

Department of Heavy Industry

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Undertaking	Losses Incurred during		
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Provisional upto Dec. 1984.)
1.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	505	70	343
2.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	112	135	135
3.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	70	—	75
4.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engg. Ltd.	178	239	130
5.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	4,796	5,190	4,477
6.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	447	393	393
7.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	1,007	792	785
8.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	362	477	385
9.	Scooters India Ltd.	711	1,223	1,140
10.	Treveni Structurals Ltd.	483	311	148
11.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	116	30	82
12.	Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.	1,883	3,142	1,620
13.	*Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.	—	—	50 (anticipated loss for 1984-85)

*Became PSU in July, 1984.

Hydro-cracking Technology for Karnal Refinery

1769. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a multi-million dollar order for a hydro-cracker unit is expected to be placed shortly for the Karnal refinery;

(b) if so, the reason why Government have opted for the hydrocracking technology in preference to catcracking;

(c) whether hydro-cracking technology would be preferred for other refineries also in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) A

hydro-cracker unit for producing maximum middle distillates is included in the processing scheme of Karnal project, which has been approved by the Government in September, 1984

(b) Hydrocracking technology has been opted in preference to catalytic cracking for the following reasons :

- i) Hydrocracking technology yields maximum middle distillates which are in short supply in the country and minimum naphtha, which is in surplus.
- ii) Products from hydrocracker are superior in quality and thus can be used to upgrade other products available in the refinery.
- iii) Hydrocracking technology provides wide flexibility in product mix.

(c and d). Yes Sir, wherever expansions of the refineries are considered.

[Translation]

Fall in production in Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory

1770. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production has been falling day by day in Gorakhpur Fertilizer factory ;

(b) if so, the extent to which production fell short of the installed capacity during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) the reason for fall in production ; and

(d) the measures being taken to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The capacity utilisation of the Gorakhpur Fertilizer Unit was 56.61% during 1982-83, 62.13% during 1983-84 and is 62.89% during 1984-85.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A phased replacement programme for unserviceable equipment and machinery has been initiated.

[English]

Big Industrial Units lying sick

1771. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the big industrial units in different States which have fallen sick and have been closed down ;

(b) the number of workers rendered jobless as a result thereof ;

(c) since when they have been closed down and the reasons for their closure ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken for the revival of those sick units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) . 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 statewide data on large sick units as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India are shown in the enclosed statement. 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 individual constituents of the banks. Data on workers affected in sick units is not collected by Reserve Bank of India.

(c) A number of causes, both internal and external, often operating in combination, have been responsible for closure of industrial units in the country. 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, inadequacy of demand shortage of raw materials and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

(d) Revival of sick industrial units is considered by administrative Ministries, State Governments and banks and financial institutions in the light of the policy guidelines issued by the Government in October, 1981. The salient features of these guidelines have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 204 on 23.1. 1985.

Statement

Large Sick Units as at the end of December, 1983

<i>State and Union Territories</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>
West Bengal	112
Maharashtra	100
Uttar Pradesh	54
Gujarat	45
Tamil Nadu	44
Karnataka	29
Andhra Pradesh	19
Madhya Pradesh	20