

Origin of Overseas Corporate Bodies owned to the extent of at least 60% by the NRIs have been permitted to make investments both on non-repatriation and repatriation basis in India. Investments with repatriation rights can be made in any new and existing company upto 40% of the capital issued by such company. NRIs can also purchase shares of companies quoted on the Stock Exchanges subject to specified limits. The deposits held in Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts of maturity of one year and above carry higher rates of interest than permissible on local deposits of comparable maturities. Gifts made in India out of these deposits or fresh remittances from abroad in convertible foreign exchange are free from Gift Tax. The NRIs can also invest in the National Savings Certificates which offer them 13% interests.

(c) and (d). The Investments made by NRIs under the various Schemes since the inception in 1982 till 30th June, 1987 are as follows:

| (Rupees in Crores)  |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Schemes   | 30th June,<br>1987 |
| Direct Investment   | 1083.37            |
| Portfolio Investment  | 62.36              |
| Deposits in Companies   | 26.18              |
| Bank Deposits (Out-<br>standing Balances in<br>NRE/FCNR Accounts) | 7920.72 (P)        |

(P) Provisional Figures as on 31.5.1987

### Small Savings Collections

2425. SHRI PARASRAM BHARADWAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that faced with the 'marginal' shortfall in small savings collection in 1986-87, the Government propose to introduce an attractive scheme to mobilize more resources in the current year;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall in small savings collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The proposal for introduction of a small savings scheme providing for monthly payment of interest is under Government's consideration. The rules of the scheme when notified will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Suspension of IAS Officers

2426. SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the State-wise number of IAS officers suspended by State Governments in 1986 and upto 30 June, 1987 the number of court cases pending against IAS officers in the country, state-wise upto 30 June, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):

| State/U.T.        | No. of officers placed under pension | No. of court cases pending |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh    | 6                                    | 3                          |
| Assam             | 2                                    | 2                          |
| Bihar             | 2                                    | 1                          |
| Haryana           | 2                                    | —                          |
| Maharashtra       | 2                                    | —                          |
| Nagaland          | 1                                    | —                          |
| Rajasthan         | 1                                    | —                          |
| Uttar Pradesh     | 1                                    | —                          |
| Union Territories | 1                                    | —                          |
| Jammu & Kashmir   | —                                    | 1                          |
| Manipur           | —                                    | 1                          |

#### **Deposit-Advance Ratio**

2427. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the deposit-advance ratio fixed by the Reserve Bank of India for the overseas branches of Indian banks;

(b) how this ratio compares with deposit-advance ratio of Indian Banks branches in India;

(c) the percentage of statutory advances or the investments in Government securities etc., prescribed in both the above cases;

(d) what percentage of bank deposits have become 'bad debt' in case of Indian Banks' domestic branches and their foreign branches respectively; and

(e) what percentage of bank deposits are considered 'doubtful debt' in case of Indian Banks' domestic branches and their foreign branches respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Foreign branches of Indian banks have to function as per the laws and regulations of the country where they are operating and the liquidity requirements vary from country to country. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has not fixed any deposit advance ratio for the overseas branches of Indian Banks. As such the deposit-advance ratio varies from branch to branch. The Credit: Deposit ratio for all commercial banks operating in India at the end of December, 1986 was 63 per cent.

(c) In India there is no specific statutory provision which stipulates that only a particular percentage of their deposits can be given as advances or has to be invested in Government securities by banks. In accordance with the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1940, banks are, however, required to maintain a percentage of their liabilities in the form of liquid assets which includes investments in Government Securities. The percentage prescribed at present is 37.5%. Similarly in terms of the