

(b) whether the Government propose to wind up the Bureau; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The expenditure incurred on the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau since its inception is as under:

Year	Annual Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	8.65 (for 2 months only)
1986-87	50.93
1987-88	102.76
1988-89	69.69
1989-90	67.72
1990-91	74.91
1991-92	75.35

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to wind up the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau.

Loan to Sugar Mills by Nationalised Banks

1937. SHRIMATISURYAKANTAPATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Nationalised banks to advance loan to sugar mills of different regions;

(b) the amount of loan given to each sugar mill in Maharashtra by each of the nationalised banks during the last three years;

(c) whether the above loans were granted as per the policy of the nationalised banks;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps taken for recovery of the loans advanced to these sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the credit requirements of the sugar industries are fixed on the basis of monthly cash budget. Under the system, limits are fixed for peak requirements during the year. Within the peak limits, drawings are allowed during a month to the extent of cash deficit during the particular month or the drawing power whichever is lower. The policy is uniform for all regions. Moreover, the sugar industry is covered by the selective credit control directives of the Reserve Bank of India and banks are required to follow these instructions from time to time.

(b) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India has reported that it does not maintain State-wise

figures of loans and advances granted by nationalised banks to individual sugar mills. However, the total amount of outstanding loans and advances granted to sugar mills by the Commercial Banks during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in Crores)
As on 31st March

1990	1991	1992
501.2	772.5	739.4

RBI has reported that it has received no complaints regarding violation of the policy in granting the above loans.

(e) The possibility of certain loans going bad is inherent in banking operations. However, banks do take measures for loans and recover overdue loans. This includes post-disbursement supervision and follow up, reporting systems and periodical reviews. Public Sector banks have also instituted a system of classification of loans into certain defined categories according to the health of advance at a given point of time for the purpose of their effective monitoring and follow up. Whenever conduct of an individual account reveals irregularities, steps are taken to regularise the advances and, if they fail, loans are recalled and various measures taken to recover the dues including resorting to legal proceedings against the borrowers, as well as the guarantors, if any.

World Bank Aid for Indian Social Safety Net

1938. PROF. MALINI
BHATTACHARAYA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have

finalised the schemes under the social Safety Net Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise;

(c) whether any aid/grant has been received from the world Bank for these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes,
Sir.

The proposed programme, as finalised, has three major components:-

1. National Renewal Fund to facilitate industrial restructuring.

2. Maintaining the outlays of key social programmes—primary education, primary education, primary health, disease control, and nutrition (ICDS).

3. Promoting measures to achieve greater cost effectiveness and expanding the coverage of the key social programmes in the most disadvantaged areas. For this purpose for new initiatives have been finalised.

The new initiatives are:-

i) An expanded programme of primary education targeted at most educationally backward districts with an emphasis on increasing the enrolments and reducing the drop out rate of girls.

ii) The special primary health programme in districts, where infant and maternal mortality rates are unacceptably high.