

amount of outstanding advances of the 14 nationalised banks under the heads, "Small-scale industry", "Road transport operators" and "Retail trade & small business" as at the end of June, 1969 and end of May, 1970, the latest date for which these figures are available, are indicated below:—

(Rs. in crores)

	End of June, 1969	End of June, 1970*
Small-scale Industry	148.45	203.91
Road Transport Operators	6.69	18.91
Retail Trade & Small Business (including fruit and vegetable vendors)	19.22	41.53

\*Provisional.

(b) In the case of Road Transport Operators advances are generally granted against the security of a comprehensive insurance cover, hypothecation of the vehicle and supported, where felt necessary by the banks, by guarantees of third parties. The amount of advance is around 66-2/3 per cent to 80 per cent to 80 per cent of the value of the vehicle. However, some banks have self-employment schemes under which lower margins are charged. In the case of Cycle-rikshaw advance is made where necessary even for the entire cost of the vehicle subject to a maximum of Rs. 750. The loans are generally repayable in suitable instalments extending over 2 to 3 years.

For Small-scale industry, advances are granted for working capital, for inventory and also for purchase of machinery and other fixed assets. They are financed with varying margins of 10-40 per cent depending on the type of raw material, component or equipment or asset to be financed. The security required is a comprehensive insurance cover, hypothecation of stock, mortgage of land or other property and other collateral guarantees,

where necessary. What the banks look for more than anything is the viability of the scheme/project and the integrity of the borrower. The Loans are repayable in suitable instalments over a period of 5 to 10 years. For working capital, however, only limits are prescribed which are reviewed from time to time.

Advances to retail trade are available for working capital and also for furniture, fixtures, repairs and renovation to the shop. Retail shopkeepers with adequate experience and reputation for integrity are eligible for the loans. Security required is pledge/hypothecation of stock and/or equipment, general insurance cover and guarantee etc. Loans are granted generally for 50 to 80 per cent of the requirements of working capital and upto 75 per cent of the cost of furniture, fixtures, repairs etc. subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000. These are repayable in suitable instalments which extend from daily instalments to periods not exceeding 4 years.

#### EFFECT OF DWINDLING OIL RESERVES IN GUJARAT ON PETRO-CHEMICAL COMPLEX

166. SHRI D. D. PURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the dwindling oil reserves in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered its implication on the 200 crores rupees petro-chemical complex established in Gujarat;

(c) whether before establishing the complex Government had obtained expert technical advice on the availability of sufficient oil reserves to make the complex an economically viable venture;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to ensure utilisation of the full installed capacity of the complex?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH): (a) Yes. There has been a reduction in the rate of production from North Gujarat oilfields due to water-cutting, choking with wax etc. Horizons in the Kalol field are also not as good as earlier envisaged. In the normal course, Ankleshwar fields also will begin to decline progressively after 1975-76.

(b) to (e) The initial planning of the petro-chemical complex was on the basis of the expected crude oil availability and refining facilities in Gujarat. Recently Government has appointed an expert study group to examine the various possibilities of obtaining adequate feedstocks required for the petrochemical manufacture on a long term basis as envisaged in Gujarat. The report of this group is awaited.

**लन्दन स्थित एक भारतीय बैंक में दुर्विनियोग**

167. सरदार गुरचरण सिंह टोहड़ा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के सेंट्रल बैंक की लन्दन शाखा के डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये के दुर्विनियोग के मामले के पश्चात् लन्दन में ही एक अन्य भारतीय बैंक में साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् पांच लाख पौंड स्टर्लिंग के हेरा-फेरी के एक और मामले का सरकार को पता चला है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है, और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

†[MISAPPROPRIATION IN AN INDIAN BANK OF LONDON

167. SARDAR GURCHARAN SINGH TOHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the case of misappropriation of rupees

†[ ] English translation.

1.5 crores in the London Branch of the Central Bank of India another case has come to the notice of Government involving misappropriation of an amount of rupees 4.5 crores i.e. \$5 lakhs sterling in another Indian Bank in London; and

(b) if so, whether Government have received any details thereof; and what is the reaction of Government in this regard†]

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राजस्व तथा व्यय मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) :** (क) और (ख) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का संकेत उस समाचार से है जो 10 जून, 1970 की अमृत वाजार पत्रिका में प्रकाशित हुआ था। यद्यपि समाचार में उस बैंक का नाम नहीं दिया गया है जिसने किसी अंग्रेजी निवेश निगम को 5 लाख पौंड का ओवरड्राफ्ट दिया बताया जाता है, लेकिन इस समाचार का सम्बन्ध बैंक आफ इंडिया से प्रतीत होता है जो एक मात्र ऐसा भारतीय बैंक है जिसकी वमिंघम में एक शाखा है। बैंक आफ इंडिया ने वाकर ब्रदर्स (लन्दन) लिमिटेड को जो एक पुरानी प्रतिष्ठित कम्पनी और बड़े पैमाने पर व्यापार करने वाला एक सुविख्यात 'पुष्टिकरण गृह' (कन्फमिग हाउस) है, 600,000 पौण्ड तक का ऋण देने की सुविधा दे रखी थी। इस कम्पनी का 1955 से बैंक आफ इंडिया की लन्दन स्थित शाखा के साथ बड़े सन्तोषजनक ढंग से लेन-देन चल रहा था और यह कम्पनी ऋण की स्वीकृत सीमाओं का पालन करती रही थी। गंभीर वित्तीय कठिनाई उत्पन्न हो जाने के कारण, इस कम्पनी ने नवम्बर, 1967 में स्वेच्छापूर्वक अपना परिसमापन कर लिया। उस समय इस कम्पनी पर बैंक का 4,49,989 पौण्ड का ऋण था। पहली मार्च, 1970 को बैंक को देय रकम कम हो कर 47,889 पौण्ड रह गई थी। बैंक के उच्चतम खाते में कुछ वसूलियों की 26,729 पौण्ड की रकम जमा है। परिसमापक से बैंक को अन्तरिम रूप से 3000 पौण्ड मिले हैं और इसके अतिरिक्त