

In addition Mortgage Loans of Rs. 636 lakhs were also advanced out of which loans to Co-operative Societies amounted to Rs. 89 lakhs. Policy Loans were also advanced to the extent of Rs. 33,07.18 lakhs including loans on policies under the non-forfeiture clause. A proportion of these advances would have gone for the benefit of small farmers, rickshaw pullers, taxi-drivers and small and big industries.

(b) No information regarding amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks to the rickshaw-pullers, taxi-drivers, teachers and small farmers (having less than five acres of land) is available. However, the details of the number of accounts and amount financed by the nationalised banks in respect of farmers (big as well as small) and taxi-drivers, scooter drivers and rickshaw wallas together as on the last Friday of June 1969 and January 1970 are shown below :

As on the last Friday of				
June 1969			January 1970	
	No. of Accounts	Balance outstanding Rs. Crores	No. of Accounts	Balance outstanding Rs. Crores
1. Direct Finance to farmers	134,849	26.96	275,326	65.61
2. Taxi, Scooter and others	2,147	4.47	4,869	10.39

Figures subsequent to January 1970 are not available.

(c) The LIC have no specific schemes to cater exclusively to these categories of people.

The nationalised banks have formulated schemes for the stimulation of bank lending to hitherto neglected sectors of the economy including agriculture, small transport operators, the self-employed etc. While no schemes have been evolved for the specific purpose of giving loans to teachers as such, these banks are expected to regard any borrower who has a commercially viable and socially productive proposition as eligible for grant of credit. The agriculturists who obtain finance will be able to purchase agricultural inputs such as hybrid seeds, fertilisers and modern agricultural implements like tractors and sprayers. They can also obtain finance for pump sets, for land improvement and for setting up dairy farms and poultry farms. Loans are also provided by nationalised banks to small transport operators to own vehicles and to the self-employed for purchasing equipment and tools and for working capital needs.]

JAUNDICE AS A RESULT OF WATER POLLUTION

80. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA :
SHRI M. V. BHADRAM :
SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON:
SHRI S. G. SARDESAI :
SHRI LOKANATH MISRA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi has recently conducted a survey in South Delhi to find out the virus of jaundice as a result of supply of polluted water from Okhla ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to make arrangements for alternative sources of water supply to South Delhi so that there would be no need to draw supplies from Okhla;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when the arrangements will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) A team of doctors from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has recently conducted a survey in South Delhi to find out the effect of reported water pollution on the liver. This study was not aimed to isolate any virus either from the patient or from the reported polluted water.

(b) (i) The clinical examination of 1400 persons in Greater Kailash area revealed jaundice in 7 persons; and

(ii) The blood examination for serum transaminase revealed evidence of liver being affected in certain cases.

(c) to (e) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has proposed to stop pumping of water from the Okhla intake after making alternative arrangements to supply water to the areas that are presently served by Okhla Water Works. The immediate measures are to convey a supply of filtered water from Wazirabad Water Works to the clear water tank at the Okhla water treatment plant from where the supply will be pumped to the Kalkaji Reservoir for distribution. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi expect to stop drawing water from the Okhla point from 1 September, 1970.

I.M.F.'s SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS SCHEME

81. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in the implementation of the Special Drawing Rights Scheme by the I.M.F. and its likely impact on India's trade and payments position; and

(b) whether it is a fact that with the introduction of this scheme India is likely to lose its eminent position in the IMF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : a) It has been decided that Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) amounting to \$ 9.5 billion are to be created and allocated among members participating in the Scheme during a basic period of three years commencing 1st January 1970. This allocation for the first year was \$ 3.5 billion. Of this, \$ 3.414 billion was allocated to 104 participants on the basis of their respective quotas as of 31st

December 1969. The rate of allocation worked out to 16.8 per cent of the quota of each participant receiving allocation.

India is a participant in the Special Drawing Rights Scheme. On the basis of India's quota of \$750 million as of 31st December 1969, India has been allocated Special Drawing Rights of the equivalent of \$126 million. From 1st January 1970 this amount has been added to India's reserve assets. India is free to use this reserve asset for meeting balance of payments needs in accordance with the Rules of the Scheme.

(b) No, Sir. Separately from the scheme of the SDRs, the IMF has done the quinquennial review of quotas, according to which, from the end of 1970, India will rank the eighth amongst the largest quota holders of the IMF, as against her present fifth position.

IMPORT OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

82. DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some chemical products for which production capacity is available in the country itself are being imported at present; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :

(a) No. In so far as the chemical products with which the Ministry of petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals is concerned, imports are allowed only to the extent that indigenous capacity is unable to meet the demand.

(b) Does not arise.

WATER POLLUTION IN DELHI

83. DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of water pollution incidents in Delhi and New Delhi during the last one year; and

(b) the reasons for each incident as also the various areas affected thereby?