

(a) whether a decision has been taken to build four more reactors; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider setting up one reactor at Koodankulam in Tirunelveli district because of its proximity to Tuticorin Heavy Water Plant and also that this site had earlier been selected by a panel of technical experts for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Koodankulam is one of the sites in the Southern region examined by the Site Selection Committee constituted by the Department of Atomic Energy. The report of the Site Selection Committee for the Southern Electricity Region is under examination of the Government

No. of small scale and artisan units set up from 1978-79 to 1982-83	...	11,95,764
No. of units set up in rural areas	...	8,72,381
Total Additional Employment generated	...	38,86,093
Employment generated in rural areas	...	23,89,694

(b) Question does not arise.

#### Sick Industries

204. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many big and small industries are sick in the country, State-wise;

(b) the main reasons for their sickness; and

(c) the Government's thinking to reopen these industries?

#### Contribution of District Industries Centres in Setting up Industries in Rural Areas

203 SHRI K T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Industries Centres have not since their inception contributed anything substantial in setting up industries in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to revitalise the District Industries Centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. The contribution of the District Industries Centre in setting up industries in rural areas has been quite substantial since their inception in 1978-79 as indicated below :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by Banks are being collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. Latest available State-wise data on Large and Small Scale Sick industrial units as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India are shown in the enclosed statement.

(b) A number of causes, both internal and external, often operating in combination, have been responsible

for industrial sickness in India. Some of the principal causes of industrial sickness are faulty planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R&D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, shift in demand, shortage of raw materials and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

(c) Government have announced certain policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and Financial Institutions to deal with industrial sickness. Salient features of the guidelines are as below :

- (i) The Administrative Ministries in the Central Government will have specific responsibility for prevention and remedial action in relation to sickness in industrial sector within their respective charge. They will have a Central role in monitoring sickness and coordinating action for revival and rehabilitation of sick units. In suitable cases they will also establish Standing Committees for major industrial sectors where sickness is wide spread.
- (ii) The financial institutions will strengthen the monitoring system so that it is possible to take timely corrective action to prevent incipient sickness. They will obtain periodical returns from the assisted units and from the Directors nominated by them on the Boards of such units. These will be analysed by Industrial Development Bank of India and results of the analysis conveyed to the financial institutions concerned and the Government.
- (iii) The Financial Institutions and Banks will initiate necessary corrective action for sick or incipient sick units based on a diagnostic study. In case of growing sickness, the financial

institutions will also consider assumption of management responsibility where they are confident of restoring a unit to health. The Ministry of Finance will issue suitable guidelines for take over of management.

- (iv) Where the Banks and Financial Institutions are unable to prevent sickness or ensure revival of a sick unit, they will deal with their outstanding dues to the unit in accordance with the normal banking procedures. However, before doing so, they will report the matter to the Central Government who will decide whether the unit should be nationalised or whether any other alternative including worker's participation in the management can revive the undertaking.
- (v) Where it is decided to nationalise the undertakings, its management may be taken over under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for a period of six months to enable the Government to take necessary steps for nationalisation.
- (vi) The industrial undertakings presently being managed under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, will also be dealt with in accordance with the above principles. It will be decided if the undertakings are to be nationalised or any other alternatives can provide a solution. If none of the alternatives are considered feasible, the Government may consider de-notification of the units, in which event the Banks and Financial Institutions will deal with their outstanding dues to the undertakings in accordance with the normal banking procedures.

## Statement

State/Union Territory	Large Sick Units (as at the end of June, 1983 (Prov.))	SSI Sick Units (as at the end of December, 1982)
	No. of Units	No. of Units
West Bengal	108	11,201
Maharashtra	92	5,910
Uttar Pradesh	54	6,771
Gujarat	42	2,564
Tamil Nadu	40	8,111
Karnataka	27	4,094
Andhra Pradesh	17	4,595
Madhya Pradesh	20	1,197
Kerala	16	1,236
Bihar	13	2,504
Haryana	9	1,107
Rajasthan	7	689
Goa	5	133
Orissa	3	1,438
Punjab	4	1,085
Assam	2	2,565
Delhi	2	1,326
Pondicherry	—	489
Himachal Pradesh	—	193
Jammu & Kashmir	—	449
Chandigarh	—	77
Manipur	—	385
Meghalaya	—	176
Nagaland	—	51
Tripura	—	177
Dadar, Nagar Haveli	—	2
Andaman & Nicobar	—	22
Mizoram	—	2
	<b>463</b>	<b>58,549</b>