

1	2
23. Tripura	56
24. Uttar Pradesh	280
25. West Bengal	63
Total States	1905

(Rs. in lakhs)

B. Union Territories	Science & Technology
1. A & N Islands	24.00
2. Chandigarh	15.00
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.10
4. Daman & Diu	Included under Goa
5. Delhi	17.00
6. Lakshadweep	2.24
7. Pondicherry	3.00
Total (Union Territories)	63.34
Total (States & Union Territories)	1968.34

### Balance of Payment Deficit

464. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's deficit on the current account of the balance of payment (BOP) in 1985-86 was around twice that of 1984-85 not only in absolute terms, but also as a percentage of both gross domestic product (GDP) and foreign currency assets;

(b) if so, the reasons for such an adverse trend in the balance of payments; and

(c) the measures being taken to meet this situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The adverse trend in the current account arose mainly on account of a sharp increase in trade deficit in 1985-86 and a decline in the net invisibles primarily due to fall in private transfer receipts.

(c) A number of corrective measures have been undertaken to boost the growth of exports and curb the increase in imports. A wide range of export enhancing initiatives have been launched. As a result, the provisional figure of exports in 1986-87 shows a marked increase of 20.4 per cent. On the import side, the focus has been on measures to encourage

indigenous production of key bulk items such as sugar, fertilizers, etc.

[*Translation*]

#### **Delay In Rewards to Informers**

465. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases brought to the notice of the Government in which reward has not been given to the informers of black money and the State-wise details and position thereof during 1986-87;

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure that reward is given to those informers early; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reward is paid to an informer, as and when it becomes due to him. Finalisation of reward depends on various stages of processing, secret enquiries, investigations, assessments, appeals and levy and collection of taxes in a case. Cases of non-payment of reward brought to the Government's notice are generally those where either no reward is admissible or it has not become due. It is not possible to collect, compile and furnish information regarding all such cases within a reasonable time as matters relating to informer's information, reward-entitlement and connected proceedings are handled by officers spread all over the country. The efforts and time required for collection and compilation of the information may not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved by the collection of the information.

(b) As and when a case of non-payment of reward is brought to the Government's notice, the matter is looked into carefully followed up by suitable action, wherever found necessary.

(c) *Does not arise.*

[*English*]

#### **Guidance to Rural Banks to promote Commercial Agriculture**

466. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines sent to rural banks to promote commercial Agriculture;

(b) the role played by rural banking system to implement those guidelines;

(c) the new schemes proposed to be implemented by rural banks for the promotion of commercial agriculture; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued comprehensive guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks in respect of advances to priority sector which also includes advances to agriculture. In terms of these guidelines, loans are given for agriculture and allied activities at concessional rates of interest. Reserve Bank of India has advised the banks to meet credit requirements of the farmers for increasing agricultural production by providing timely and adequate assistance. The banks had been advised that their direct advances to agriculture which include activities allied to agriculture, should reach at least 16% of their total outstanding credit by March, 1987. As against the stipulated target, agricultural advances of the 28 public sector banks reached the level of 16.2% by March, 1987. The outstanding advances of public sector banks for direct and indirect agricultural purposes was Rs. 10,431 crores as at the end of March, 1987. Medium and long term loans for development of traditional plantations like tea, coffee and rubber, spices, etc. are included under priority sector advances and such loans also attract the prescribed concessional rates of interest. Short term loans for traditional plantations are, however, not eligible to be treated as