

It will be seen that there is only a marginal variation in the percentage.

(c) The industry-wise position of outstanding credit are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Outstanding loans have to be recovered only as and when they become due. RBI has reported that one of the obligations/commitments under the memorandum of Understanding executed between the banks and RBI was to set up a recovery cell at Head Office under the charge of a General Manager to monitor the recovery of non-performing assets by respective banks. It has been agreed by the nationalised banks that branch-wise recovery targets would be fixed. The Chairmen and Managing Director of the nationalised banks would review the recovery performance on a monthly basis and the Board of Directors would review the same on a quarterly basis. The reduction of non-performing assets is also commented upon in the inspection reports of RBI and monitored. The need for better recovery performance is also emphasised at the time of discussions of the Chairmen of banks with the top management of RBI on inspection findings.

#### STATEMENT

##### Industry-wise Deployment of Gross Bank Credit

(Rupees crore)

Industry	Outstanding as on			
	March 18, 1994	March 19, 1994	March, 20 1994	
1	2	3	4	5
Industry (Total of small, medium and large scale)	80,492	78,662	65,240	
1. Coal	457	340	246	
2. Iron and steel	4,530	5,710	3,692	
3. Other metals and metal products	3,202	2,879	2,312	
4. All engineering of which : Electronics	7,106	17,094	14,842	
	2,517	2,327	2,092	
5. Electricity generation and transmission	1,426	1,404	1,298	
6. Cotton textiles	4,805	4,645	4,278	
7. Jute textiles	409	348	330	
8. Other textiles	4,937	4,653	3,970	
9. Sugar	1,367	1,256	899	
10. Tea	917	782	658	
11. Food Processing	1,698	1,423	1,241	
12. Vegetable oil (including nasapti)	1,076	1,017	898	
13. Tobacco and tobacco products	623	739	550	
14. Paper and Paper Products	1,734	1,595	1,501	

	1	2	3	4	5
15. Rubber and rubber Products			1,196	1,186	1,077
16. Chemicals, dyes, paints, etc. of which:			10,027	10,117	8,280
(i) Fertilizers			1,533	1,713	1,357
(ii) Petro-chemicals			752	945	614
(iii) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals			1,437	1,309	1,127
17. Cement			1,218	1,103	986
18. Leather and leather Products			1,284	1,095	1,086
19. Gems and jewellery			1,966	1,624	1,300
20. Construction			1,669	1,567	1,344
21. Petroleum			227	436	19
22. Safauns			30	46	68
23. Other Industries			18,689	17,803	14,365

Note : 1. Data are provisional and relate to 48 scheduled commercial banks which form about 90 - 95 per cent of bank credit of all scheduled commercial banks.

#### Import Linked Export

\*448. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any definite trend has been established in the import linked export trade during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The latest disaggregated data on exports and imports available for April-January 1994-95 show that overall growth rates were 17.3% and 23.6% respectively, in dollar terms. However, except for gems & jewellery, trend in direct link between imports and exports is not discernible as imports mainly comprise raw materials including oil, intermediate inputs and capital goods. Imports of these items help overall economic growth including industrial production. Imports of mass consumption goods are also permitted to supplement domestic availability and contain price rise.

#### Tax Holiday to Units

\*449. SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL :  
SHRI SURENDER PAL PATHAK

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the report of the study Group in connection with concession of five year tax holiday to new industrial undertakings commencing production on or after 1st October, 1994 in the specified backward districts; (b) if so, the districts which have been declared as backward, statewise;

(c) the main recommendations made by the study Group;

(d) whether these recommendations have been accepted by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which these recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f). The recommendations contained in the Report of the Study Group, submitted in October, 1994, are under the consideration of the Government. Decision on the Report will be taken soon.

### Child Labour

\*450. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employment of Child Labour is on the ascendancy since 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have since evaluated the social implications of this trend; and

(d) the special measures undertaken to minimise the employment of Child Labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):  
(a) and (b). Authentic figures on child labour are generated during decennial census. According to 1981 census, the number of working children was 13.6 million. In the 43rd round of National Sample Survey conducted in 1987-88 the figure of child labour has been estimated to be 17.02 million. The data on child labour as per 1991 census has not yet been released.

(c) and (d). Since children continue to work owing to socio-economic reasons, various welfare schemes have been taken up. The policy of the Government is to progressively eliminate child labour. Under the National Child Labour Policy, 1987, projects have been taken up in areas where child labour is concentrated. Under the Grant-in-aid schemes and the International Programme for Elimination of child Labour (IPEC), action-oriented projects for the benefit of children withdrawn from work have been taken up.

Apart from the prohibitory provisions under the various labour laws like the Factories Act, 1948, Mines Act, 1952, Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1986, child labour is also prohibited in scheduled occupations/processes under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. In areas where children are permitted to work, their working conditions are regulated under part III of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. The enforcement

of the Provisions of Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 is being monitored by the Central Government. All the State Governments/UTs are also to enforce the child related laws.

In addition to the above, National Authority for the Elimination of child labour (NAECL) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Union Labour Minister to tackle the problem of child labour. The NAECL has adopted a plan of action titled "Identification, Release and Rehabilitation of Child Labour" to tackle the problem of child labour in the country. Briefly, it calls for a convergence of services and schemes of the Central and State Governments at the implementing level- the District to effectively handle the identification and rehabilitation of child labour, the economic rehabilitation of the family with child labour and stricter enforcement of relevant laws. This plan of action has been sent to all States/UTs for adoption.

### Regional Trade Alliance between Northern States

\*451. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:

SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Chief Ministers of Northern States decided at a meeting organised by the Council of North Indian States for Cooperation and Regional Development to form a regional trade alliance and common market on the lines of the European Union to strengthen regional cooperation, which include ports, highways and agro-industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon;

(d) whether the proposed alliance envisage any specific plan for improving standards of life in the region;

(e) whether the Zonal Councils constituted by the National Development Council in the past have ceased to be active platforms of a federal system in this regard;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to revive these platforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). It is learnt that in a meeting organised by confederation of Indian Industry (CII) the State Governments of Northern India have agreed to consider the idea of setting-up a Council of North Indian States for Cooperation and Regional Development (CONCORD) to strengthen regional cooperation which include ports, highways and agro-industries.

The broad objectives of CONCORD are to coordinate efforts of the member-states to improve the quality of life in the region equally for all sections of