

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Name of the Dealer</i>
1	2

	6. Thewait Electronics, Raigad
	7. Ameyashish Electronics, Kurla (E)
	8. Saikrupa Electronics, Naigaon, Thane District
East Zone	1. Minati TV Centre, Sambalpur
	2. Tyre Enterprises, Bholangir
	3. The Studip Shadelight, Sambalpur
	4. Cental Radio Service, Talchar
	5. Steel Co, Basheerhat
	6. Galaxy, Mattengam
	7. Fenebati Electronics, Andur
	8. Mercantile Co, Calcutta
	9. Pompe Electronics, Barpeta
	10. Golcha Electronics, Katihar
	11. Balaji Radios, Berhampur
	12. Das Electronics Centre, Puri
	13. Balijaya Radios, Balsor
	14. Ansuya Radios

[English]

Sick Industrial Units In West Bengal

*156. SHRI DEB/ PRASAD PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick industrial units in West Bengal which have been shut down during the last two years;

(b) the effect of the shut-down on the unemployment situation in the State; and

(c) the steps contemplated for the revival of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIKAMAL MORARKA): (a) and (b). The data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. It has been reported by RBI that as at the end of December, 1988, there were 174 Non-SSI sick units and 22,370 SSI sick units in the State of West Bengal. As per the

information received from the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, as on 30.11.1990, 117 cases from the State of West Bengal have been registered with them. Ministry of Labour has reported that during 1988, there were 13 closures. During 1988, 1989 and 1990 (January to August), the lock outs reported were 69, 65 and 56 respectively.

As a result of closures and lockouts in the State of West Bengal, the details regarding workers affected are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Workers affected due to closures</i>	<i>Workers affected due to lockouts</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1988	780	51,980
1989	Not available	54,177
1990	Not available	42,609

(c) For revival of sick industrial units, Government of India have got a uniform policy for the whole country. Some of the important aspects are as follows:-

- (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 15th May, 1987.
- (ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitor-

ing 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 Reserve Bank of India both in

the large and small scale sectors.

- (v) Government of India introduced a Margin Money Scheme with a view to 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 overall cost of rehabilitation/ modernisation/ diversification.
- (vii) A small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established in April last year to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries. The authorised

capital of this bank will be Rs. 250 crores and will be subscribed to by IDBI.

Non-SSI sick units include Medium scale sick industries also as per the definition of sickness adopted by Reserve Bank of India since 1987 onwards.

[*Translation*]

Sector-wise Allocations in Eighth Five Year Plan

*157. SHRI HARI BHAI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the Sectors for which maximum amount is likely to be allocated during the Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the details of the proposed expenditure in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI KAMAL MORARKA): (a) and (b). The exercises relating to the allocation of funds, sector-wise, for the Eighth Five Year Plan period are underway. On completion of the exercises, the details of the allocations will be incorporated in the Eighth Plan document.

Formulation of Eighth Five Year Plan

*158. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the basic priorities and aims kept in view while formulating the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the norms fixed for allocation of