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**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**SICKNESS IN HEAVY ENGINEERING INDUSTRY**

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE**  
**1992-93**

**TENTH LOK SABHA**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

**TWENTIETH REPORT  
ESTIMATES COMMITTEE  
(1992-93)**

**(TENTH LOK SABHA)**

**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY  
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT  
SICKNESS IN HEAVY ENGINEERING INDUSTRY**

**Action Taken by Government on the recommendations  
contained in the Twelfth Report  
of Estimates Committee  
(Ninth Lok Sabha)**

*Presented to Lok Sabha on 20.8.1992*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*August, 1992/Sravana, 1914 (S)*

Corrigenda to 20th Report of Estimates Committee  
(10th LS) on Sickness in Heavy Engineering Industry

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***Price : Rs. 12.00***

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**Published under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Seventh Edition) and printed by the Manager, P.L. Unit, Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi.**

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**LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE  
(1992-93)**

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**MEMBERS**

2. Shri Abraham Charles
3. Shri Rajendra Agnihotri
4. Shri Mumtaz Ansari
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3. Shri B. B. Pandit—*Director*
4. Shri R. C. Gupta—*Assistant Director*

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Twentieth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Estimates Committee (Ninth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development)—Sickness in Heavy Engineering Industry.

2. The Twelfth Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 10th January, 1991. Government furnished their replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in that Report between 6th September, 1991 and 30 April, 1992. The replies were examined and the draft report was adopted by the Estimates Committee at their sitting held on 18th August, 1992.

3. The Report has been divided into following Chapters:

- (i) Report.
- (ii) Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by Government.
- (iii) Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies.
- (iv) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee.
- (v) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited.

4. An analysis of action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Twelfth Report of Estimates Committee (Ninth Lok Sabha) is given in Appendix. It would be observed that out of 19 recommendations made in the Report, 11 recommendations *i.e.* about 57.9 per cent have been accepted by Government. The Committee have desired not to pursue 1 recommendation in view of Government's reply. Replies have not been accepted in respect of 3 recommendations. Final Reply of Government in respect of 4 recommendations is still awaited.

NEW DELHI;

August 19, 1992

Sravana 27, 1914 (Saka)

MANORANJAN BHAKTA,  
*Chairman,*  
*Estimates Committee.*

## CHAPTER I

### REPORT

This Report of the Committee deals with the action taken by Government on the recommendations and observations contained in their 12th Report (9th Lok Sabha) on 'Sickness in Heavy Engineering Industry'.

2. The Committee's 12th Report (9th Lok Sabha) was presented to Lok Sabha on 10th January, 1991. It contained 19 recommendations and observations and action taken notes on all these recommendations were to be submitted to the Committee by 10th July, 1991. However, the Ministry of Industry submitted action taken notes on 6th September, 1991. As replies in respect of recommendations at Sl. Nos. 3 (Para 1.11), 6 (Para 1), 8 (Para 1.46), 10 (Para 1.58 and 1.59) and 11 (Para 1.69) were of interim nature, the Ministry was asked to submit final action taken notes. The Ministry submitted its replies on the above 5 recommendations on 30th April, 1992. From the replies furnished by the Ministry, the Committee observed that replies in respect of three recommendations at Sl. Nos. 3, 6, 8 and 10 are still interim in nature.

3. The action taken notes have been categorised as follows:—

i) Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government:

Sl. Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18

(Total 11, Chapter II)

ii) Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies:

Sl. No. 19,

(Total 1, Chapter III)

iii) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Government's replies have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration:

Sl. No. 2, 11 and 16

(Total 3, Chapter IV)

iv) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which interim replies have been furnished by the Government:

Sl. No. 3, 6, 8 and 10

(Total 4, Chapter V)

4. The Committee expect that final replies to the recommendations at Sl. No. 3, 6, 8 and 10 in respect of which only interim replies have been furnished, will be submitted to them expeditiously.

5. The Committee will now deal with action taken by Government on some of the recommendations.

*Magnitude of Industrial Sickness  
(Para 1.9, Recommendation Sl. No. 1)*

6. Asking the Government to demonstrate much greater seriousness about the magnitude of industrial sickness, particularly in the heavy engineering sector, the Committee had, in paragraph 1.9 of their report, recommended:

"The Committee note with concern that as many as 45 Heavy Engineering units in the private sector and 2 such units in the Joint Sector are sick. On the basis of information supplied by the Ministry, the Committee find that an amount of Rs. 210.73 crores, and Rs. 9.88 crores, in the private and joint sector units respectively, advanced as bank credit, is locked up. Apart from this, it is obvious that a much larger proportion of national resource, involving investments made in the equity of these units, by a large number of small investors is also either lying idle or is being utilised sub-optimally. The Committee welcome the establishment of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. However, at the same time the Committee is of the view that the Government should demonstrate much greater seriousness about the magnitude of industrial sickness, particularly in the heavy engineering sector which is a core section. Only by doing so can investments made in this sector by the public directly, or through public financial institutions, be optimally and efficiently utilised. This, in the opinion of the Committee, has become all the more necessary in view of scarcity of resources".

7. In their action taken note dated 30th August, 1991/6th September, 1991, the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development) replied:

"Government are concerned about the magnitude of industrial sickness in all sectors including heavy engineering. Various measures taken by Government/Reserve Bank of India which evidence this concern are as under:

(1) A comprehensive legislation, sick Industrial Companies Act, 1985, has been passed with the object of determining the preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures which need to be taken in respect of sick industrial companies and the expeditious enforcement of the measures so determined. BIFR has been set up to deal with individual cases. As per the new industrial policy announced on 24.07.1991, Public Enterprises which are chronically sick and which are unlikely to be turned

around will, for the formulation of revival/rehabilitation schemes, to be referred to the BIFR or other similar high level institutions created for the purpose. A social security mechanism will be created to protect the interests of workers likely to be affected by such rehabilitation packages.

(2) Government provides incentives for revival of sick units such as Excise Relief Scheme, tax incentives for takeover of sick unit under Section 72A of the Income Tax Act, exemption from Section 41 of the Income Tax Act.

(3) State Governments provide variety of reliefs including Sales Tax Deferral/exemption, deferral of electricity dues, permission of sale of surplus land, equity contribution for schemes involving takeover of management by workers' Co-operatives etc.

(4) Banks/financial institutions adopt a coordinated approach and offer package of reliefs/concessions after determining viability of the unit. Where reliefs/concessions are required to be given beyond RBI parameter, banks can do so at their discretion.

(5) Reserve Bank of India monitors the performance of banks in rehabilitation of sick units and coordinates the activities of financial institutions/banks. It has also prescribed comprehensive half-yearly returns to be submitted by banks in respect of all sick/weak industrial units (other than SSI units) for the purpose of monitoring the progress made by banks in the matter of their rehabilitation. Besides the above measures, the Government as announced in the industrial policy on 25.07.1991 will continue to pursue a sound policy framework encompassing encouragement of entrepreneurship, development of indigenous technology through investment in research and development of the capital markets and increasing competitiveness.

The thrust of the Government's new policy is to let the entrepreneurs make investment decisions on the basis of their own commercial judgement. In order to attain technological dynamism and international competitiveness the enterprises must be enabled to swiftly respond to fast changing external conditions that have become characteristic of today's industrial world. The concept of capacity licensing has been abolished and restraints on capacity creation removed, while at the same time ensuring that over-riding national interests are not jeopardised."

8. From the reply furnished by the Ministry of Industry, the Committee find that as per the new industrial policy announced on 24th July, 1991, public enterprises which are chronically sick and which are unlikely to be turned around will, for the formulation of revival/rehabilitation schemes, be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction or other similar high level institutions created for the purpose and a social security

mechanism will be created to protect the interests of workers likely to be affected by such rehabilitation packages. In this regard the Committee would like to know the latest position including the number of workers retrenched, retrained and redeployed. The manner in and extent to which the interests of the workers have been actually protected should also be indicated.

The Committee also desire to be apprised of the statistical profile of the sick industrial units to which various incentives such as excise relief, tax concessions for taking over of sick units under Section 72(A) of the Income Tax Act, deferment/exemption of sales tax and electricity dues etc. have been given. They would also like to be informed whether the comprehensive half-yearly returns prescribed in respect of sick/weak industrial units are being submitted regularly by the banks to the Reserve Bank of India.

*Viability studies of units on the sick list*

*(Recommendation Sl. No. 2 & 16, Paras 1.10. & 2.13)*

9. Expressing their concern on the failure of the Ministry/Banks in not carrying out viability studies in respect of 9 out of 47 units on the sick list, the Committee had, in paragraph 1.10 of their Report, stated :

“Why ought viability studies of these units, without which no remedial action is possible, and which should be undertaken as fast as possible, not be subject to a time schedule. The Committee would like to impress upon the Government its views on the subject along with the desirability of carrying out such studies promptly. Therefore, the Committee recommend that a specific time limit be fixed for the purpose.”

10. In their reply dated 30th August, 1991/6th September, 1991, the Ministry of Industry stated :

“In the case of sick industrial companies coming under the purview of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, a scheme for the rehabilitation of sick industrial company has to be prepared and submitted to the BIFR by the Specified Operating Agency ordinarily within 90 days of its being directed to do so by the BIFR. Schemes sanctioned by the BIFR are to be implemented immediately. As regards ‘weak’ industrial units, Reserve Bank of India has prescribed following time frame for adoption by financial institution and banks.

(a) Joint review to be undertaken for ascertaining the need for viability study—One Month.

(b) Completion of viability study, preparation and finalisation of the package—Three Months.

(c) Implementation of the package by the various agencies including banks and financial institutions—Three Months

11. The Committee find that the Ministry of Industry have not given

**specific reasons for not carrying out viability studies in respect of the 9 units referred to in their report. Instead the Ministry has merely narrated the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. No indication has been given as to whether any action in respect of these 9 units, has now been initiated.**

**12. The Committee deprecate the attitude of the Ministry in skirting in their reply, specific issue on which the Committee's recommendation is based. The Committee therefore reject the reply of the Ministry which is only partial. They desire that full facts giving the latest position of the 9 remaining units be placed before the Committee.**

*Incidence of Sickness in the Heavy Engineering Sector  
(Recommendation Sl. No. 3, Para 1.11)*

**13. Recommending the Government to study the situation in Maharashtra and West Bengal where incidence of sickness in the heavy engineering sector was higher, the Committee had, in paragraph 1.11 of their report, desired :**

**"Government may study the situation in these two states in consultation with the State Governments concerned in order to ascertain whether any special problems are encountered by the heavy engineering industry in these States. The Committee would await the results of such study."**

**14. The Department of Industrial Development in their action taken note dated 30th April, 1992 stated :**

**"The matter has been taken up with the two State Governments. The Government of Maharashtra solicited views of various industrial associations. Some of the reasons attributed to sickness in the State are as under :**

- (1) Labour cost
- (2) Octroi
- (3) High rate of interest
- (4) Irregular availability of raw material
- (5) Retention of ship breaking yards situated at Darukhana, Bombay.
- (6) Request for non-abolishment of freight/equalisation fund.
- (7) Implementation of single window clearance.

**As regards freight equalisation and steel de-control, the Government of India have already taken decisions. Regarding raw materials availability, the Government of India have liberalised the import of steel and is also constantly rationalising the tariff structure. As regards the State of West Bengal, the matter is under discussion with the State Government."**

**15. Whereas the Ministry of Industry have been able to take action on some of the views/reasons given by various Industrial Associations in**

respect of State of Maharashtra, the matter was still under discussion/ correspondence with the State of West Bengal. The Committee would like to know the results of the discussion held with the State of West Bengal in this regard.

*Directions to Bank and other  
Financial Institutions  
(Para 1.44, Sl. No. 6)*

16. Taking note of the fact that financial problems arise essentially from managerial inadequacies. The Committee in their report had asked the Government to issue direction to banks and other financial institutions like I.D.B.I. for maintaining a close watch on the performance of sick heavy engineering units. The Committee had further recommended :—

“The Committee would also recommend that the definition of a ‘sick unit’ as adopted under SICA, 1985, should be reviewed early with a view to facilitating early identification.”

17. In reply to the above recommendation of the Committee, the Department of Industrial Development in their action taken note dated 30th April, 1992 stated as under :—

“Financial institutions and bank maintain a close watch on the performance of sick heavy engineering units under the Rehabilitation Programme.

Reserve Bank of India has issued detailed guidelines to the banks regarding identification of sickness at incipient stage itself including early warning signals to be watched for detection of sickness and take remedial measures. The Reserve Bank has also advised the banks to introduce accountability at branch level where symptoms are first observed for timely reporting to the controlling authorities and initiating corrective action even before the sickness actually sets in. The banks have also been advised to undertake review of sick accounts atleast on annual basis highlighting the various aspects of the portfolios of sick accounts. Pre and post-sanction inspection, stock verification and stock audit, continuous supervision over large accounts are necessary steps to ensure end use of funds. The banks have been advised to prepare detailed checklists for scrutinising Quarterly Information System (QIS) statements and taking follow-up action in cases where there are warning signals and advised that there should be system of taking appropriate action when the health code of a borrowal account moves from 1 (satisfactory) to 2 (irregular). Comprehensive amendments to SICA, 1985, including definition of a sick unit are under consideration of the Government.”

18. The Committee would like to know the latest position in regard to the results achieved by financial institutions and banks in combating industrial

sickness through monitoring procedures aimed at early detection of incipient sickness. They also desire to know whether and in what manner definition of industrial sickness as given in SICA Act has been amended.

*Project Appraisal Techniques and Procedures  
Recommendation Sl. No. 8, (Para 1.46)*

19. The Committee, had, in paragraph 1.46 of the Report, desired the Government to examine afresh whether its existing project appraisal techniques and procedures merit reform. In their action taken note dated 30th April, 1992, the Ministry of Industry stated :

“As far as projects in private sector are concerned, there exists no mechanism for project appraisal in the Government. As far as projects in public sector are concerned, the Planning Commission have stated that such examination is already under way and revised guidelines from Planning Commission are expected to be finalised soon.”

20. The Committee would like to know whether revised guidelines have been finalised by the Planning Commission and if so, a copy of these guidelines may be furnished to them.

*Detection of incipient sickness  
Sl. No. 10, (Paras 1.58 & 1.59)*

21. Expressing their unhappiness over the Ministry's inability to comment upon the efficacy if 'Health Code System' evolved by the Reserve Bank of India for detection of incipient sickness and categorisation of sickness, the Committee had, in paragraphs 1.58 and 1.59 of their Report further stated :

“The Committee take a serious note of the fact that even after the Estimates Committee had notified their intention to examine position regarding industrial sickness in heavy engineering sector and had issued necessary questionnaire for the purpose, no satisfactory effort seems to have been made by the Ministry to obtain all relevant data from RBI and the Department of Banking.”

22. In their action taken note dated 30th April, the Department of Industrial Development stated :

“In November, 1985, Reserve Bank asked banks to start classifying all their advances according to eight distinct Health Codes and review such classification every six months, mainly with a view to self-monitoring their advances, so that they could periodically review the position and take timely corrective steps. Health Code System has helped banks in identifying symptoms of sickness/sticky advances so that timely action is initiated for recovery/rehabilitation and regularisation. The Banking Division of the Department of Economic Affairs are evaluating the actual

gains of the instructions issued as also the efficacy of the Health Code System. A statement giving commercial bank's advances to non-SSI sick/weak industrial units in Heavy Engineering, as at the end of March, 1990 as obtained from RBI is enclosed in the Appendix-I.

Regarding collection of all relevant data relating to sickness in Heavy Engineering sector, the Department of Industrial Development had requested the RBI and the Banking Division for culling out the required data. The RBI brings out comprehensive report including detailed data on sickness in industries every six months. The last available data compiled by the RBI at the time of compiling the questionnaire for the Committee was at the end of December, 1987."

**23. The Committee have been informed that regarding collection of all relevant data relating to sickness in heavy engineering sector, the Department of Industrial Development had requested the Reserve Bank of India and the Banking Division for culling out the required data. The Committee hope that the necessary data might have been collected by now and if so, a copy thereof may be furnished to them without any further delay.**

**24. In this connection, it has been further stated that the Reserve Bank of India brings out comprehensive report including detailed data on sickness in industries every six months and the last available data compiled by the Reserve Bank of India was that of December, 1987. The Committee express their unhappiness over this situation. They would like to have the latest available data compiled by the Reserve Bank of India of sickness in heavy industry.**

*Need to have information back up for a periodic appraisal  
Sl. No.11, (Para No. 1.69)*

**25. In paragraph 1.69 of the Report, the Committee had emphasised the need for having Ministry's own information back up for a periodical appraisal of the heavy engineering section.**

**26. Replying to the above recommendation of the Committee, the Department of Industrial Development in their action taken note dated 30th April, 1992 stated:**

"The Ministry relies on data on sickness as maintained by the Reserve Bank of India, as also information of annual production returns furnished to DGT to gauge the performance of heavy engineering industry. As soon as adverse trends are noticed, sectoral analysis is done and remedial measures undertaken. In addition, Public Sector units are annually subjected to a performance appraisal, with details relating to net worth, cash losses, etc. being furnished to

identify sickness. The report, in the form of 'Public Enterprises Survey', is tabled in Parliament."

27. In spite of the existing arrangements at the level of banks and financial institutions for monitoring the degree of industrial sickness in the country, the number of such units is on increase. Hence it is a firm view of the Committee that periodical and necessary tuning of the policy would not be possible in the absence of monitoring of industrial sickness by the Ministry of Industry itself. The Committee would, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that the Ministry should have its own information backup for a periodical appraisal of the heavy engineering sector so that corrective measures could be taken well before a unit turns sick.

## CHAPTER II

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

#### Recommendation S. No. 1 (Para 1.9)

The Committee note with concern that as many as 45 Heavy Engineering units in the private sector and 2 such units in the Joint Sector are sick. On the basis of information supplied by the Ministry, the Committee find that an amount of Rs. 210.73 crores, and Rs. 9.88 crores, in the private and joint sector units respectively, advanced as bank credit, is locked up. Apart from this, it is obvious that a much larger proportion of national resource, involving investments made in the equity of these units, by a large number of small investors is also either lying idle or is being utilised sub-optimally. The Committee welcome the establishment of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. However, at the same time the Committee is of the view that the Government should demonstrate much greater seriousness about the magnitude of industrial sickness, particularly in the heavy engineering sector which is a core section. Only by doing so can investments made in this sector by the public directly, or through public financial institutions, be optimally and efficiently utilised. This, in the opinion of the Committee, has become all the more necessary in view of scarcity of resources.

#### Action Taken

Government are concerned about the magnitude of industrial sickness in all sectors including heavy engineering. Various measures taken by Government/Reserve Bank of India which evidence this concern are as under:

1. A comprehensive legislation, Sick Industrial Companies Act, 1985, has been passed with the object of determining the preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures which need to be taken in respect of sick industrial companies and the expeditious enforcement of the measures so determined. BIFR has been set up to deal with individual cases. As per the new industrial policy announced on 24.07.1991, Public Enterprises which are chronically sick and which are unlikely to be turned around will, for the formulation of revival/rehabilitation schemes, to be referred to the BIFR or other similar

high level institutions created for the purpose. A social security mechanism will be created to protect the interests of workers likely to be affected by such rehabilitation packages.

2. Government provides incentives for revival of sick units such as Excise Relief Scheme, tax incentives for takeover of sick unit under Section 72A of the Income Tax Act, exemption from Section 41 of the Income Tax Act.

3. State Governments provide variety of reliefs including Sales Tax Deferral/exemption, deferral of electricity dues, permission for sale of surplus land, equity contribution for schemes involving takeover of management by Workers' Co-operatives etc.

4. Banks/financial institutions adopt a coordinated approach and offer package of reliefs/concessions after determining viability of the unit. Where reliefs/concessions are required to be given beyond RBI parameter, banks can do so at their discretion.

5. Reserve Bank of India monitors the performance of banks in rehabilitation of sick units and coordinates the activities of financial institutions/banks. It has also prescribed comprehensive half-yearly returns to be submitted by banks in respect of all sick/weak industrial units (other than SSI units) for the purpose of monitoring the progress made by banks in the matter of their rehabilitation.

Besides the above measures, the Government as announced in the industrial policy on 24.07.1991 will continue to pursue a sound policy framework encompassing encouragement of entrepreneurship, development of indigenous technology through investment in research and development of the capital markets and increasing competitiveness.

The thrust of the Government's new Policy is to let the entrepreneurs make investment decisions on the basis of their own commercial judgement. In order to attain technological dynamism and international competitiveness the enterprises must be enabled to swiftly respond to fast changing external conditions that have become characteristic of today's industrial world. The concept of capacity licensing has been abolished and restraints on capacity creation removed, while at the same time ensuring that over-riding national interests are not jeopardised.

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/91-CUS dt. 6.9.1991]

#### **Recommendation S.No 4 (Para 1.19)**

The Committee have been informed that general policy of the Government was not to take over or nationalise sick industrial units any

more. The Committee agree with this view of the Government. There might, however, be unusual circumstances warranting takeover or nationalisation of a unit. This policy pronouncement of the Government has, therefore, to recognise a necessary caveat.

#### Action Taken

The Government is in agreement with the recommendation and has noted the same.

[Ministry of Industry (Deptt. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/91-CUS dt. 6.9.1991]

#### Recommendation S. No. 5 (Para 1.43)

The Committee note that problems relating to marketing, finances, labour, obsolescence of machinery and management deficiencies mainly account for sickness in the heavy engineering sector. The Committee note with satisfaction that the Government of late, is encouraging heavy engineering units to diversify their product mix. However, the Committee is not in agreement with the stand taken by the Ministry that the responsibility for solving labour related problems rested solely with State Governments. The Committee would like the Ministry to take due initiatives in this regard. The Committee would, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Industry should convene tripartite meetings of management, labour and the State Governments periodically. This, the Committee feel will promote a common outlook on the problem.

#### Action Taken

BIFR does give opportunity to the labour in its various proceedings. In view of this, the sectoral problems could be considered under the arrangements proposed by the Committee. Accordingly, this Ministry has decided to consider this aspect on a sectoral basis in consultation with the Ministry of Labour.

[Ministry of Industry (Deptt. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/91-CUS dt. 6.9.1991]

#### Recommendation S.No. 7 (Para 1.45)

The Committee note with satisfaction the steps taken in recent years for a technological upgradation in the heavy engineering sector. The Committee would, however, like the effect of these schemes to be reviewed periodically. The Committee would also like the Ministry to examine whether the various existing incentives for technology upgradation are adequate.

#### Action Taken

Under the technological upgradation scheme of IDBI, existing projects in select capital goods industries are given concessional term loan assistance upto Rs. 7.50 crores for induction of commercially proven advanced technology leading to significant improvements in quality, productivity, cost-reduction, savings of energy/scarce material and use of new raw material.

Under the Technical Development Fund Scheme, assistance is given for technology upgradation by way of import of capital goods and technology. For sugar and Textiles Industries, there exist specific technology upgradation schemes.

In view of the above, it is seen that the existing incentives for technology upgradation are adequate. The IDBI etc. have been advised to review periodically the effect of these schemes.

As per the recent industrial policy announced on 24.07.1991, Government is committed to the development and utilisation of indigenous capabilities in technology and manufacturing as well as its upgradation to world standard, through investment in research and development, and by bringing in new technology. Foreign investment and technology collaboration will be welcomed to obtain higher technology. It would bring attendant advantages of technology transfer, marketing expertise, introduction of modern managerial techniques and new possibility for promotion of exports. The bedrock of the new policy is to let the entrepreneurs make investment decisions on the basis of their own commercial judgement. Attainment of technological dynamism and international competitiveness requires that entrepreneurs must be enabled to swiftly respond to the fast changing external conditions that have become characteristic of today's industrial world. For the purpose, Government will provide automatic approval for technology agreements related to high priority industries within specified parameters.

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/91-CUS dt. 6.9.1991]

#### **Recommendation S.No. 9 (Para 1.47)**

The Committee are also of the view that steps are required to be taken to ensure a regular supply of basic raw materials, especially steel and coal, at reasonable price to heavy engineering units. Departmental undertakings should make payments in time, ensure more favourable infrastructural facilities and provide finance for technological upgradation.

#### **Action Taken**

The observations made by the Committee have been noted for action by the concerned Departments.

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/91-CUS dt. 6.9.1991]

#### **Recommendation S.No. 12 (Para 1.70)**

The Committee are disappointed also to note that neither Reserve Bank of India nor the financial institutions or banks maintain separate data in respect of sickness in heavy engineering sector. The Committee would, therefore, re-emphasise the need for such data.

### **Action Taken**

Reserve Bank of India has prescribed separate code number for heavy engineering units and the banks have been advised to report sick heavy engineering units in the half-yearly statements on sick/weak industrial units. Separate data on sick/weak heavy engineering units are available.

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/91-CUS dt. 6.9.1991]

### **Recommendation S.No. 13 (Para 1.71)**

The Committee are dismayed to note that the Ministry of Industry has no authentic information pertaining to the magnitude of human resources employed in sick heavy engineering units as, again, such information was not being maintained by RBI. In the opinion of the Committee, this does not indicate a satisfactory state of affairs. The Committee would like to point out that sickness in the heavy engineering industry is fraught with adverse impact on the employment situation in the country. The Committee, therefore, feel that it is imperative for the Ministry/RBI to monitor this aspect so that timely action can be taken in avoiding widespread unemployment.

### **Action Taken**

The observations of the Committee have been noted for initiating necessary action. As per the new industrial policy announced on 24.07.1991, a social security mechanism will be created to protect the interests of workers likely to be affected by the rehabilitation packages formulated by the BIFR or other similar high level institutions in respect of chronologically sick public enterprises.

Government will fully protect the interests of labour, enhance their welfare and equip them in all respect to deal with the inevitability of technological change. Labour will be made an equal partner in progress and prosperity. Workers' participation in management will be promoted. Workers' cooperatives will be encouraged to participate in packages designed to turn around sick companies. intensive training skill development and upgradation programme will be launched.

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/91-CUS dt. 6.9.1991]

### **Recommendation S.No. 14 (Para 1.75)**

The Committee note with satisfaction that adequate instructions for proper coordination between the financial institutions/banks, State Governments, Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India exist. They are, however, of the view that the aspect of inter-Ministry coordination needs to be strengthened.

### **Action Taken**

The observations of the Committee have been noted.

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/91-CUS dt. 6.9.1991]

**Recommendation S.No. 15 (Para 1.76)**

The Committee note with satisfaction that the financial institutions have separate Division of Rehabilitation Finance for handling the problems of sick units belonging to all categories of industries.

**Action Taken**

No action is called for.

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/  
91-CUS dt. 6.9.1991]

**Recommendation S.No. 17 (Para 2.26)**

The Committee note that the Government has enacted a comprehensive legislation namely the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA) which *inter alia* provides for setting up of quasi-judicial body designated as the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to look into the cases of companies which have become sick. The Board became operational in May, 1987. It takes decisions about the rehabilitation of such companies as have become sick. It initiates suitable action in each case, or considers various alternatives for revival and rehabilitation of sick companies.

**Action Taken**

No action is called for.

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/  
91-CUS dt. 6.9.1991]

**Recommendation S.No. 18 (Para 2.27)**

The Committee note that 24 sick heavy engineering units have been referred to BIFR of which 6 cases have been approved by it under Section 17(2) of SICA. While in 2 cases rehabilitation schemes have been sanctioned, in one case the winding up of the unit has been recommended. 12 cases are pending with the BIFR. The Committee hope that the Board will expedite its final action in respect of these remaining units. Underlining the desirability of according priority to the rehabilitation of sick heavy engineering units, the Committee recommend that the Government may take up the matter with BIFR for prompt action.

**Action Taken**

Suitable action is being taken by the Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division).

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/  
91-CUS dt. 6.9.91]

## CHAPTER III

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF GOVERNMENT REPLIES

#### **Recommendation S.No. 19 (Para 2.28)**

The Committee have separately examined BIFR and have made a number of recommendations for its effective functioning. They expect that the Ministry of Industry would continuously monitor the functioning of BIFR.

#### **Action Taken**

The BIFR is under the administrative purview of the Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) who are already monitoring the functioning of BIFR. In view of the clearly demarcated areas of responsibilities under the Government of India Allocation of Business Rules, it is for the Banking Division to monitor the functioning of the BIFR.

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/91-CUS dt. 6.9.1991]

## CHAPTER IV

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

#### **Recommendation/Observation—S.No. 2 (Para 1.10)**

The Committee have been informed that of the 47 units on the sick list viability studies had been carried out only in respect of 38 units. In respect of the remaining 9, no specific time-frame had been laid down. The Committee are unable to appreciate this: why ought viability studies of these units, without which no remedial action is possible, and which should be undertaken as fast as possible, not be subject to a time schedule. The Committee would like to impress upon the Government its views on the subject alongwith the desirability of carrying out such studies promptly. Accordingly, therefore, the Committee recommend that a specific time limit be fixed for the purpose.

#### **Action Taken**

In the case of sick industrial companies coming under the purview of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, a scheme for the rehabilitation of sick industrial company has to be prepared and submitted to the BIFR by the Specified Operating Agency ordinarily within 90 days of its being directed to do so by the BIFR. Schemes sanctioned by the BIFR are to be implemented immediately. As regards 'weak' industrial units, Reserve Bank of India has prescribed following time frame for adoption by financial institution and banks

- (a) Joint review to be undertaken for ascertaining the need for viability Study—One Month.
- (b) Completion of viability study, preparation and finalisation of the Package—Three Months.
- (c) Implementation of the package by the various agencies including banks and financial institutions—Three Months.

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/91-CUS dt. 6.9.1991]

#### **Recommendation S.No. 11 (Para 1.89)**

The Committee note that at the level of banks and financial institutions sufficient arrangements exist for monitoring the degree of industrial sickness in the country. However, the Committee finds it as irrational that such monitoring stops short of the Ministry of Industry. It is the view of the Committee that periodical and necessary fine tuning of policy would not be possible in the absence of monitoring

of industrial sickness by the Ministry. The Committee would, therefore, recommend that the Ministry have its own information back-up for a periodical appraisal of the heavy engineering sector.

#### **Action Taken**

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee are unexceptionable. Details in the regard are being worked out.

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/91- CUS dt.6.9.1991]

#### **Further information furnished**

The Ministry relies on data on sickness as maintained by the Reserve Bank of India, as also information of annual production returns furnished to DGTD to gauge the performance of heavy engineering industry. As soon as adverse trends are noticed, sectoral analysis is done and remedial measures undertaken. In addition, Public Sector units are annually subjected to a performance appraisal, with details relating to networth, cash losses, etc, being furnished to identify sickness. The report, in the form of 'Public Enterprises Survey' is tabled in Parliament.

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/91-CUS dt. 30.4.1992]

#### **Recommendation S. No. 16 (Para 2.13)**

The Committee have been informed that out of 47 heavy engineering units identified as sick as on 31.12.87, 19 units have been categorised to be potentially viable and that of these 11 units have already been put under the nursing programme; in respect of 9 units viability studies were yet to be taken up. The remaining 19 units are reported to be potentially non-viable. The Committee hope that the process of rehabilitating the remaining viable units will be expedited. Further, that simultaneous early action will be taken to wind up the unviable units.

#### **Action Taken**

The Reserve Bank of India has prescribed the time-frame for preparation of viability studies, formulation and implementation or rehabilitation packages in respect of potentially viable sick/weak industrial units for adoption by banks/financial institutions. In regard to non-viable units although winding up notices/orders are issued by the BIFR, the actual process of liquidation through High Court takes a long time. Measures for facilitating early disposal of such cases under the consideration of the Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division).

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/91-CUS dt.6.9.1991]

## CHAPTER V

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT ARE AWAITED

#### **Recommendation**

The Committee also note that the incidence of sickness in the heavy engineering sector is markedly higher in two States, viz., Maharashtra and West Bengal. The Committee would, therefore, recommend that Government may study the situation in these two States in consultation with the State Governments concerned in order to ascertain whether any special problems are encountered by the heavy engineering industry in these States. The Committee would await the results of such study.

#### **Action Taken**

This matter has been taken up with the two State Governments. The Government of Maharashtra solicited views of various industrial associations. Some of the reasons attributed to sickness in the State are as under :

- (1) Labour cost
- (2) Octroi
- (3) High rate of interest
- (4) Irregular availability of raw material.
- (5) Retention of ship breaking yards situated at Darukhana, Bombay.
- (6) Request for non-abolishment of freight/equalisation fund.
- (7) Implementation of single window clearance.

As regards freight equalisation and steel de-control, the Government of India have already taken decisions. Regarding raw materials availability, the Government of India have liberalised the import of steel and is also constantly rationalising the tariff structure.

As regards the State of West Bengal, the matter is under discussion with the State Government.

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 5(3)/91- CUS dt. 30.4.1991]

#### **Recommendation S.No. 6 (Para 1.44)**

The Committee note that financial problems arise essentially from managerial inadequacies. Since most of the heavy engineering units depend on banks and other public financial institutions for their credit requirements, the Committee would recommend that directions be issued

to banks and financial institutions like IDBI for maintaining a close watch on the performance of such units. In this context, the Committee would also recommend that the definition of a 'sick unit' as adopted under SICA, 1985 should be reviewed early with a view to facilitating early identification.

#### **Action Taken**

Financial institutions and banks maintain a close watch on the performance of Sick Heavy Engineering Units under the rehabilitation programme. IDBI has a separate department for dealing with sick industrial units in its portfolio. They take remedial measures even at the 'weak stage' of an undertaking.

To facilitate early identification of sickness amendments to SICA are under consideration of the Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division).

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/91-CUS dt. 6.9.91]

#### **Further Information Furnished**

Financial institutions and banks maintain a close watch on the performance of sick heavy engineering units under the Rehabilitation Programme.

Reserve Bank of India has issued detailed guidelines to the banks regarding identification of sickness at incipient stage itself including early warning signals to be watched for detection of sickness and take remedial measures. The Reserve Bank has also advised the banks to introduce accountability at branch level where symptoms are first observed for timely reporting to the controlling authorities and initiating corrective action even before the sickness actually sets in. The banks have also been advised to undertake review of sick accounts at least on annual basis highlighting the various aspects of the portfolios of sick accounts. Pre and post-sanction inspection, stock verification and stock audit, continuous supervision over large accounts are necessary steps to ensure and use of funds.

The banks have been advised to prepare detailed checklists for scrutinising quarterly Information System (QIS) statements and taking follow-up action in cases where there are warning signals and advised that there should be system of taking appropriate action when the health code of a borrowing account moves from 1 (satisfactory) to 2 (irregular). Comprehensive amendments to SICA, 1985, including definition of a sick unit are under consideration of the Government.

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/91-CUS, dt. 30.4.1992]

#### **Recommendation S.No. 8 (Para 1.46)**

The Committee would like the Government to examine afresh whether its existing project appraisal techniques and procedures merit reform. Perceived social benefits cannot replace economic viability of a project.

### **Action Taken**

As far as the projects in private sector are concerned there exists no mechanism for project appraisal in the Government. However, the Project appraisal Division, Planning Commission does scrutinise the projects in public sector. Views of the Planning Commission on the Committee's recommendations are being obtained.

Financial institutions as a rule finance only viable projects.

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/  
91-CUS, dt. 6.9.1991]

### **Further information furnished**

As far as projects in private sector are concerned, there exists no mechanism for project appraisal in the Government. As far as projects in public sector are concerned, the Planning Commission have stated that such examination is already under way and revised guidelines from Planning Commission are expected to be finalised soon.

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3)/  
91-CUS, dt. 30.4.1992]

### **Recommendations / Observations-S.No. 10 (Paras 1.5 & 1.59)**

The Committee note that adequate instructions exist with the leading institutions, including banks, for detection of incipient sickness. The Committee also note that it is possible for leading institutions or the Government to come to conclusions about the degree of sickness in the industrial unit at a fairly early stage. The Committee have been informed the Reserve Bank of India has evolved a Health Code System which is meant to help the banks and financial institutions in categorising the sickness according to its degree of intensity. They however, are disappointed to find that the Ministry was not able to furnish details about the actual gains of instructions so issued. The Committee are unhappy to note that the Ministry is not able to comment upon the efficacy of 'Health Code System', even though RBI submits regular reports on the subject.

Further, the Committee take a serious note of the fact that even after the Estimates Committee had notified their intention to examine position regarding industrial sickness in heavy engineering sector and had issued necessary questionnaire for the purpose, no satisfactory effort seems to have been made by the Ministry to obtain all relevant data from RBI and the Department of Banking.

### **Action taken**

In November, 1985 Reserve Bank of India asked banks to start classifying all their advances according to eight distinct health codes and review such classification every six months, mainly with a view to monitor their advances, so that they could periodically review the position and take timely corrective steps. Health Code System has helped banks in

identifying symptoms of sickness / sticky advances so that timely action is taken for recovery / rehabilitation and regularisation. The Banking Division of the Department of Economic Affairs are evaluating the actual gains of the instructions issued as also the efficacy of the Health Code System. Regarding collection of all relevant data relating to sickness in Heavy Engineering sector the Department of Industrial Development had requested the RBI and the Banking Division for culling out the required data. The RBI brings out comprehensive report including detailed data on sickness in industries every six months. The last available data compiled by the RBI at the time of compiling the questionnaire for the Committee was as at the end of December, 1987.

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. No. 6(3) / 91-CUS dt. 6.9.1991]

#### Further Information furnished

#### Action Taken

In November, 1985, Reserve Bank asked banks to start classifying all their advances according to eight distinct Health Codes and review such classification every six months, mainly with a view to self-monitoring their advances, so that they could periodically review the position and take timely corrective steps. Health Code System has helped banks in identifying symptoms of sickness / sticky advances so that timely action is initiated for recovery / rehabilitation and regularisation. A statement giving commercial bank's advances to non-SSI sick / weak industrial units in Heavy Engineering, as at the end of March, 1990 as obtained from RBI is enclosed in the Annexure-I.

Regarding collection of all relevant data relating to sickness in Heavy Engineering sector, the Department of Industrial Development had requested the RBI and the Banking Division for culling out the required data. The RBI brings out comprehensive report including detailed data on sickness in industries every six months. The last available data compiled by the RBI at the time of compiling the questionnaire for the Committee was at the end of December, 1987.

[Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) O.M. 6(3) / 91-CUS dt. 30.4.92]

New Delhi:  
August 19, 1992

Sravana 27, 1914 (s)

MANORANJAN BHAKTA  
Chairman  
Estimates Committee

## APPENDIX I

\*Vide Para 22)

Scheduled commercial banks' advances to non-SI sick/weak industrial units as at the end of March, 1990  
(Amount in crores of Rs.)

No. of Units	Amount O/s.	No. of Units O/s.	Amount O/s.	Viability to be decided	Viable	Non-viable	Viability to be decided							
													Of viable, those put under N.P.	
<b>I. Heavy Engineering (Other than electrical machinery)</b>														
(i) Sick	46	221.59	17	59.48	22	127.03	7	35.08	9	25.95				
(ii) Weak	14	160.80	6	15.38	3	8.18	5	137.24	5	14.26				
	<b>60</b>	<b>382.39</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>74.86</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>135.21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>172.32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>40.21</b>				
<b>II. Heavy Engineering (Electrical Machinery)</b>														
(i) Sick	17	108.43	11	100.66	3	2.37	3	5.40	7	88.80				
(ii) Weak	9	32.79	7	30.81	1	0.44	1	1.54	5	19.24				
	<b>26</b>	<b>141.22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>131.47</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>108.04</b>				
<b>TOTAL (I + II)</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>523.61</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>206.33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>138.02</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>179.26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>148.25</b>				

... = Nursing Programme

## APPENDIX II

(*Vide* Introduction)

### *Analysis of Action taken by Government on 12th Report of Estimates Committee (9th Lok Sabha)*

I. Total number of recommendations .....	19
II. Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by Government (Nos. 1,4,5,7,9,12,13,14,15, 17 and 18) .....	11
Percentage to total .....	57.9%
III. Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's reply (No. 19) .....	1
Percentage to total.....	5.3%
IV. Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Government's replies have not been accepted by the Committee (Nos. 2,11,16) .....	3
Percentage to total .....	15.8%
V. Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of Government are awaited (Nos. 3,6,8 and 10) .....	4
Percentage to total .....	21.0%

### APPENDIX III

#### *Statement of Recommendations/Observations*

S.	Para	Dept.	Recommendations/Observations
No.	No.	Concerned	
1	2	3	4
1	4	Dept. of Industrial Development	The Committee expect that final replies to the recommendations at Sl. No. 3,6,8 and 10 in respect of which only interim replies have been furnished, will be submitted to them expeditiously.
2	8	-do-	From the reply furnished by the Ministry of Industry, the Committee find that as per the new industrial policy announced on 24th July, 1991, public enterprises which are chronically sick and which are unlikely to be turned around will, for the formulation of revival/rehabilitation schemes, be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction or other similar high level institutions created for the purpose and a social security mechanism will be created to protect the interests of workers likely to be affected by such rehabilitation packages. In this regard the Committee would like to know the latest position including the number of workers retrenched, retrained and redeployed. The manner in and extent to which the interests of the workers have been actually protected should also be indicated.
3	11	-do-	The Committee also desire to be apprised of the statistical profile of the sick industrial units to which various incentives such as excise relief, tax concessions for taking over of sick units under Section 72 (A) of the Income Tax Act, deferment/exemption of sales tax and electricity dues etc. have been given. They would also like to be informed whether the comprehensive half-yearly returns prescribed in respect of sick/weak industrial units are being submitted regularly by the banks to the Reserve Bank of India.
			The Committee find that the Ministry of Industry have not given specific reasons for not carrying out viability studies in respect of the 9 units referred to in their report. Instead the Ministry has merely narrated

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the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. No indication has been given as to whether any action in respect of these 9 units, has now been initiated.

4 12 Deptt. of Industrial Development The Committee deprecate the attitude of the Ministry in skirting in their reply, the specific issue on which the Committee's recommendation is based. The Committee therefore reject the reply of the Ministry which is only partial. They desire that full facts giving the latest position of the 9 remaining units be placed before the Committee.

5 15 -do- Whereas the Ministry of Industry have been able to take action on some of the views/reasons given by various Industrial associations in respect of the State of Maharashtra, the matter was still under discussion/ correspondence with the State of West Bengal. The Committee would like to know the results of the discussion held with the State of West Bengal in this regard.

6 18 -do- The Committee would like to know the latest position in regard to the results achieved by financial institutions and banks in combating industrial sickness through monitoring procedures aimed at early detection of incipient sickness. They also desire to know whether and in what manner definition of industrial sickness as given in SICA Act has been amended.

7 20 -do- The Committee would like to know whether revised guidelines have been finalised by the Planning Commission and if so, a copy of these guidelines may be furnished to them.

8 23 -do- The Committee have been informed that regarding collection of all relevant data relating to sickness in heavy engineering sector, the Department of Industrial Development had requested the Reserve Bank of India and the Banking Division for culling out the required data. The Committee hope that the necessary data might have been collected by now and if so, a copy thereof may be furnished to them without any further delay.

9 24 -do- In this connection, it has been further stated that the Reserve Bank of India brings out comprehensive

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1	2	3	4
<hr/> <p>report including detailed data on sickness in industries every six months and the last available data compiled by the Reserve Bank of India was that of December, 1987. The Committee express their unhappiness over this situation. They would like to have the latest available data compiled by the Reserve Bank of India on sickness in heavy industry.</p>			

10 27 Deptt. of In spite of the existing arrangements at the level of Industrial banks and financial institutions for monitoring the Develop- degree of industrial sickness in the country, the ment number of such units is on increase. Hence it is a firm view of the Committee that periodical and necessary tuning of the policy would not be possible in the absence of monitoring of industrial sickness by the Ministry of Industry itself. The Committee would, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that the Ministry should have its own information backup for a periodical appraisal of the heavy engineering sector so that corrective measures could be taken well before a unit turns sick.

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## PART II

### MINUTES OF THE FOURTH SITTING OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE (1992-93) HELD ON 18TH AUGUST 1992

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1630 hrs.

#### PRESENT

1. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta -- *Chairman*
2. Shri Rajendra Agnihotri, MP
3. Shri Mumtaz Ansari, MP
4. Shri Ayub Khan, MP
5. Shri Pandurang Pandlik Fundkar, MP
6. Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, MP
7. Shri Nurul Islam, MP
8. Shri R. Jeevarathinam, MP
9. Shri Manjay Lal, MP
10. Dr. Viswanatham Kanithi, MP
11. Shri Rupchand Pal, MP
12. Shri Harin Pathak, MP
13. Shri Amar Roy Pradhan, MP
14. Shri Harish Narayan Prabhu Zantye, MP
15. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait, MP
16. Shri Mahadeepak Singh Shakya, MP
17. Shri Manku Ram Sodhi, MP
18. Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy, MP

#### SECRETARIAT

1. Shri K.K. Sharma — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri B.B. Pandit — *Director*
3. Shri R.C. Gupta — *Assistant Director*

2. The Committee took up for consideration and adopted the following draft Reports:—

- (i) \* \* \* \*
- (ii) Draft Report on Action Taken by the Government on recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of Estimates Committee (Ninth Lok Sabha) on Sickness in Heavy Engineering Industry without any modifications / amendments.
3. The Committee authorised the Chairman to finalise the Reports in the light of factual verification received from the respective

Ministries and to delete the portions of the Reports which may be necessary from the security point of view.

4. The Chairman was also authorised by the Committee to present these Reports to the House.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

**LIST OF AUTHORISED AGENTS FOR SALE OF LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT PUBLICATIONS**

Sl. No.	Name of Agents	Sl. No.	Name of Agents
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>			
1.	M/s. Vijay Book Agency, 11-4-477, Mylalgadda, Secunderabad-500361.	12.	Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg, P.B. No. 77, Allahabad, U.P.
<b>BIHAR</b>			
2.	M/s. Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar, Ranchi (Bihar).	13.	M/s. Manimala Buys & Sells, 123, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta-1
<b>GUJARAT</b>			
3.	The New Order Book Company, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-380006. (T. No. 79065).	14.	M/s. Jain Book Agency, C-9, Connaught Place, New Delhi. (T. No. 351663 & 350806)
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>			
4.	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace, Indore City. (T. No. 35289).	15.	M/s. J.M. Jain & Brothers, P. Box 1020, Mori Gate, Delhi-110006. (T. No. 2915064 & 230936)
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>			
5.	M/s. Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Dargaum Road, Near Princes Street, Bombay-400002.	16.	M/s. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House, Connaught Place. New Delhi-110001. (T. No. 3315308 & 45896)
6.	The International Book Service. Deccan Gymkhana, Poona-4.	17.	M/s. Bookwell, 2/72, Sant Nirankari Colony, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009 (T. No. 7112309).
7.	The Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street. Bombay-400001.	18.	M/s. Rajendra Book Agency IV-DR 59 Lajpat Nagar, Old, Double Storey. New Delhi-110024. (T. No. 6412362 & 6412131).
8.	M/s. Usha Book Depot, 'Law Book Seller and Publishers' Agents Govt. Publications 585, Chira Bazar Khan House. Bombay-400002.	19.	M/s. Ashok Book Agency, BH-82, Poorvi Shalimar Bagh. Delhi-110033.
9.	M & J Services, Publisher, Representative Accounts & Law Book Sellers. Mohan Kunj, Ground Floor 68, Jyotiba Fule Road, Nalgarm-Dadar, Bombay-400014.	20.	M/s. Venus Enterprises, B-2/85, Phase-II, Ashok Vihar, Delhi.
10.	Subscribers Subscription Services India, 21, Raghunath Dadaji Street, 2nd floor, Bombay-400001.	21.	M/s. Central News Agency Pvt. Ltd., 23/90, Connaught Circus. New Delhi-110001. (T. No. 344448, 322705, 344478 & 344501)
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>			
11.	M/s. M.M. Subscription Agencies, 14th Murali Street (1st floor) Mahalingapuram. Nungambakkam, Madras-600034. (T. No. 476558).	22.	M/s. Amrit Book Co., N-21, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>			
12.	Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg, P.B. No. 77, Allahabad, U.P.	23.	M/s. Book India Corporation Publishers, Importers & Exporters. L-27, Shastri Nagar, Delhi-110052. (T. No. 269631 & 714465)
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>			
13.	M/s. Manimala Buys & Sells, 123, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta-1	24.	M/s. Sangam Book Depot, 4378/4B, Murari Lal Street, Ansari Road. Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002.
<b>DELHI</b>			