

iv) **Bilaspur-Gevra Road Passenger.**

In addition, a daily express train between Delhi and Goa (via Bhopal-Bina) is being introduced w.e.f. 18.6.1990.

**Closure/sick industrial units in Rajasthan**

8641. **SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:**  
**SHRI GULABCHAND**  
**KATARIA:**  
**SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA**  
**RAJE:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large and small scale industrial units in Rajasthan as on 31st March, 1990 and the total number of workers engaged therein;

(b) the number of industrial units declared sick units in Rajasthan and reasons therefor and the workers retrenched thereby;

(c) the number of industrial units closed down from 1.4.89 to 31.3.90 in Rajasthan alongwith reasons therefor;

(d) the total Government and bank money involved in sick and closed units in Rajasthan; and

(e) the steps taken to revive those units?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH):** (a) The data on sick Industrial units assistant by banks in the country are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. The data collected by RBI do not indicate the total number of existing large, medium and small scale industrial units in Rajasthan and total number of workers engaged therein. It only gives information with regard to the sick

industrial units.

(b) and (d). As per the latest information available from the RBI, there were 44 Non-SSI sick units and 9,989 SSI sick units in Rajasthan and the amount outstanding against them was Rs. 80.40 crores and Rs. 50.05 crores respectively as at the end of December, 1987.

A number of causes, both external and interhal, are responsible for industrial sickness in the country. Among the major causes are faulty project planning, management deficiencies inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R &D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, change in market demand, high cost and scarcity of raw materials and infrastructural constraints.

As reported by Ministry of Labour, 1,255 workers (provisional figures) have been retrenched in Rajasthan during 1989.

(e) The data on industrial closures in being maintained by Ministry of Labour who have not reported any closure in Rajasthan during 1989.

(d) 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 '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 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 indication parameters within which banks could grant relief and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without references to RBI 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 units 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 institu-

tion. the eligible units 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) is being established 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. The same has been set-up since 2nd April, 1990.

[ Translation ]

#### Bio-Gas and Solar Energy Programmes in Rajasthan

8642. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Rajasthan where bio-gas and solar energy programmes have been implemented;

(b) the number of biogas solar energy plants set up in each district of Rajasthan so far; and

(c) the number of villages along with the names of districts in Rajasthan to be benefited by these plants?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The number of biogas plants and solar energy