

manner. For this purpose, all the districts in the Indian Union except certain metropolitan areas and Union Territories were allotted by the Reserve Bank in December, 1969, among the public sector banks and two banks in the private sector. Each bank has to act as the pace setter in surveying the resources of the district for assessing its potential for deposit mobilisation and identification of credit gaps. Preliminary surveys are under way for compiling basis data about the various aspects of the economy of each district in the form of a schedule drawn up by the Reserve Bank. These surveys are intended to form the basis for chalking out the future programme of action.

Steps have also been initiated for improving evaluation and financial appraisal of credit proposals and ensuring proper end-use of credit. Requests for bank credit in excess of Rs. 1 crore are being scrutinised carefully by the Reserve Bank in order to relate additional credit to the genuine requirements of additional production. Banks have also been requested to exercise similar care in respect of proposals for larger individual credit limit of Rs. 25 lakhs and above. A proforma has been drawn up by the Reserve Bank to help the banks to come to a judicious decision on proposals for credit facilities.

Government has also recently decided upon a measure to discourage the use of bank finance by operators to corner shares and acquire control over well managed companies. Public sector banks will be asked to insist on a transfer to their names of shares pledged with them by borrowers with overdraft limits exceeding Rs. 50,000/- The banks will also refuse to give proxies at the request of the borrowers as a matter of course as hitherto in respect of such pledged shares. The banks will keep the voting rights with themselves to be exercised at their discretion keeping public interest in view. The Reserve Bank will ensure that a similar policy is followed by non-nationalised banks.

Amount Invested by Life Insurance Corporation with Different Companies and Firms

4716. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about Rs. 70 crores of Life Insurance Corporation funds

have been invested only in 65 companies; if so, reasons therefor;

(b) whether L.I.C. proposes to have voting right in these companies like banks;

(c) whether L.I.C. has made any change in its investment policy during the last one year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(c) and (d). The LIC has recently constituted an Investment Review Committee. The question of introducing changes, if any, in the investment policy will be examined after the report of the Committee has been received and examined by the LIC and the Government.

**जीवन बीमा निगम के एजेंटों द्वारा
ग्राहकों का सीधा बीमा**

4717. श्री मोठा लाल मोना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बीमा कम्पनी के एजेंट एजेंसी लाइसेंस के बिना ग्राहकों का सीधा बीमा कर सकते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या जीवन बीमा निगम एजेंटों के बिना भी बड़ी धनराशि का सीधा व्यापार कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हाँ । यदि कोई बीमा कम्पनी ग्राहक से सीधे ही बीमा कारोबार करती है तो इस पर बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 में कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है ।

राजस्थान में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए सहायता

4718. श्री मोठा लाल मोना :

श्री रा० कृ० बिड़ला :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :