

Statement

The value of Country-wise exports of finished leather during the last three years is as under

(Value in Million Rs.)

Country	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
West Germany	246	256	294
Italy	391	322	310
U.K.	71	95	116
G.D.R.	99	63	54
U.S.S.R.	477	417	380
Australia	69	48	56
Japan	39	32	32
USA and Canada	286	28	223
Others	553	738	491
Total	2231	1999	1956

The total quantity of finished leather exported during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 was 489.30, 415.70 and 430.50 lakh pieces respectively.

Advancing of Credits in Bihar by Nationalised Banks

2861. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the nationalised banks in Bihar are advancing credit even less than 40 per cent of their deposits;

(b) whether it is having an adverse effect on the development of Bihar;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make arrangements to double the credit ratio in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). The credits deposit ratio of public sector banks (SBI Group + 20 nationalised banks) in Bihar stood at 40.7 per cent as at the end of March, 1984.

Credit-deposit ratio in any area represents only a mathematical relationship

between deposits and advances of branches in that area and is not an indication of adequacy or otherwise of the credit deployed in that area. Credit is only an input in productive ventures, undertaking of which by entrepreneurs is influenced by factors like availability of power, transport, communications and other infrastructural facilities, proximity to market, industrial climate etc. Level of credit deployment in any given area itself depends upon the level of economic activity, particularly in the organised sector of trade and Industry.

However, the banks have been asked to take necessary steps for improving the credit deployment in the states where credit-deposit ratio is low. The banks are involved in the preparation of District Credit Plans with a view to facilitate deployment of bank credit in the implementation of development programmes State Government are also expected, on their part, to provide necessary infrastructural facilities for deployment of larger bank credit. A combination of efforts on the part of banks and State Government is expected to ensure greater flow of credit in the State of Bihar.

[English]

Sale of Steel Scrap by Steel Factories in Public Sector

2862. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether large quantities of steel scrap are sold by steel factories in public sector;

(b) whether Government have recently instructed these units to use the scrap to reduce handling costs, wastage etc.;

(c) whether Government have examined ways and means to reduce the losses sustained by public sector steel units despite steep increase in steel prices in the recent years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon and the results, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a). No. Sir,

(b) SAIL has been asked to maximise recovery of scrap.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The main reason for the losses of the public sector steel plants has been that the price increase during the past few years, did not fully compensate them for the escalations in the cost of inputs. Efforts have been made to ensure adequate inputs and of the right quality, better maintenance, increase in capacity utilisation and attainment of improved technological norms. Efforts have also been made to contain expenditure, reduce inventories and adopt cost reduction measures. The financial results of the public sector steel plants for 1984-85 will show substantial improvements over the past.

**Production and Profit earned by
C. I. L. during 1981-84**

2863. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of coal taken out by the different units of Coal India Ltd. for 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) the total number of permanent and seasonal employees employed by Coal India Ltd. and the total wage bill per year;

(c) the money invested in Coal India Ltd. up to 31st March, 1984 and the profit/loss earned in 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(d) the total profit/loss accumulated since the beginning to end of March, 1984, and the steps taken by Union Government to reduce the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) Production of coal by the different units of Coal India Ltd. for the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 is as under :

(Figs. in million tonnes)

Company	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
ECL	23.55	22.60	22.86
ECCL	23.02	24.00	21.63
CCL	30.11	33.02	36.77
WCL	31.56	34.27	39.35
NEC	0.70	0.71	0.80
Total :	108.94	114.68	121.41

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The Total subscribed and paid up capital in CIL as on 31st March, 1984 stood at Rs. 1911.70 crores. Profit earned/loss suffered by CIL during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 is as under :

(Rs. in crores)

	(+) Profit	(-) Loss
1981-82	34.20	
1982-83	37.45	
1983-84		242.68

(@ Before adjustment of contribution to/from the Coal Price Regulation Account.)

The total accumulated loss suffered by CIL upto 31-3-84 is Rs. 1108.07 crores.

All efforts are being made to increase production and productivity in the coal companies with a view to providing them with a sound financial base as well as to make them fully poised to meet the growing demands of coal in the years to come. The various measures being adopted to increase production and improve productivity in coal companies include massive investment in new mines, fuller utilisation of mining capacity already created, more efficient use and better maintenance of equipments, stricter control of inventory and economy in the use of stores, better use of man-