

oil;

(b) if so, whether the Government are supplying any alternative oil for the production of vegetable oil; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to maintain the supply of the vegetable oil as per its demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Government have only banned use of expeller mustard oil in the manufacture of vanaspati from 1-8-1991.

(b) and (c) Vanaspati industry is expected to use the following oils in the manufacture of vanaspati :

- (i) Cottonseed
- (ii) Mahuwa
- (iii) Maize/corn oil
- (iv) Nigerseed oil
- (v) Palm oil (indigenous)
- (vi) Mustard/rapeseed oil (only solvent extracted).
- (vii) Ricebran oil
- (viii) Soyabean oil
- (ix) Sunflower oil
- (x) Watermelon seed oil
- (xi) Salseed oil (not exceeding 10%).
- (xii) Groundnut oil (only solvent extracted oil).
- (xiii) Sesame oil (5% mandatory)
- (xiv) Safflower (kardi seed) oil.

[English]

High-Powered Committee on Bhopal Gas Disaster

3190. SHRI HANAN MOLLAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government pro-

pose to set up a Medical Committee or a high-powered Committee on Bhopal Gas Tragedy in view of the current disclosures on the nature, scale and extent of injuries due to leakage of gas in Bhopal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the remedial steps the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTAMOHAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Government are of the view that the various Government agencies are undertaking various functions and that there is, therefore, no need for a separate body to undertake these functions.

Sick Industrial Units in Tamil Nadu

3191. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of sick industrial units in Tamil Nadu and their names, district-wise;

(b) the proposals the Government propose to undertake to revive these units;

(c) the impact on the labour force due to the lockouts declared by the management of these units; and

(d) the financial repercussions on the economy of the country due to the sickness of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by the banks in the country is compiled by

the Reserve Bank of India, as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. As per the RBI data, there are 112 sick Non-SSI and 33,032 sick SSI units in the State of Tamil Nadu as at the end of December, 1988 (latest available). The break-up of 112 units district-wise is as under :—

Name of the District	Non-SSI sick
Madras	58
Chengalpattu	7
North Arcot	5
South Arcot	1
Thanjavur	1
Tiruchirapalli	1
Salem	4
Dharmapuri	6
Nilgiri	—
Coimbatore	15
Pasumpon Muthuramalingam	1
Periyar	1
Kamarajar	1
Madurai	5
Tirunelveli	2
Pudukkottai	4
TOTAL :	112

Similar information in respect of sick small scale units is not centrally maintained. 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.

(b) As regards revival of sick industrial units, the Government have got a uniform policy for the whole country including the State of Tamil Nadu. Some important aspects are given in the attached statement.

(c) During 1990, in Tamil Nadu, there were 535 workers affected due to lock-outs over reasons not related to industrial disputes and 10,978 workers

affected over lock-outs over reasons related to industrial disputes.

(d) As per the RBI data, the outstanding bank credit against the sick Non-SSI units and the sick SSI unit was Rs. 269.73 crore and Rs. 223.72 crore, respectively in the State of Tamil Nadu, as at the end of December, 1988 (latest available).

STATEMENT

Steps taken by the Government of India for the Revival of Sick Industrial Units

(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.

(ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(iii) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to

the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.

(v) Government of India introduced a Margin Money Scheme with a view of supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector. Under the liberalised scheme the maximum amount of assistance per unit available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-.

(vi) An 'Excise Relief' Scheme for weak units has also been announced. The scheme would apply to any unit in which 50% or more of the maximum net worth in any of the previous five accounting years has been eroded by accumulated losses. The unit should have a rehabilitation, modernisation or diversification package approved by a designated financial institution. The eligible unit would be entitled to an interest free loan, with a grace period of 3 years and repayable over seven years, amounting to 50% of its actual excise payments for three years subsequent to the approval of the scheme. The total amount given by way of such 'Excise Loans' will not exceed 25% of the over all cost of rehabilitation/modernisation/diversification.

(vii) A Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established in April, 1990 to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries. The paid up capital of this bank is Rs. 250 crores.

SIDBI has been organising re-

habilitation meets in different States to help primary lending institutions (PLIs) and promoters in drawing up mutually acceptable rehabilitation packages for potentially viable sick SSI units. During 1990-91, 23 meets were organised at 14 centres where cases of over 250 units were discussed. The response from the PLIs and borrowers to such meets has been encouraging.

A separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being operated by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick units.

Nuclear Power Plant in Kerala

3192. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the site for proposed Nuclear Power Plant in Kerala has been decided and located at Peringon in Kasargod district and communicated to the Union Government by the Government of Kerala;

(b) the cost of the project and who will meet the cost;

(c) the time schedule for completion of the project;

(d) the total land required and the number of people likely to be shifted; and

(e) whether the people of the area has shown any resentment and if so the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c) Peringome site in