjected to licensing policy restrictions for the products(s) in respect of which they are classified as dominant. In respect of other products, they will be treated on par with non-MRTPL Companies for the purposes of industrial licensing.

Furnishing of accounts by public sector corporate entities

567. SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several public sector corporate entities have failed to present accounts in the format prescribed under section 211(5) of the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) whether these public sector corporate entities do not take recourse to the provisions under the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the Companies Act, 1956 while preparing their yearly Financial Statements; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to remedy these shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Section 211(5) of the Companies Act, 1956 has not prescribed any format to present accounts of public sector corporate entities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Sick industrial units in Karnataka

568. SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of industries have fallen sick in Karnataka;

(b) if so, what are the names of those units which have fallen sick and what are the reasons for their sickness; and

(c) what steps have been taken for the revival of those units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. As per the latest information available from RBI, there were 43 large and 3077 small scale sick industries as at the end of December 1986 in Karnataka.

(b) In accordance with the practices and usages customary among Bankers as also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing nationalised banks, it will not be possible to divulge the names of the sick units assisted by banks.

Generally, a number of causes, both internal and external, often operating in combination, have been responsible for industrial sickness. Some of the principal causes are faulty planning; management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R&D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequate demand, shortage of raw material and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

(c) For revival of sick industrial units, Government of India have got a uniform policy for the whole country. Some of the important aspects are as follows:

(i) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely, "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985". A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction' (BIFR) has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.