

from the National Renewal Fund for restructuring of the Gujarat State Textile Corporation Ltd. and Area Regeneration Scheme for closed textile mills, under liquidation. The amount of assistance sought from the National Renewal Fund for the above two proposals is Rs. 96.83 crores and Rs. 168.37 crores, respectively. Assistance from National Renewal Fund is available only for Voluntary Retirement Schemes in Central Public Sector Enterprises and Schemes for counselling, retraining and redeployment of rationalised workers.

[English]

Central Board to deal with Bank Frauds

36. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN :
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :
SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA :
DR. M. JAGANNATH :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :
SHRI SURENDRA YADAV :
SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARAMA :
RPOF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Board to deal with bank frauds and recommend ways and means to improve the management of the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the role of the CBI as well as the Board in the investigation of bank frauds; and

(d) other steps being taken to deal with bank frauds?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) An assurance was given by the then Finance Minister in the Parliament in 1992 that government was considering establishment of a separate Special Bureau of Frauds to deal with serious frauds in banks and financial institutions. The scope of the Special Bureau had been under examination in consultation with Reserve Bank of India (RBI). On a subsequent examination of the matter it was felt that since banks are commercial institutions engaged in the business of lending which necessarily involves associated commercial risks and since a distinction is required to be made between cases of *bonafide* commercial judgement leading to loss and acts of malfeasance/criminal negligence, the jurisdiction of the CBI may not be excluded but a suitable mechanism may be put in place to isolate cases of criminality and malfeasance in banking transactions so that such cases can be expeditiously dealt with and investigated by CBI. RBI have since set up an Advisory Board on Bank Frauds to advise RBI on cases referred by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) either directly or through Ministry of Finance for investigation/registration of cases against bank officers of the rank of General Manager and above.

For prevention of frauds and irregularities in public sector banks, steps have been taken for strengthening the internal control and audit systems. Board level Management Committees and Audit Committees have been set up. Public sector banks have also been advised by the RBI to appoint concurrent auditors at their large and extra large branches with a view to detect non-adherence to laid down procedures and prevent irregularities and frauds, if any, without loss of time. All public sector banks have vigilance machinery which is responsible for preventive and detective steps so as to prevent frauds and corrupt practices by the bank officials.

RBI constantly reviews the working of internal inspection and vigilance machinery of banks. RBI has also issued comprehensive guidelines for strengthening the control mechanism in banks. It also carries out a review of fraud cases on a continual basis advising the banks of *modus-operandi* in ingenious cases along with required safeguards to prevent their recurrence, proper training of operational personnel and investigations and scrutiny into reported cases of major frauds. RBI also conducts snap inspections of systems and procedures and control arrangements in frauds prone areas. In addition to on-site inspection which are conducted at prescribed intervals, RBI have put in place the mechanism of off-site monitoring system to enable improved supervision. In order to exercise integrated supervision over the financial system the Board for Financial Supervision (BFS) with its Advisory Council was constituted in 1994.

Export of Handloom Goods

37. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA :
DR. RAMA KRISHNA KUSMARIA :
SHRI A.G.S. RAM BABU :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the total value of textiles particularly of raw cotton and fabrics exported during the last three years;

(b) the total value of handloom clothes exported during the above period and the foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(c) the names of the countries to whom it has been exported; and

(d) the steps taken to promote the export of textiles particularly of handloom clothes?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) and (b) The exports of cotton textiles during the last three years have been as follows:

	value (Rs. Crores)		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
	1	2	3
Cotton Textiles (Fabrics, made-ups & yarn)	6300.92	8738.66	10390.04

1	2	3	4
Of which :			
(i) Cotton Fabrics (Mill-made & Power-loom)	2104.60	2891.30	3415.77
(ii) Cotton Fabrics (Handlooms)	281.59	320.22	254.82

(c) India's handloom products are being exported to more than a hundred countries. However, USA, the Member States of the European Union, Japan, Australia and Canada are the major markets for Indian handloom products.

(d) Government have been taking a number of steps to boost exports of Textile items, including handloom goods, from the country, such as sponsoring buyer-seller meets, participation in fairs in major markets releasing advertisements in foreign trade magazines, product development and quality upgradation through appropriate training programmes.

Subsidy to Small and Large Industries in J & K

38. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy given to small and large scale industries in J & K during each of the last three years including current year upto January, 1997,

(b) the name and location of industries which are given subsidy;

(c) whether subsidy is given on raw material, transport, electricity only ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) The Yearwise amount of subsidy given to Small and Large Scale Industries alongwith No. of cases sanctioned is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases sanctioned	Amount (Rs. in lacs)
1.	1993-94	210	534.18
2.	1994-95	214	379.40
3.	1995-96	313	816.66
4.	1996-97	424	825.92
(ending Jan. 1997)			

(b) District-wise units sanction subsidies is given as under:

Sl.No	Name of Distt.	No. of cases sanctioned Year-wise			
		93-94	94-95	95-96	Upto Jan.97
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu	130	1312	190	321

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Kathua	4	12	49	46
3.	Udhampur	6	4	2	2
4.	Rajouri	-	1	-	-
5.	Srinagar	18	26	30	9
6.	Budgam	16	13	13	17
7.	Pulwama	22	10	8	10
8.	Anantnag	5	2	8	2
9.	Baramulla	7	10	9	12
10.	Kepwara	1	2	2	3
11.	Leh	1	2	2	1
12.	Kargil	-	1	-	1
Total		310	214	313	424

Names and locations in respect of Transport subsidy and Investment subsidy are given in *Statements I and II* attached.

(c) No, Sir. In addition other subsidies are given as under:

1. CST refund on raw material
2. CST refund on Machinery
3. 100% subsidy on DG sets will be available only after the sets have actually been installed.
4. 5% rebate of interest on working capital subject to maximum Rs. 10.00 lacs per year per unit will be available.
5. 100% subsidy on the cost of preparation of project reports.
6. Subsidy on ISI Mark Fee.
7. Stipend to Technocrats.
8. Capital Investment Subsidy.
9. New Industrial units are set up started commercial production shall be eligible for "Capital Investment Incentive" at 30% of their fixed capital investment subject to maximum of Rs. 30 lacs.
10. A new unit going in for fixed capital investment of Rs. 25 crores or above would be treated as "Prestigious unit." In their case the capital investment incentive at 30% of fixed capital investment would be subject to a maximum of Rs. 60 lacs.
11. 90% Transport subsidy from the Rail Head to Factory site for raw material and vice versa for finished goods.