

II. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Group - I : Mineral Based Industry : (1) Cottage Pottery Industry (2) Lime Stone, Lime Shell and Lime products Industry (3) Stone Cutting, Crushing, Carving and Engraving for Temples and Buildings (4) Utility articles made out of stone (5) Slate and Slate Pencil making (6) Manufacture of plaster of paris (7) Utensil washing powder (8) Fuel Briqueting (9) Jewellery out of Gold, Silver, Stone, Shell and synthetic materials (10) Manufacture of Gulal, Rangoli (11) Manufacture of Bangles (12) Manufacture of Paints, Pigments, Varnishes and Distemper (13) Manufacture of Glass Toys (14) Glass Decoration-cutting, designing and polishing (15) Gem cutting.

Group-II : Forest Based Industry : (16) Handmade Paper (17) Manufacture of Katha (18) Manufacture of Gums and Resins (19) Manufacture of Shellac (20) Cottage Match Industry, Manufacture of Fire works and Agarbatis (21) Bamboo and Cane work (22) Manufacture of Paper Cups, Plates, Bags and other paper containers (23) Manufacture of Exercise Book Binding, Envelop making, Register making including all other stationery items made out of paper (24) Khus tattis and Broom making (25) Collection, Processing and Packing of forest products (26) Photo Framing (27) Manufacture of Jute products (under Fibre Industry).

Group-III : Agro Based and Food Industry: (28) Processing, Packing and Marketing of Cereals, Pulses, Spices, Condiments, Msala etc. (29) Noodles making (30) Power Atta Chakki (31) Daliya making (32) Mini Rice Shelling unit (33) Palmgur making and other palm products industry (34) Manufacture of Cane Gur and Khandsari (35) Indian Sweets making (36) Raswanti-Sugarcane Juice Catering unit (37) Beekeeping (38) Fruits and Vegetable Processing, Preservation and canning including pickles (39) Ghani Oil Industry (40) Menthol Oil (41) Fibre other than Coir (42) Collection of forest plants and fruits for medicinal purpose (43) Processing of Maize and Ragi (44) Pith work, manufacturer of pith mats and garlands etc. (45) Cashew processing (46) Leaf cup making (47) Milk Products making unit (48) Cattle feed, Poultry feed making.

Group-IV : Polymer and Chemical Based Industry: (49) Flaying, curing and tanning of hides and skins and ancillary industries connected with the same and cottage leather industry (50) Cottage Soap Industry (51) Manufacture of Rubber goods (dipped latex products) (52) Products out of Rixin PVC etc. (53) Horn and Bone including Ivory products (54) Candle, camphor and sealing wax making (55) Manufacture of packing items of plastics (56) Manufacture of shampoos (60) Manufacture Hair Oil (61) Detergents and washing power making (non-toxic).

Group-V : Engineering and Non Conventional Energy : (62) Carpentry (63) Blacksmithy (64) Manufacture of Household aluminium utensils (65) Manufacture and use of manure and methane (Gobar) Gas from cow dung and other waste products (such as flesh of dead animals, night soils etc.) (66) Manufacture of paper pins, clips, safety pins, stove pins, etc. (67) Manufacture of decorative bulbs, bottles, glass etc. (68) Umbrella assembling (69) Solar and wind

energy implements (70) Manufacture of Handmade utensil out of Brass (71) Manufacture of handmade utensil out of copper (72) Manufacture of handmade utensil out of Bell metal (73) Other articles made out of Brass, Copper and Bell metal (74) Production of Radios (75) Production of cassette recorder whether or not fitted with Radio (76) Production of cassette recorder whether or not fitted with Radio (77) Production of voltage stabilizer (78) Manufacture of electronic clocks and alarm time pieces (79) Carved wood and artistic furniture making (80) Tin smithy (81) Motor winding (82) Wire net making (83) Iron grill making (84) Manufacture of Rural transport vehicles such as hand carts, bullock carts, small boats, assembly of bicycle, cycle rickshaw, motorised carts etc. (85) Manufacture of musical instruments.

Group-VI : Textile Industry (Excluding Khadi): (86) Polyvastra which means any cloth woven on handloom in India from yarn handspun in India from a mixture of man made fibre with either cotton, silk or wool or with any two or all of them or from a mixture of man made fibre yarn handspun in India with either cotton, silk or woollen yarn handspun in India or with any two or all of such yarn (87) Manufacture of Lok Vastra cloth (88) Hosiery (89) Tailoring and Preparation of Readymade Garments (90) Batick works (91) Toys and Doll making (92) Thread Balls and Woollen Baling, Lacchi making (93) Embroidery (94) Manufacture of surgical bandages (95) Stove wicks.

Group -VII : Service Industry : (96) Laundry (97) Barber (98) Plumbing (99) Servicing of Electronics wiring and electronics domestic appliances and equip-ments (100) Repairs diesel engines, pump sets etc. (101) Tyre vulcanising unit (102) Agriculture servicing for sprayers, insecticide, pump sets etc. (103) Hiring of sound system like loud speaker, amplifier, milk etc. (104) Battery charging (105) Art Board painting (106) Cycle repair shops (107) Masonry, (108) Band troupe (109) Motorised local boat (Fibre glass) for Goa only. (110) Motor cycle to Fly as taxi (for Goa only) (111) Musical instruments (for Goa only) (112) Vermi Culture and Waste Disposal.

[English]

C.D. Ratio of Commercial Banks in Rajasthan

1743. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C.D. Ratio of the Commercial Banks operating in Rajasthan is as per the norms of Government of India and Reserve Bank of India:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Task Force to ascertain the reasons for low C.D. Ratio and to suggest measures for improvement in the C.D. Ratio was constituted by the RBI for Rajasthan;

(d) if so, whether the Commercial Banks operating in the State followed the recommendation of the Task Force and if not, the action taken by the Governments and RBI against the defaulting Banks;

(e) whether the Government of Rajasthan has requested the Union Government and RBI to impress upon the banks to increase the investment in the State so that C.D. Ratio of the State could be improved as per norms; and

(f) if so, the action taken by RBI and the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ) : (a) and (b) The credit deposit ratio of commercial banks in Rajasthan is 44.2 per cent as on the last Friday of March, 1997 as against the all India average of 57.3 per cent. Reserve Bank of India have advised commercial banks that they should achieve a credit deposit ratio of 60 per cent in respect of their rural and semi-urban branches separately on an all India basis. Banks have also been advised that while it is not necessary that this ratio should be achieved separately branchwise, district-wise or region-wise, the banks should nevertheless ensure that wide disparity in the ratios between different States/ Regions is avoided in order to minimise imbalances in credit deployment. However, the credit deposit ratio in particular State or Region depends upon the credit absorption capacity of the State/ Region which in turn is determined and influenced by factors such as development of infrastructural facilities like irrigation power, rail, road transport, basic and technical education, entrepreneurship and availability of required inputs and marketing outlets for agricultural and industrial production.

(c) to (f) The Task Force on Credit Deposit Ratio for Rajasthan was constituted by Reserve Bank of India in 1993. The Government of Rajasthan had also taken up the matter with the Union Government in March 1996 regarding low credit deposit ratio in Rajasthan. The bank has since reported that the recommendations of the Task Force constituted by Reserve Bank of India are being followed up for implementation by commercial banks operating in Rajasthan and the progress thereof is discussed in the meeting of SLBC/ Steering Committee from time to time.

Detection of F.D. Account in Allahabad Bank

1744. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 2186 dated December 6, 1996 regarding detection of F.D. account in rural branch of Allahabad Bank and state:

(a) whether the CBI has since completed its investigation into opening of accounts without observing the necessary formalities;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken in the matter;

(c) the number of bank officials found guilty and punished for opening the bank accounts without observing the necessary formalities in private and public sector banks; and

(d) the number of accounts in private sector banks still in operation even after the demise of the account holders giving the full details thereof of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, 1997

1745. SHRI N. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY :

SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY :

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the international Narcotics Control Strategy Report, 1997 indicated India for having failed to prosecute major narcotics offenders;

(b) whether the Report also indicated that India has become a major centre for international narcotics trafficking;

(c) if so, the main points mentioned in the Report;

(d) whether the Government have examined the Report;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ) : (a) U.S. State Department's Annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report for 1996 has lauded India's efforts against drug trafficking. It has, however, also drawn the attention of the Government of India to the fact that it has achieved limited success in prosecuting major narcotics offenders.

(b) to (e) Government of India's comments on the International Narcotics Control strategy Report for the year 1996 are given in the Statement attached.

(f) Government of India is fully aware of the problem of narcotics trafficking and have taken several steps in this regard which include re-activation of enforcement agencies throughout the country, training of the officers, holding of regular Coordination Meeting, developing of bilateral agreement with several countries and holding of talks with Pakistan and Myanmar.

Statement

Government of India's Comments on International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, 1996

The U.S. Government's State Department issued its annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report for 1996 on 28th February, 1997. The U.S. President has certified India to be fully cooperating with the U.S. in its anti-narcotics efforts. The Report is a requirement of U.S. Congress outlining the international narcotics control strategy of the U.S. Administration and satisfies the mandatory certification requirement of 32 identified major drug producing and transit countries.