

1	2	3	4
9.	केरल	13091	2110.00
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	18786	2857.80
11.	महाराष्ट्र	24579	4024.28
12.	मणिपुर	991	179.82
13.	मेघालय	353	75.09
14.	नागालैंड	189	39.25
15.	उड़ीसा	6823	1368.62
16.	पंजाब	9047	1689.60
17.	राजस्थान	15054	2365.30
18.	सिक्किम	15	3.65
19.	तमिलनाडु	21247	3316.00
20.	त्रिपुरा	696	97.33
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	36857	5382.85
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	23680	4481.92
23.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	66	15.22
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	36	6.91
25.	चंडीगढ़	325	56.50
26.	दादर और नगर हवेली	54	10.71
27.	मिजोरम	196	42.61
28.	पांडिचेरी	414	40.00
		2,42,405	40154.05

स्रोत — उद्योग मंत्रालय ।

आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

**Setting up of a Statutory Corporation  
for sick Industrial Units**

2435. SHRI VISHWA BANDHU  
GUPTA;  
SHRI HUSEN DALWAI;  
THAKUR JAGATPAL  
SINGH: •  
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD

TRIPATHI;  
DR. MOHD. HASHIM KID-  
WAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have de-  
cided to set in? a statutory corpora-  
tion to deal exclusively with sick  
industrial units; and

(b) if so, what are the details in  
this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and  
(b) Government have decided to con-  
vert the Industrial Reconstruction  
Corporation of India Limited (IRCI),

a Company established under the Companies Act, into a Statutory Corporation to be known as Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI). The Reconstruction Bank will be wholly owned by the Central Government and will function as the principal credit and reconstruction agency for industrial revival and will coordinate the work of other institutions in industrial revival activities. IRBI will also assist and promote industrial development. In order to effectively deal with problem of industrial sickness the proposed Reconstruction Bank will be invested with various powers including powers to take over the management; lease out or sell the industrial undertaking as a running concern; prepare schemes for reconstruction by scaling down the liabilities; submit schemes for merger or amalgamation for approval of the Central Government? etc. The Reconstruction Bank will also have the power to submit schemes for reconstruction of companies in liquidation or for their amalgamation with healthy concerns to the High Courts for approval if directed so to do by the High Courts.

**Awards under J.C.M. Arbitration regarding Overtime Allowance to Central Government Employees**

2436. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that statements were laid by Government in both the Houses of Parliament in December, 1983 regarding modification of the awards given by the Board of Arbitration and Compulsory Arbitration on the revised rates of overtime for the Central Government employees; if so, what are the details in this regard;

(b) whether it is also a fact that taking into consideration the sizeable

financial implications involved in the acceptance of the awards which will affect the national economy, Government propose to refer the matter to the Fourth Pay Commission; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for which the case\* of Staff Car Drivers and Despatch Riders were not referred to the Fourth Pay Commission and they were not treated at par with other categories of Central Government employees in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) In two different cases, the Board of Arbitration set up under the Scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration gave awards for,} following changes in the existing scheme of overtime allowance for the staff of the Central Secretariat and allied offices:

(i) The upper pay limit for admissibility of Overtime Allowance would be raised from Rs. 750 p.m. to Rs. 900 p.m. except in the case of such employees as are primarily engaged in supervisory duties and are in receipt of Special Charge Allowance.

(ii) The rate of Overtime Allowance would be 11 (one and a quarter) times the rate of emoluments.

(iii) The existing ceiling of limiting overtime to 1/3 (one-third) of the monthly emoluments would be removed and the ceiling in respect of such allowance would be limited to 1/3 (one-third) of the total number of working hours in a month during Parliament Sessions.

After due consideration of the various factors like the repercussions the awards were likely to have and the sizeable financial implication involved in acceptance of the awards, Government proposed to refer the matter to the Fourth Central Pay Commission which had already been set up for enquiring into the pay, allowances and other conditions of service of Central Government employees, A statement in this behalf for modifica-