

STATEMENT

Electronic items having export potential

(a) *Computers, Computer peripherals and Related Items*

—Personal Computers (PC, PC/XT, PC/AT)

—Printers

—Floppy Disk Drives

—Monitors

—Keyboards

—Mother Boards, Memory Modules

(b) *Components and Materials*

—Capacitors

—Resistors

—Semi-conductor Devices

—Monochrome Picture Tubes (36 cm and 51 cm screen size)

—Colour TV Picture Tube

—Deflection Components (for Monochrome & Colour TV applications)

—TV Tuners

—Printed Circuit Boards

—Magnetic Tapes(audio/video)

—Floppy Diskettes

—Audio/Video Tape Housing

—Switches

—Audio Tape Deck Mechanism

—Ferrites

—Permanent Magnets

—Transformers

—Telescopic aerials

—Copper Clad laminates

—Hybrid Micro Circuits

—Silvered Mica Plates

—Connectors

(c) *Communication and Broadcasting Items*

—Antennas

—Satellite Communication Equipment

—Telephone Instruments

—Electronic Private Automatic Branch Exchange (EPABX) Systems

—RAX (Rural Automatic Exchange)

—2MB Primary PCM

—Two way Communication equipment

—TV Broadcasting Equipment

(d) *Consumer Items*

—Monochrome & Colour TV sets

—Audio systems/Audio Cassette Recorders

—PA Systems

—Radio (FM/AM) and its combinations

—Watches/Clocks/Modules thereof

—Pre-recorded Audio/Video Cassettes

(e) *Computer Software and Consultancy Services*

(f) *Electronic Instruments*

—Uninterrupted Power supplies

—Milk Analyser

—Oscilloscopes

—Telecom Test Equipment

—Electromedical Equipment

—Office Equipments

Problems of Tiny and Small Industries

3025. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems of the tiny and small scale industries:

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether financial problem has led to the crisis and closure of many small scale units: and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):

(a) to (c) The problems generally faced by tiny and small scale industries relate to the paucity of adequate raw materials and working capital, delayed realisation of receivables, particularly from larger units, marketing problems, management deficiencies, technological obsolescence, frequent power cuts/trippings, labour problems etc. Some of the small scale industrial units have been complaining that lack of adequate and timely credit from State Financial Corporations and banks have led to sickness and eventual closure of such units.

(d) Steps taken to revive sick units include issuance of detailed guidelines by RBI to all scheduled commercial banks in regard to rehabilitation of sick units in the small scale sector with specific reference to definition of sick SSI units, viability norms, incipient sickness as also reliefs and concessions from banks/financial institutions for implementation of rehabilitation packages in the case of potentially viable sick units.

On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIICs) in all

States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units.

In the policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises announced by Govt. of India on 6-8-1991, the following measures are proposed to tackle the financial problems faced by the small scale industrial units:

(i) It has also been decided to widen the scope of the National Equity Fund Scheme to cover projects upto Rs. 10 lacs for equity support (upto 15 per cent). Single Window Loan Scheme has also been enlarged to cover projects upto Rs. 20 lacs with working capital margin upto Rs. 10 lacs. Composite loans under Single Window Scheme, now available only through State Financial Corporations (SFCs) and twin function State Small Industries Development Corporations (SSIDCs), would also be channelised through commercial banks. This would facilitate access to a larger number of entrepreneurs.

(ii) Inadequate access to credit—both short term and long term—remains a perennial problem facing the small scale sector. Emphasis would henceforth shift from subsidised/cheap credit, except for specified target groups, and efforts would be made to ensure both adequate flow of

credit on a normative basis, and the quality of its delivery, for viable operations of this sector. A special monitoring agency would be set up to oversee that the genuine credit needs of the small scale sector are fully met.

(iii) To provide access to the capital market and to encourage modernisation and technological upgradation, it has been decided to allow equity participation by other industrial undertakings in the SSL, not exceeding 24 per cent of the total shareholding. This would also provide a powerful boost to ancillarisation & sub-contracting, leading to expansion of employment opportunities.

(iv) A beginning has been made towards solving the problem of delayed payments to small industries by setting up of factoring services through Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). Network of such services would be set up throughout the country and operated through commercial banks. A suitable legislation will be introduced to ensure prompt payment of Small Industries bills.

Growth Centres for Industries

3026. SHRI SYED SHAIABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the achievements under the scheme for setting up growth centres for industries in backward areas since its inception;

(b) the number of growth centres developed so far;

(c) the number of industrial units established so far, district-wise; and

(d) whether industrial units have been set up in the former district of Purnia, which has now been trifurcated; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : (a) to (d) The Government in June, 1988 announced a scheme to set up growth centres throughout the country to promote industrialisation of backward areas. It is proposed to develop 70 growth centres under the Scheme, out of which locations of 63 growth centres have been identified and announced. The Scheme would be implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan. In the case of Bihar, 6 growth centres have been allotted to the State, out of which locations of 5 growth centres have been identified. One of the selected growth centres is in District Purnea (Purnea Kasba). No project report for any of the selected growth centres has been sent by the Government of Bihar.

Cold Storages

3027. SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of cold storages at present in the country, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) : There are 2795 cold storages in the country at present. The State-wise break-up is as follows :