

2. Reduction of NPAs through compromise/write-offs, through negotiated settlements to ensure maximum recovery at minimum expense.

3. Two banks have been permitted to set up settlement Advisory Committees headed by a retired Judge of High Court to scrutinise compromise proposals and make objective recommendations.

4. Setting up of Recovery Cells at Head Quarter and fixing of branchwise targets for reduction in NPAs. Performance of branches in recovery to be monitored by Head Quarter on monthly basis and Board of Directors kept informed of the progress on quarterly basis. RBI also monitors reduction of NPAs.

5. Setting up of Recovery Tribunals at Calcutta, Delhi, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Chennai, Guwahati and Patna and an Appellate Tribunal in Mumbai.

6. Compilation and circulation of list of defaulters suit filed accounts.

7. Review of top 300 NPAs of public sector banks with special reference to the system prevailing in the banks to fix staff accountability.

Statement

Bad debts written off by the Public Sector Banks during the last two years

Sr. No.	Name of the Bank	(Amount in crores)	
		1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4
A. State Bank Group			
1.	State Bank of India	363.72	398.69
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	39.25	24.98
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	27.89	15.85
4.	State Bank of Indore	32.93	6.04
5.	State Bank of Mysore	50.61	5.72
6.	State Bank of Patiala	19.74	4.93
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	18.95	4.02
8.	State Bank of Travandore	4.17	28.96
B. Nationalised Banks			
9.	Allahabad Bank	55.73	6.71
10.	Andhra Bank	38.78	1.95
11.	Bank of Baroda	270.27	46.42
12.	Bank of India	260.38	307.08

1	2	3	4
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	81.12	56.52
14.	Canara Bank	200.00	169.49
15.	Central Bank of India	144.12	138.44
16.	Corporation Bank	18.64	19.13
17.	Dena Bank	27.34	51.92
18.	Indian Bank	42.51	115.94
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	5.94	75.01
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2.13	0.82
21.	Punjab National Bank	220.77	53.14
22.	Punjab & Sind Bank	1.70	2.86
23.	Syndicate Bank	24.84	8.03
24.	Union Bank of India	27.86	38.81
25.	UCO Bank	165.07	110.98
26.	United Bank of India	119.00	36.51
27.	Vijaya Bank	4.19	13.26
		2267.65	1742.21

Pending Excise Duty

641. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL:

LT. GEN. (RETD.) PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of central Excise cases pending with different authorities, till date, with amount involved therein;

(b) since when these cases are pending; and

(c) the reasons for not finalising the said cases and the steps taken for expeditious finalisation thereof?

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

US Investment in Infrastructure Sector

642. SHRI SUBRAMANYAM NELAVALA:

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR:

SHRI PRAKASH VISHWANATH PRANJPE:

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA:

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the advice of the Prime Minister an Indian Delegation visited USA to urge the US investors to invest in the crucial infrastructure sectors in India;

(b) if so, the composition of the delegation and the details of the project proposals for sponsorship by the delegation;

(c) the extent to which the delegation met with a success;

(d) whether any business team has also visited India from USA to study the investment;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the final agreement in this regard are likely to be reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ): (a) to (f) A joint Government/Business delegation led by the Cabinet Secretary visited USA in June, 1997 to apprise US investors of the latest initiatives taken by the Govt. of India to liberalise the infrastructure sectors with a view to making them more investor friendly, with special emphasis on roads and ports; petroleum and natural gas and coal. The details of the official members of the delegation is indicated below:

1. Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, Cabinet Secretary.
2. Shri N.P. Bagchee, Secretary, Ministry of Coal.
3. Shri Yogendra Narain, Secretary, Ministry of Surface Transport.
4. Dr. Shankar N. Acharya, Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance.
5. Shri Shyam Ghosh, Secretary, Department of Electronics (Only at San Jose).
6. Shri Pradeep Baijal, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Power.
7. Dr. Avinash Chandra, Director General, Hydro Carbons, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.
8. Shri Dharendra Singh, Joint Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat.

The delegation was successful in being able to meet and interact with the various types of interest groups likely to influence decisions to invest in infrastructure in future. The flow of investment will take place over an extended period in line with the progress in putting in place new investment arrangements. However, such interactions serve to reinforce interest. Information on the latest measures taken by Government to open up infrastructure sectors was disseminated. The doubts raised by the US investors were clarified and information of general nature regarding the Indian economy, as well as individual sectors and specific projects was also supplied. Business teams from USA visit India as a matter of routine on the invitation of Indian Industry.

Investment in CRB

643. SHRI SANAT MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the exact amount invested by various Co-op. Banks, Scheduled Banks and Financial Institutions in CRB;

(b) the number out of these investments were approved by respective regulatory authorities, such as RBI, Registrar of Co-op. Societies etc;

(c) whether any irregularities by NBFCs, etc. have come to the notice of the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government against the concerned authorities of Non-banking Finance Companies for these alleged irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ): (a) According to Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the exposure to CRB Capital Markets Ltd. of various institutions worked out to around Rs. 152 crores, out of which the exposure of co-operative banks is about Rs. 50 crores as on 31st March, 1997. These are the figures according to information available so far and they are purely provisional and subject to further confirmation.

(b) The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) As and when inspections of Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are conducted by RBI, any irregularities noticed during the scrutiny are followed up for necessary corrective/penal action against delinquent companies. In terms of the recent amendment to RBI Act, powers have been conferred on RBI to file an application for winding up of an NBFC under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, if it is, inter-alia, unable to pay its debts. Under the said Act, the Company Law Board has also been empowered to adjudicate and pass orders in case of non-repayment/non-payment of deposits/interest by NBFCs.

[Translation]

Export/Import by Industrial Units

644. SHRI PAWAN DIWAN:

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of trade transacted by export oriented industrial units in the country out of the total export-import trade during 1996-97;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by these units during 1996-97;

(c) whether these units have been getting any economic concessions from the Government by virtue of their being export oriented units; and