

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Safety measures taken to avoid accidents at unmanned level crossings include provision of road signs and rumble strips/speed breakers, counselling of train drivers, educating road users through press, Akashvani, Doordarshan and cinema slides etc. and conducting ambush checks jointly with State Government officials, including traffic police to enforce compliance with the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act.

Overbridge in Rani Bazar (Bikaner)

2328. SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the construction of an overbridge on the railway crossing in Rani Bazar in Bikaner; and

(b) the time by which the construction work thereon is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The overall progress of the work is 50%.

(b) Completion of the work will mainly depend on the completion of the bridge approaches by the State Government.

Rail Accidents

2329. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents during last six months;

(b) the number of accidents out of them

due to bomb explosions and the number of accidents due to other reasons;

(c) the number of persons killed in each accident;

(d) the amount of compensation paid to the families of the persons killed and injured in these accidents; and

(e) whether Government have received the inquiry report in regard to the causes of accidents and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). There were 240 train accidents on Indian Railways during the period 1.9.1989 to 28.2.1990. There were no accidents to trains due to bomb explosions. 73 train passengers lost their lives in these accidents.

(d) Rs. 3,12,000/-

(e) As per provisional findings, 140 accidents occurred due to failure of railway staff, 24 due to failure of persons other than railway staff, 47 due to equipment failure, 9 due to incidental factors, 2 due to sabotage. Exact causes could not be established in 3 cases and in another 15 cases, causes are yet to be finalised.

Sick Industrial Units

2330. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI M.G. SEKHAR:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI KESHARI LAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and Sector-wise

number of sick industrial units in the country;

(b) the amount of advances out-standing against them;

(c) whether Government have examined the proposals for industrial rejuvenation and revival of sick units; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). Data on sick industrial units in the country which are assisted by banks are collected by the Reserve Bank of India and the latest data furnished by them is upto December, 1987. The State-wise and Sector-wise data in respect of number of sick industrial units alongwith amount outstanding as at the end of December, 1987 are given in the Statement- I and Statement-II below.

(c) and (d). Whenever proposals are received by the Government for revival of sick units, they are examined on merits with reference to the policy guidelines on sick industries. For tackling sickness in the Non-SSI sector, 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 problem of sick industrial companies in an effective manner. BIFR has become operational with effect from 15th May, 1987. BIFR, after hearing the parties concerned, approves the rehabilitation package for the sick unit or recommends winding up, depending upon the viability of the unit.

An Excise Relief Scheme for weak units has 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 package.

In so far as tackling sickness in the small scale sector is concerned, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to initiate measures for arresting industrial sickness. However, Government of India also give certain reliefs and concessions for the rehabilitation of sick SSI industrial units. They are as follows:-

- (i) Government of India introduced a Margin Money Scheme with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Government 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/- per unit.
- (ii) Financial assistance is also available to potentially viable sick SSI units in the small scale sector from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987 in the Industrial Development Bank of India.
- (iii) A small Industries Development Bank of India is being established to function as an apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries. This Bank will function as the principal financial institution for the promotion, financing and development of

industrial concerns in small scale sector and shall also coordinate the functioning of institutions engaged in promoting, financing and developing industrial concerns in

the small scale sector. The authorised capital of this Bank will be of the order of Rs. 250 crores and will be subscribed by the IDBI.

STATEMENT—1

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Non-SSI sick units		Non-SSI sick units	
		No. of units	Amount out-standing	No. of units	Amount out-standing
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
1.	Assam	4	7.30	9,722	19.52
2.	Meghalaya	1	0.79	120	0.49
3.	Mizoram	1	0.11	—	—
4.	Bihar	29	56.66	14,151	73.81
5.	West Bengal	151	422.38	21,409	182.43
6.	Orissa	9	33.15	8,692	35.39
7.	Tripura	1	0.74	357	0.56
8.	Uttar Pradesh	68	136.37	19,710	148.03
9.	Delhi	23	51.43	3,010	92.06

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Non-SSI sick units		Non-SSI sick units	
		No. of units	Amount out-standing	No. of units	Amount out-standing
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
10.	Punjab	21	12.73	2,434	44.97
11.	Haryana	33	50.66	2,096	43.81
12.	Chandigarh	24	40.00	217	5.76
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1.40	2,647	11.33
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1.31	797	8.75
15.	Rajasthan	44	80.40	9,989	50.05
16.	Gujarat	131	356.57	5,728	9.91
17.	Maharashtra	252	832.61	15,401	331.72
18.	Goa	15	25.52	673	9.74
19.	Dadar N.H.	1	0.57	6	0.15

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Non-SSI sick units		Non-SSI sick units	
		No. of units (iii)	Amount out- standing (iv)	No. of units (v)	Amount out standing (vi)
20.	Madhya Pradesh	36	87.59	12,576	55.09
21.	Andhra Pradesh	70	119.09	19,206	138.48
22.	Tamil Nadu	107	228.90	30,942	193.15
23.	Karnataka	62	127.43	8,463	107.72
24.	Kerala	27	124.75	15,067	111.18
25.	Pondichery	4	3.33	271	1.93
26.	Manipur	—	—	537	0.66
27.	Nagaland	—	—	16	0.25
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	11	0.02
29.	Sikkim	—	—	4	0.22

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Non-SSI sick units		Non-SSI sick units	
		No. of units	Amount out-standing	No. of units	Amount out-standing
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
30.	Diu Daman	—	—	3	0.13
	Total	1119	2801.79	2,04,259	1797.31

Note : The figures for the number of Non-SSI sick units for the year December 1987 include the sick medium scale units also as per the new definition of sickness adopted by RBI.

STATEMENT—II**Sector-wise Position of Non-SSI Sick Units***(Amount in crores of Rupees)*

Sl. No.	Industry	Joint Sector		Private Sector		Co-operative Sector		Total	
		No. of units	Amount outstanding	No. of units	Amount outstanding	No. of units	Amount outstanding	No. of units	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Engineering	10	20.07	239	616.14	—	—	249	636.21
2.	Electricals	4	6.54	11	27.63	—	—	15	34.17
3.	Textiles	13	35.89	211	912.34	—	—	224	948.23
4.	Jute	—	—	34	113.91	—	—	34	113.91
5.	Paper	11	20.61	75	123.69	1	0.94	87	145.24
6.	Rubber	1	1.08	15	69.47	—	—	16	70.55
7.	Cement	3	23.52	5	12.24	—	—	8	35.76

Sl. No.	Industry	Joint Sector		Private Sector		Co-operative Sector		Total	
		No of units	Amount outstanding	No. of units	Amount outstanding	No. of units	Amount outstanding	No. of units	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Iron & Steel	1	14.66	62	120 54	—	—	63	135 20
9.	Sugar	1	4.30	26	34 76	1	1.31	28	90.37
10	Chemicals	18	32.16	100	120 04	—	—	118	152.22
11	Miscellaneous	19	44.78	258	395 15	—	—	277	439.93
Total		81	203.63	1036	2595.91	2	2.25	1119	2801.79