

## Production of Coai

SHRINKPSALVE-

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHAN-  
DRAKANT BHANDARE: SHRI  
LADLI MOHAN ^

NIGAM: .u'u

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production, during the first quarter of the currant year, by the Coal India Limited has failed to come upto expectations ia 90 far as it hag fallen short of the pro-rata target of coal production for the current year;

(b) if so, how far it has fallen short of the prtiraxe target and what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are thg steps taken to improve production curing the rest of the year to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Production in Coal India Ltd. during April June '81 was 24.51 million tonnes as against the target of 25.17 million • tonnes, showin>? a marginal shortfall of 0.66 million tonnes or 2.6 per cent from the target. The production this year is however more than the production of 22.85 million tonnes during April-June, 1980 by 1.66 million tonnes °r 7.3 per cent. Coal production in quarter eroding June '81 was affected by the high level of absenteeism in Eastern Coalfields Ltd., delay in the delivery of equipment to Western Coalfields Ltd.

(c) Steps taken to improve coal production include controlling absenteeism in Easterji Coalfields Ltd., the delivery schedules of equipment to the mines, better utilisation tof equipment, improving power supply to the coal mines etc. In 1980-81 a record production of 114 rn.t., which was in excess of the target, was achieved. In 1981-82, a target of 121 not has been fixed and it ig expfcted that this target will be «xc«eded

## Growth rate of PriTate Sector Corporate ISodies

568. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE; 4  
SHRI MURUDHAR CHAN- - ~  
DRA KANT BHANDARE: SHRI  
LADLI MOHAN NIGAM:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whetaer it ig a fact that the 101 private sector corporate giants grew at a faster rate in 1379-80 than in the previous year ir^ terms oi total assets,, sales and gross picflts;

(b) what were the comparative figures showing the rates of growth of each of them in the tai^ terms ^ during 1980-81; and

(c) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be; taken to prevent accentuation of monopoly of these giants in their respective fields?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHRI SHANKAR): (a) Data on assets, sales and profit before tax are available for the 101 top companies in the private corporate sector for the year 1977-78 and 1978-79. Data in this regard is available for the year 1979-80 in respect of only 94 companies. The ^ average growth rates in respect of total assets, total saies and total profits before tax have been worked out for the year 1973-79 as compared to 1977-78 for the 101 top companies and similarly for the year 1979-80 as compared to 1977-78 !n respect of the 94 companies. The average growth rates were slightly higher in 1979-80 as against 1978-79. The statement (See below) may be seefn. in this connection.

(b) Comparative figure? of growth rates for the year 1980-81 in regard to these c'Ompanie.s coald not be worked out since the Annual Accounts of the majority of these companies have not yet become due to be ffiled under the provisions of the Companies Act. However, the growth rates in the assets, sales and profit.^ before tax of

each of the 101 top companies for the year 1979-80 over those for the year 1978-79 are given in the Statement (See Appendix CXIX, Annexure No. 22).

(c) 97 out of the 101 top companies referred to in part (a) are registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, and as such attract the provisions of Chapter III of that Act. One of the avowed objectives of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act is to ensure that the operation of the economic system

does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment. The Act, however, is not aimed at the prevention of the growth of undertakings as such. The objective of preventing concentration of economic power is sought to be achieved by the Central Government through the examination and regulation of proposals for substantial expansion, establishment of new undertakings, mergers, amalgamations, takeovers etc. of undertakings registered or registerable under the Act.

#### Statement

*Value of Assets Sales and Profit before tax and average growth rates thereof of top companies in Private Corporate Sector in 1978-79 over 1977-78 and 1979-80 over 1978-79*

Year	Value of Assets (Rs. crores)	Sales (Rs. crores)	Profits before tax (Rs. crores)
<b>101 Companies :</b>			
1977-78	6931	7951	438
1978-79	6976	8910	532
Growth rate in 1978-79 over 1977-78	10.2%	12.1%	23.1%
<b>94 Companies†</b>			
1978-79	6665	8638	505
1979-80	7578	9784	695
Growth rate in 1979-80 over 1978-79	13.7%	13.5%	35.7%

†For 7 Companies balance sheets were not available for 1979-80.

#### Review of Minerva Mills Ltd. by Supreme Court.

569. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to move the Supreme Court through a bigger bench against the judgment of the Five-Judge Bench of the Supreme Court in the case of Minerva Mills Ltd. and others Vs. The Union of India (1980) placing restrictions in the Constitution amending powers of the Parliament;

liament under Art. 368 of the Constitution of India; and

(b) if so, what is the decision of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Civil Miscellaneous Petition has been filed by the Union of India against the decision of the Supreme Court in Minerva Mills case praying for reconsideration of the matter by a larger Bench of not less than 7 judges of the Supreme Court. That petition is still pending.