

[English]

Setting up of Industrial units with the Assistance of Japan

6572. SHRIGOPINATH GAJAPATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some industries have been set up in the country with Japanese assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have a proposal to obtain aid and assistance to set up some more industrial units in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). During the years 1986 to 1991 (upto June) a total of 411 approvals have been granted for foreign collaboration between Indian companies and Japanese firms. These include 74 approvals for investment by Japanese firms in the equity of Indian companies to the extent of Rs. 54.72 crores.

Details of all approved foreign collaborations viz., the name of the Indian and Foreign firms item of manufacture, nature of collaboration, etc., are published by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its Monthly News letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

(c) and (d). There are 28 applications for foreign collaboration with Japanese firms pending consideration of Government. As a matter of policy, specific information relating to foreign collaboration proposals pending consideration of Government are not revealed in the public interest.

T.V. Transmitter in Mayurbhanj

6573. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a low power T.V. Transmitter at Rairangpur in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa;

(b) whether any representations have been received in this regard during the preceding one and half year; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Within the constraints of financial resources, it is the Governments constant endeavour to provide TV coverage to the uncovered parts of the country as expeditiously as possible.

Representation from the workers of Doordarshan Calcutta

6574. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technicians and programmers working in Calcutta Doordarshan have represented against their problem;

(b) whether any action has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) to (c). Various staff Associations have been representing about the problems of the employees of Doordarshan including that of Calcutta Doordarshan Kendra from time to time. Appropriate action as is feasible within the framework of the relevant rules and guidelines is taken on these representation.

Industries closed in Kerala

6575. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of large, medium and small scale industries closed down in Kerala;

(b) the extent of capital invested by financial institutions and private persons in the said industries; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to get these industries opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The data on sick industrial units which are assisted by banks are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. As per the latest information available from them, there are 33 sick units in Non-SSI sector and 20,735 sick units in the SSI sector with an outstanding bank credit of Rs. 120.91 crores and Rs. 123.73 crores respectively in Kerala as at the end of December, 1988.

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 and details of the sick units assisted by banks.

(c) For revival of sick industrial units, Government of India have got a uniform policy for the whole country, including Kerala. Some of the important aspects are given in the attached statement.

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 com-

panies 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 relief 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 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, modernization 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, 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 rehabilitation 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 1 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.

Letters from MPs.

6576. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of letters received from the M.Ps. in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions during the last 12 months;

(b) the number out of these pending and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the replies to the remaining letters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) 447.

(b) 63 letters are pending for final reply, as the requisite informations are awaited from other Ministries/Departments.

(c) The authorities concerned are being regularly reminded to expedite final replies.

Delicensing of Beer and Alcohol

6577. SHRI K.V.THANGKABALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of import component in the plant to manufacture beer and alcohol;

(b) what imports are necessary to make these products; and

(c) whether the Government propose to deliecense Beer and alcohol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): (a) Generally plants for manufacture of Beer and alcohol are procured from indigenous sources. However, the import content in some cases of "Brew House" plants varied between 21.6% for the First plant and 1.63% for the Third plant.

(b) the two basic raw materials for Beer and Alcohol are Bareby malt and molasses and they are available indigenously. Brewery Hops, one of the raw materials required in the manufacture of Beer, was available mainly from the state of Jammu & Kashmir, a part of the requirement was met through imports.