

borrowers of banks and financial institutions these guidelines, *inter-alia*, provide for submission by banks and financial institutions to RBI the details of borrowal accounts which have been classified as Doubtful, loss and Suit-filed with outstanding (both funded and non-funded) aggregating to Rs. 1 crore and above, and circulation by RBI to banks and financial institutions of this information which they may make use of while considering on merits the requests for new additional credit limits by existing and new constituents. Based on the information so collected, RBI has published the list of borrowal accounts against which banks have filed suits for recovery of funds (as on March 31, 1994) in a booklet form. A copy of the booklet will be placed in the Parliament House library.

Export of Agriculture Products under GATT Agreement

2701. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has carried out a study on implications of Uruguay Round on Indian agriculture and agricultural exports;

(b) if so, the outcome of the study; and

(c) the steps taken for securing optimum advantage of the Uruguay negotiations and the resultant agreement for Indian agriculture and agricultural exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India occasional Papers, September 1994 issue (Vol. 15 No. 3) carried a study on "Implication of the Uruguay Round for Indian Agriculture" authored by one of the Bank's staff members. The views expressed in the study are that of the author and do not reflect those of the Reserve Bank.

The study finds that in India there would not be any strain on the existing government measures relating to domestic food aid and agricultural input subsidies because of the Uruguay Round Agreement. While the issues related to domestic food aid remains outside the purview of the GATT, subsidies to Indian agriculture both products-specific and non-product specific are below the levels permitted by the Uruguay Round Agreement. Further, this agreement would not curtail many of the customary rights of the Indian farmers. On the external front, the study argues that if the Uruguay Round Agreement is implemented India would get better prices for many of her agro-exports (e.g. price of rice may rise by 5-21 per cent, tea by 3 per cent, sugar by 13-29 per cent) and there will be less uncertainty about the prices and quantity of demand for Indian agro-exports. Further, there is no provision in the agreement which might result in large inflow of imported agricultural products into the Indian market.

The main aim of the Uruguay Round of GATT agreement is to develop a multilateral, rule-based and freer environment for international trade. This is in line with the present policy of the Government of India of creating a freer and competitive economic environment.

It has been decided to undertake studies on market

access opportunities created by the Uruguay Round of GATT Agreement with the objective of identifying India's export prospects.

Production of Silk

2702. DR. P.R. GANGWAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of silk in Uttar Pradesh has increased.

(b) if so, the areas in which production of silk has increased; and

(c) the scheme formulated by the Government to increase the production of silk in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Till 1993-94 the figure for production of silk in Uttar Pradesh stood at around 20 M. Tonnes. However in the current year a slight increase is anticipated. In order to supplement the efforts of the Government of UP for increasing silk production in the state, the Central Silk Board (CSB) has taken up implementation of a World Bank/Swiss Development Cooperation assisted National Sericulture Project in Dehradun and Saharanpur districts of the State. Besides, the CSB has also taken up implementation of Poorvanchal Sericulture Development Project in collaboration with the State Government in Varanasi & Ghazipur districts of the State. In the districts of Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Unnao and Lakhimpur Kheri a Mahila Resham Project is being implemented 90% of the outlay of this Project is funded by the Department of Women and Child Welfare, Government of India. In addition, the CSB has established a network of units in the State for extending necessary R&D extension, training & infrastructural support for the development of sericulture sector.

Loan to Unemployed Youths

2703. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The total amount deposited in nationalised bank in Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years and the bank-wise details of loans granted to small/medium industrialists and unemployed youths by these banks for various projects;

(b) whether these banks have formulated several schemes for women and youth entrepreneurs during the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a large number of schemes of Khadi Gramodyog have been pending for the last eight months with these banks;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken for granting sanction to these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):