

(Rs in crores)

Name of Bank	Sub standard	Doubtful	Loss	NPA
Allahabad Bank	392.00*	799.00	64.00	1255.00
Andhra Bank	78.70	198.02	55.48	332.20
Bank of Baroda	798.31	1739.98	301.79	2840.08
Bank of India	410.00	1968.00	56.00	2434.00
Bank of Maharashtra	102.55	527.70	63.93	694.26
Canara Bank	460.32	966.71	106.44	1533.47
Central Bank of India	289.00	1242.00	34.00	2036.00
Corporation Bank	43.63	164.30	43.90	251.83
Dena Bank	154.00	303.00	51.00	508.00
Indian Bank	1110.00	1872.90	158.00	3140.90
IOB	183.00	1364.00	276.00	1823.00
OBC	121.35	147.70	2.20	271.25
PNB	570.00	1281.00	25.00	2518.00
P & S Bank	126.87	468.80	129.62	725.29
Syndicate Bank	154.02	776.81	380.92	1311.75
Union Bank	398.86	470.71	31.08	900.63
United Bank of India	301.00	956.00	246.00	1503.00
UCO Bank	455.00	1047.00	338.00	1840.00
Vijaya Bank	172.18	344.70	28.50	545.38
TOTAL of Nationalised Bank	6320.79	16638.41	2391.84	26464.04
SBI Group	2978.38	8068.50	959.44	13119.90
GRAND TOTAL	9299.17	24706.91	4351.28	39583.94

National Blood Transfusion Council

452. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the organisational set up and functions attached to the "National Blood Transfusion Council"; and

(b) the hospital-wise details regarding demand and supply of blood of various groups made by the Council since its inception till 30th September, 1996?

IHE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) The National Blood Transfusion Council has been set.

up and registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 23-5-96. Details of the organisational set up and objects and functions of the Council according to the Memorandum of Association of the Council, are given at Statement II and Statement III respectively.

(b) No such information has been collected during the period. However the requirement of blood as per WHO norm of 7 units of blood per hospital bed per year is about 42.00 lakhs units. As against this, the availability is about 27.56 lakh units approximately during 1995-96 as per attached Statement-I.

Statement-I

*Stat wise Break-up of volume of Blood
e Collected Year-1995-96*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Blood Units collected
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79800
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	816
3.	Assam	115866
4.	Bihar	
5.	Goa	17690
6.	Gujarat	288965
7.	Haryana	32130
8.	Himachal Pradesh	349905
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	28917
10.	Karnataka	75090
11.	Kerala	289622
12.	Madhya Pradesh	100155
13.	Maharashtra	592288
14.	Manipur	702853
15.	Meghalaya	952
16.	Mizoram	11702
17.	Nagaland	5103
18.	Orissa	130363
19.	Punjab	65320
20.	Rajasthan	168330
21.	Sikkim	1020
22.	Tamil Nadu	64435
23.	Tripura	310459
24.	Uttar Pradesh	103500
25.	West Bengal	285830
26.	A & N Islands	2721
27.	Chandigarh	43414
28.	D & N Haveli	435822
29.	Daman & Diu	545
30.	Demi	412526
31.	Lakshadweep	340
32.	Pondicherry	422256
TOTAL:		2756140

KEMARKS: The figures are estimated from information received from the States towards their demand for HIV test kits required for the screening of blood. From the estimates 10% deduction has been made towards quality control.

Statement II

Organisational set up of National Blood Transfusion Council

National Blood Transfusion Council consists of:—

1. The President of the national Council
2. All other members of the Governing Body

Addl. Secretary and Project Director, national AIDS Control Organisation, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare shall be the President.

Total strength of the Governing Body will be 14.

Constitution of the first Governing Body of the national Blood Transfusion Council is attached.

The following shall be the authorities of the National Council:

1. Governing Body
2. Executive Committee
3. Such other bodies as may be prescribed by the Governing Body.

Governing Body of
National Blood
Transfusion Council

1. Addl. Secretary A President
Project
Director, National AIDS
Control Organisation,
Ministry of Health & FW
Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
2. Joint Secretary & Member
Financial Adviser
Ministry of Health &
FW (Representative of
Ministry of Finance).
3. Addl. Director General Member
of Health Service
(Representative of Dte.
General of Health
Services)
4. Secretary General Member
Indian Red Cross

	Society, Red Cross Road, New Delhi (Representative of Indian Red Cross Society)		Bank 1003, Shukrawar Peth, Pune (Representative of NGOs)	
5.	Commanding Officer, Armed Forces Transfusion Centre, Delhi Cantt. (Representative of Director General Armed Forces Medical Services)	Member	11. Associate Prof. and Incharge, Blood Bank, AIIMS New Delhi	Member
6.	Consultant Transfusion Medicine, Post-graduate Medical Instt. House No. 1, Sec. 10-A, Chandigarh, (Representative of Indian Medical Association).	Member	12. Incharge, Deptt. of Blood Transfusion Tata Memorial Hospital Parcl, Bombay .	Member
7.	Asstt. Drugs Controller (India), (Representative of Drugs Controller General (India))	Member	13. Director, Bharuka Research Centre, Haematology and Blood Bank, 63, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Road Calcutta.	Member
8.	Medical Superintendent, All India M Instt. of Medical Sciences, New Delhi (Representative of Medical Council of India).	Member	14. Addl. Project Director (Tech.) National AIDS Control Organisation and holding additional charge of Director, National Blood Transfusion Council.	Member- Secretary
9.	President, Indian Association of Blood Banks, 11/6-B, Shanti Chambers, Pusa Road, new Delhi. (Representative of Private Blood Banks including Indian Association of Blood Banks Association).	Member		
10.	Secretary General Indian Society of Blood Transfusion and Immunohaematology, C/o Jankalyan Blood	Member		

Statement-III

National Blood Transfusion Council

Objects

1. Organising donor recruitment, motivation and education programmes to generate voluntary non-remunerated blood donors.

2. Ensuring appropriate use of blood by avoiding whole blood transfusion, usage of substitute products, using components from whole blood, apheresis, autologous transfusion etc.

3. Ensuring standardisation in collection, processing and storage of blood and blood products.

4. Providing infrastructure to blood centres in a phased manner equipping them to make blood components — their safe storage, testing and inventory maintenance.

5. Training of technicians, drag inspectors, donor motivators, medical officers, in relation to all operations of the blood centres.

6. Establishing institutions for research and development in the field of transfusion services.

7. Developing guidelines for the information of State level Nodal Blood Centres and District level Nodal Blood Centres.

8. Development of National guidelines' standards for blood centre operations to be adopted by all Nodal Blood Centres, while preparing their own standard operating procedures.

9. Development of general guidelines and standards for the manufacture of equipment and consumables used in blood centres.

10. Setting up fractionation units for plasma derivatives to indigenously meet the demand for blood-products.

11. Development of the policies for levying service charges for blood and blood products.

12. Development of a Management Information System for the networking of the transfusion services in India.

13. Providing technical, financial and managerial assistance to State Blood Transfusion Councils as needed in implementing the national blood programme.

14. To finance for research and studies and to offer prizes and grant of scholarships, including travelling fellowships, for furtherance of the objects of the National Council.

15. Initiating steps for starting special post-graduate courses- in Transfusion medicine in various Medical Colleges and institutions in the country.

16. Exchange of information and expertise with other institutions, associations, societies and international organisations engaged and interested in the object similar to those of the National Council.

17. To prepare, print, publish and exhibit any papers, posters, pamphlets, periodicals and books for furtherance of the objects of the National Council and to contribute to such literature.

18. To issue appeals and make applications for money and funds in furtherance of the objects of the National Councils and to accept for the aforesaid purpose gifts; donations, contributions, grants financial assistance and subscriptions of cash and securities of and properly whether movable or immovable from individuals or organisations.

19. To acquire and hold, whether temporarily or permanently, any movable or immovable property necessary or convenient for furtherance of the objects of the National Council.

20. To sell, lease, mortgage and exchange and otherwise transfer any of the properties movable or immovable of National Council.

21. To purchase, construct, maintain and alter any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purpose of the National Council.

22. To undertake and accept the management of any endowment or trust fund having objects similar to the objects of the Council.

23. To create administrative, technical and ministerial and other posts under the Society and to make appointments thereto in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Society.

24. To establish a provident fund and/or pension fund for the benefit of the National Council's employees and for their family members.

25. To raise financial resources, with or without security or on security mortgage, charge, hypothecation or pledging of all or any of movable or immovable properties belonging to the National Council or in any other manner.

26. To invest funds or money entrusted to the National Council in such securities and in such manner as may, from time to

time, be determined by the Governing body.

27. To do all such other lawful things as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of the objects of the National Council.

Statement of former French Prime Minister regarding Curtailing Expenditure

453. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJ-ARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement of the former French Prime Minister who came to attend World Economic Forum Summit in Delhi in the last week of October, 1996, to the effect that Government of India will have to bring down its expenditure if it is serious about stepping up the growth rate to 7% and beyond;

(b) whether Government have taken/proposed to take measures to cut down expenditure; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Keeping the Government expenditure under control is a continuous process and measures in this regard are taken from time to time. These include: careful scrutiny of relevance of on-going plan and non-plan schemes, strict adherence to prescribed budgetary ceilings, monthly monitoring of revenue and expenditure cash flow to ensure their close convergence, enhancing payment of dividend on equity by profit making public sector enterprises and joint venture companies, control over wasteful and ostentatious expenditure, etc.

Non-Banking Financial Institutions

454. SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of those non-banking financial institutions to which the

Reserve Bank of India has issued licenses for running their business;

(b) whether some of the institutions are not complying with the instructions issued by RBI;

(c) if so, the details thereof; together with the action taken against them;

(d) whether Government are aware of the fact that some of such institutions have cheated people in Madhya Pradesh and other State as well;

(e) if so, State-wise details thereof;

(f) whether Government propose to impose any ban on these institutions; and

(g) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) There is no system of RBI issuing licences to NBFCs, to operate in any State.

(b) and (c) Both registered and unregistered categories of NBFCs are required to comply with RBI's Directions of 1977. RBI during its on-site inspections of the companies, verifies the compliance and the violations, if any, are pointed out and followed up to ensure compliance. Such compliance is also verified when complaints are received either from depositors affected or through consumer from or any other source. In the case of serious breach of regulations, RBI also places a prohibitory order on the institution from accepting further deposits.

(d) and (e) RBI have reported that they have no information on duping the depositors on a large scale by companies in Madhya Pradesh. However, whenever serious violations of RBI Directions were noticed, prohibitory orders were placed on some of the companies in several States.

(f) and (g) Action has been initiated to amend the RBI Act or prohibit deposit taking activities by unincorporated bodies.