

## I. (i) Short term loans to farmers

(A) Upto Rs. 5000/-	11.5%
(B) Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 10,000/-	12.5%
(C) Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 25,000/-	Not exceeding 14%
(D) Above Rs. 25,000/-	Not exceeding 16.5%

## (ii) Short Term (Working Capital) Credit to Small Industries

(a) upto limits of Rs. 2 lakhs	Not exceeding 14.00%
(b) over Rs. 2 lakhs and upto Rs. 25 lakhs	Not exceeding 16.50%
(c) Above Rs. 25 lakhs	Not exceeding 18.00%

## II. Term loan

## (i) Term loan to Agriculture

(A) Minor Irrigation & Land Development	10.0%
(B) Other purposes	.
(i) Small farmers	10.0%
(ii) Other farmers	12.5%

## (ii) Term Loan to Small Industry

## (a) Composite Loans

(i) Backward Areas	10.0%
(ii) Other Areas	12.5%

## (b) Other SSI term loans

(i) Backward Areas	12.50%
(ii) Other Areas	13.50%

Advances to medium and large scale industries are charged interest at 15% per annum on Term loans and at a rate ranging between 16.50% and 18.00% on Working Capital Credit limits.

## Outstandings from Nigeria of Indian Banks Operating Abroad

\*506. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention is invited to the 'Economic Times' dated 22-d February, 1984 that the Indian

banks operating abroad are tackling the problem of the outstanding debts from Nigeria and this is the biggest debt problem which our country has faced so far;

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

(c) action being taken by the Government to assist the banks in recovering the debts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
JANARDHANA TCOJARY) : (a) to (c)

The Government has seen the press report. The exposure of Indian Banks in Nigeria are mostly by way of short-term trade debts covering export bills drawn on Nigeria and financed by their domestic as well as overseas branches, particularly London. The nature of the problem faced by creditor banks of Nigeria—Indian as well as other foreign banks—is one of externalisation i.e. remittance of proceeds of export bills most of which are paid in local currency but are awaiting allotment of foreign exchange by the Central Bank of Nigeria before effecting necessary remittances to the financing foreign banks. The Government of Nigeria is understood to be making efforts to seek the cooperation of foreign creditor banks as well as assistance of International Monetary Fund to mitigate its payment problem.

#### Tourist Importance of Kerala

\*507. SHRI A. NEELAOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of

**TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the tourist importance of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Central Government to promote tourism in the State; and

(c) the details of the steps, proposed to be taken in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The Department of Tourism in consultation with the State Government has identified 23 centres in two Travel Circuits in the State of Kerala for phased development of tourist facilities with the combined resources of the Centre, State and the private sectors. The Department in the past has provided assistance for the following schemes :

Place	Project/Scheme	Amount	
		Rs.	P.
1. Thekkady	1. Rest House (improvement)	2,44,608.00	
	2. Sloping Jetty	48,000.00	
	3. Expansion of Aranya Nivas Hotel	2,31,000.00	
2. Cochin	1. Golf Course on Solaghati Island	15,000.00	
	2. Launches for cruises on backwaters	2,31,953.00	
3. Trivandrum	1. Expansion of Moscot Hotel	2,03,253.00	
	2. Youth Hostel	6,11,965.00	
4. Charuthurthy	Rest House (Spill over)	68,000.00	
5. Kovalam	1. Development of Kovalam Beach Resort (Yoga-cum-massage Centre)	11,30,000.00	
	2. Beach Service Centre	2,00,000.00	
6. Periyar Lake	Launches for cruising on lake for viewing Wild Life	3,14,983.00	
<i>India Tourism Development Corporation</i>			
1. Kovalam	1. Kovalam Beach Resort	2,13,00,000.00	
	2. Land for cottages	10,00,000.00	
	3. Transport Units	5,28,000.00	