THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The Non-Plan expenditure of the Central Government from 1993-94 onwards and the details thereof are given in the table below:

	÷		(Rs. crore)
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 RE
Total Non-Plan		***************************************	***************************************
expenditure	98191	113361	134320
Interest Payments	36741	44060	52000
Defence	21845	23245	26879
Subsidies	12864	12982	13726
Police and internal security	2682	26 <b>6</b> 5	3143
Pensions	3005	3643	4295
Tax collections	818	920	1096
Loan to States & UTs against net small saving collections	g 5000	9 <b>64</b> 9	10112
Write off of loans to Sta	tes -		1010
Non-Plan transfer to State under FC award	1817	1701	5266
Issue of bonus shares	-	529	1035
Issue of voter identity cards	-	225	225
Other Non-Plan expenditure	13419	13742	15533

(c) to (f). As already announced in Budget speech, an Expenditure Management and Reforms Commission proposed to be constituted to advise the Government on the steps to be taken to control expenditure.

[Translation]

# Safety of Coal Mines

- 545. PROF. RITA VERMA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :
- (a) the steps taken for the protection and safety of the coal mines under each ancillary unit of Coal India Limited during the last three years:
- (b) the amount spent by ancillary units of Coal India Limited for protection and safety of each coal mine during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) the details of arrangement made for stowing of coal from mines by rail; and
- (d) the amount spent on this account in different ancillary units during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Preventive steps as laid down in detail in the Coal Mines Regulations 1957. directives of Directorate General of Mines Safety. Expert Committee recommendations as also in the recommendations of various Courts of Inquiry, Safety Conferences, etc. are adopted by the minemanagements. Special emphasis is given in introducing roof bolting, roof stitching & steel support systems of roof supports and implementing comprehensive water management plans for precautions against inundation. For better observance of these steps, Government is promoting self-regulation by coal companies through internal safety audits, workers' participation in safety management, tripartite/bipartite reviews at various levels, training and retraining of work persons. observance of safety weeks and safety campaigns and national safety awards.

(b) Safety is an inherent aspect of operations in coal mining. As such, revenue expenditure made on some of the safety components can not be distinctly segregated from production expenditure. However, the amount—spent on major safety-oriented items by Coal India Limited (CIL), both capital and revenue, during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 is as under:

(figures in Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Capital	Revenue
1992-93	18,23	263.97
1994-94	21,47	282,82
1994-95	25,87	323,52

(c) and (d). Voids created in underground mines by extraction of coal are in some cases filled by sand stowing. No stowing material is brought by rail in any mine of CIL for the purpose of stowing. The amount spent on sand stowing in mines of CIL during the last three years has been as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1993-94	107,25
1994-95	117,66
1995-96	123.86

[English]

## R.R.Bs. in Orissa

- 546. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) the details of the Regional Rural Banks functioning in Orissa at present, location-wise;
- (b) the main objectives of these banks and the achievements made by them during the last two years and in 1996, so far;

- (c) whether some of these banks are facing resource crunch, and
  - (d) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) There are nine Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) operating in the State of Orissa with their headquarters located at Pipli. Bolangir. Cuttack. Jeypore. Baripada. Bhawanipatna. Balasore. Berhampur and Dhenkanal.

(b) The main objectives of the RRBs are to take the banking services to the door steps of rural masses particularly in hitherto unbanked areas, to make available institutional credit to the weaker sections of the society to mobilise rural savings and channelise them for supporting productive activities in the rural areas, to create supplementary channel for flow of credit from the central money market to the rural areas through re-finance, to generate employment opportunities in rural areas and to bring down the cost of providing credit in rural areas.

The RRBs in Orissa have mobilised deposits of Rs. 604 88 crores (Provisional) as on 31st March. 1996 and their loans and advances outstanding as on that date stood at Rs. 390.08 crores (Provisional). While growth in deposits was 26.7% and 28.5% during 1994-95 and 1995-96 respectively, the growth in loans and advances was at 19.2% and 22.1% during the above two years.

(c) and (d). National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that no indication of resources crunch has been brought to the knowledge of NABARD by the RRBs. However, five RRVs in Orissa which were taken up for comprehensive revamping have been provided with additional equity by Government of India and sponsor banks for cleansing of their balance sheets.

[Translation]

#### World Bank Loan for Rural Water Supply

- 547. SHRI N.J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the World Bank has provided any loans for water supply and environmental sanitation projects especially for the tribal and rural areas of Gujarat during the last three years:
- (b) if so, the details of the projects sanctioned and the amount expected to be allocated project-wise out of the funds received from the World Bank; and
- (c) the details of implementing agencies of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No. Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Does not arise

[English]

## Piparwar Opencast Coal Project

- 548. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Piparwar open cast Coal project of Central Coal Field Ltd. started in 1989 is proving costly project:
  - (b) if so, the reasons therefor:
- (c) the estimated budget allocation for the project:
  - (d) the total amount spent on the project, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Piparwar Opencast Coal Project was approved in September. 1989 with a capital investment of Rs. 542.43 crores for the production of 6.5 Million Tonnes coal per annum. In May. 1993, the cost was updated and the Project was sanctioned with an investment of Rs. 838.27 crores. The expenditure so far incurred on the Project till March. 1996 is Rs. 961.35 crores. Some more expenditure is expected or the completion of the Project. In 1995-96, the production was 6.85 Million Tonnes yielding a total profit of Rs. 62.74 crores or Rs. 91.53 per tonne of coal.

- (b) The Project cost has significantly increased due to :-
  - (i) Variation in foreign exchange rate:
  - (ii) The Project cost was estimated on the basis of constant prices whereas the actual cost includes inflationary effect:
  - (iii) Additional provision of housing, taxation and capitalisation of revenue expenditure:
  - (iv) Delay in implementation of the project due to delay in getting physical possession of land.
- (c) and (d). The Budget allocation for 1996-97 for this Project is Rs. 38.60 crores and Rs. 961.35 crores has been the expenditure incurred on the Project till 31st March. 1996.

[Translation]

### Subsidy on Sericulture

- 549. SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have made a request to increase subsidy on sericulture;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
  - (c) the action taken by the Government thereon?