Rural Banks in Maharashtra and implications thereof;

(b) the details regarding reforms proposed to strengthen institutional structure for cooperative units in semi-urban or rural areas in Maharashtra during the current plan period; and

(c) the special financial incentives are proposed for cooperative agro-based industrial ventures by members of SC/ ST communities and details of funds provided therefor for units in Maharashtra during the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Two Regional ·Rural Banks (RRBs), namely Aurangabad Jalna Gramin Bank and Thane Gramin Bank sponsored by the Bank of Maharashtra have been taken up for comprehensive restructuring in the State of Maharashtra. These RRBs were advised to prepare Development Action Plans (DAPs) with the aim of achieving viability within a reasonable period of time. These RRBs have prepared in consultation with the sponsor bank DAPs analysing the present position and making future projections for a period of 5 years within which they will attain sustainable viability.

(b) In order to strengthen the institutional structure for cooperativse units in semi-urban and rural areas in Maharashtra during the current Plan period, DAPs for each District Central Cooperative Bank (DCCB) and State Cooperative Bank (SCB) have been prepared based on the guidelines issued by NABARD. The objective of these DAPs is to ensure that (DCCBs) attain current viability within a year or two and sustainable viability in about 6 years. To ensure satisfactory compliance with the important items of the action plan and as a pre-condition for continued financial and other support from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to be entered into by NABARD with the State Government and State Cooperative Bank.

(c) NABARD has reported that refinance to the tune of Rs. 6.00 crores has been allocated by it for Agro-processing Scheme in Maharashtra for the year 1994-95, Allocations for refinance of Rs.6.21 crores, Rs.8.00 crores and Rs.7.63 crores have also been made to Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank, Maharashtra State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank and ten RRBs respectviely towards IRDP beneficiaries, at least 50% of which are required to be SC/ST beneficiaries as per guidelines.

[Translation]

Expenditure In Ministries

4570. SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared a list of those Ministries which have incurred expenditure far in excess of the sanctioned budget and supplementary grants;

(b) if so, the names of these Ministries and the amount of funds spent out of grants;

(c) if so, the reasons for which the expenditure exceeded the limits of sanctioned budget/supplementary grants during the last three years;

(d) whether his Ministry has enquired into the matter;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(f) the details of the steps taken to exercise a check on incurring expenditure in excess of the stipulated limits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Ministries/Departments which have incurred expenditure in excess of the sanctioned provision in a year are reflected in the Appropriation Accounts which are laid in both Houses of Parliament. The Appropriation Accounts for the year last tabled in the Lok Sabha (which was on 10th May, 1994) were for the year 1992-93. The Appropriation Accounts revealed occurance of excess expenditure under the Grant as shown in the *Statement* enclosed.

(c) The reasons for excess expenditure in 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given in the excess Demand statement, which were laid in the Lok Sabha on 5.8.1994 and passed by the House on 9th August, 1994. The reasons for excess in 1992-93 are given in the Appropriation Accounts at pages referred to in the *Statement* enclosed.

(d) and (e). The Appropriation Accounts and the Audit reports thereon are examined by the Public Accounts Committee and further actions are taken on the recommendations made by the P.A.C.

(f) Instructions contained in the General Financial Rules of the Government specifically provide that no expenditure shall be incurred which may have the effect of exceeding the total grant or appropriation authorised by Parliament by law for a financial year. These instructions are to be strictly followed by the Ministries/Departments.

STATEMENT

(in thousands of Rs.)

Ministry/ Department		Grant No.	Sanctioned Provision		Excess		For reason for excess please see Appropriation Accounts for 1992 at page
			Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	
Agriculture & Cooperation	1.	Agriculture Charged	–	367,40,00	–	19	22-23
Economic Affairs	25	Department of Economic Affairs Voted	549,68,00	–	4,77,08	–	84-85
Expenditure	33	Pensions Voted	682,80,00	–	15,87,72	–	119-120

Ministry/ Department	Grant No.		Sanctioned Provision		Excess		For reason for excess please see Appropriation Accounts for 1992 at page
			Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	
Surface Transport	75	Roads Voted	–	542,39,00	–	6,46,17	280-281
Home Affairs	95	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Voted	–	14,08.00	–	2,58	392
	97	Chandigarh Voted	238,82,00	–	1,11,77	–	399-400

[English]

NTC Mills

4571. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick textile mills taken over by the National Textile Corporation since the date of its inception;

(b) the number of such mills modernised and expanded so far;

(c) whether the performance of these mills have improved after their taking over by NTC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a). The NTC was incorporated in 1968 and since then has taken over 125 mills. Of these, the period of takeover of management of one mill was not extended beyond 22-6-1988. Subsequently, 4 mills in West Bengal were merged into two. Thus, there are at present 122 mills under the NTC(107 nationalised and 15 taken over mills). The nationalised mills include two mills which were not re-started after takeover.

(b) to (d). Over the years funds, in varying amounts, have been invested in most of the nationalised mills under the NTC to keep up the operations. The spindleage has increased as compared to the time when these mills were taken over. However, the loomage has come down as a result of shedding of uneconomic activity in some mills. The NTC mills have been incurring losses due to, *inter alia,* old and obsolete machinery, inadeaquate modemisation, acute shortage of working capital, now capacity utilisation, high man-machine ratio, etc.