

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 6, 1981/Phalguna 15,
1902 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज पहले आप ...
(अवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : कल की बंदना
सफल हुई ...

Lendings by Nationalised Banks to poorer sections

*247. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
YADAV : Will the Minister of FIN-
ANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the
nationalised banks have failed to in-
crease their lendings to the poorer
sections to the stipulated one per
cent of their total advances ;

(b) if so, what is the percentage
of the lendings to the poorer sections
during the years 1979-80 and 1980-
81; and

(c) the percentage for the richer
sections during the same period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):

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(a) to (c) . A statement is laid on
the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) . The Honourable
Member is presumably referring to
lending under the Differential Rate of
Interest Scheme which is restricted
to such persons whose family income
from all sources does not exceed Rs.
3,000 per annum in urban or semi-
urban areas or Rs. 2,000 per annum
in rural areas and except in case of
borrowers belonging to scheduled
castes/scheduled tribes, who do not
own any land exceeding 1 acre if
irrigated and 2.5 acres if unirrigated.
It was in respect of this scheme that
the banks were advised in December,
1978 to increase their lending from
half a per cent to one per cent of their
aggregate advances outstanding at
the end of the previous year.

At the end of December, 1979,
the public sector banks had advanced
94 per cent of their aggregate advances
as at the end of previous year, under
the scheme. The figures as at the end
of December, 1980 are not available
as yet, but it is expected that the
target of lending viz %, 1 under the
scheme would have been achieved.
The existing data collection system
does not yield information regarding
bank advances to richer sections.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, आप मेरे सवाल को देखें तो उसके
भाग (ख) और (ग) का कोई उत्तर
नहीं आया है। मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर
में कहा है कि सूचना एकत्र करने की वर्तमान
प्रणाली समृद्ध लोगों को दिये गये बैंक अग्रिमों
के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े एकत्र नहीं करती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राखिरी हिस्से का जवाब नहीं दिया है, पहले दो हिस्सों का है ।

श्री बिजय कुमार यादव : न तो इनके पास यह धाँकड़े हैं कि 1979-80 और 1980-81 में गरीबों को कितने परसेंट ऋण दिया गया और न ही इनके पास यह धाँकड़े हैं कि ग्रामीणों को जो दिया गया उसका क्या परसेंटेज है। बहरहाल, हमारे पास जो जानकारी है उसके मुताबिक दिसम्बर 31, 1979 तक 378 जो बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स हैं उनको इन्होंने 1158.48 करोड़ का कर्ज दिया है—डिटेल्स मेरे पास हैं लेकिन मॉडिटेल्स में जाना नहीं चाहता—लेकिन उन के जवाब से यह स्पष्ट है कि ये जो मोनोपोलिस्ट्स फौंटलिस्ट को कर्जा दे रहे हैं उसको छिपा कर रख रहे हैं ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कम से कम आज आपने 'स्पष्ट' शब्द का पूरा उपयोग किया है ।

श्री बिजय कुमार यादव : "स्पष्ट" शब्द से आप को एलर्जी है इसलिए मैं "साफ तौर पर" कह रहा हूँ ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने यह कहा कि आपने इस शब्द का सदुपयोग किया है ।

श्री बिजय कुमार यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, इस सिलसिले में मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की जो नीति बड़े उद्योग घरानों को कर्ज की बड़ी रकम देने की है, क्या सरकार इसको घटाकर, देश की गरीबी की समस्या को देखते हुए, गरीबों को जो कर्ज देने का परसेंटेज है, उसको बढ़ाना चाहती है और अभी तक अभीरों के कर्ज का जो परसेंटेज नहीं निकलता है, क्या उस सिस्टम को सरकार इन्द्रोड्यूस करना चाहती है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : The so-called bigger sections which the hon. Member referred to, the industrial class, get their loans from two types of institutions : one is the financial institutions like the IDBI, IFCI, etc., for their capital requirements, long-term requirements. They get their working capital requirements from nationalised banks.

So far as the weaker sections are concerned, we have already stated in this answer and also in the House that there are two sections, the priority sector and those whom we have to define as the 'weakest section' entitled to the differential rate of interest.

If the hon. Member wants any figures of the total money lent to the industrial class, he must put a separate question, so that I can collect the information from the nationalised banks as well as from the other banks. This question relates to nationalised banks alone and, therefore, from this we cannot give an answer.

So far as the weaker sections are concerned, a complete answer is given, that is, to the poor people how have an income less than Rs. 2,000 per annum in the rural areas and those with an income less than Rs. 3,000 per annum in the urban areas, we are lending at a differential rate of interest, at four per cent which is the lowest.

श्री बिजय कुमार यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूअर-सैक्सन्स को कर्ज देने का जो परसेंट है, जो अभी सरकार ने निर्धारित किया है, उसको वह बढ़ाना चाहती है या नहीं ? इस प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है, इसका जवाब दिया जाय, तो दूसरा मैं प्रश्न पूछूँ ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I have already stated that it is one per cent, and we have achieved 0.94 per cent. Whether it should be increased or not is another matter. At present there is no idea of increasing it.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि अमीरों के तो काफी बकाये रहते हैं और उसके बाद भी वह उद्योगपतियों को और देते हैं। क्योंकि इस सम्बन्ध में आंकड़ा नहीं पूछा है और न दिया गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ गरीबों को जो कर्ज दिया जाता है, उसको कर्ज देने की जो शर्तें हैं, क्या उन शर्तों को सरकार सुविधाजनक बनाना चाहती है? ताकि, जैसे गारंटी देने और इस तरह की जो दूसरी शर्तें हैं उसको हटाकर के उसमें गरीब भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा कर्ज ले सकें और अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें।

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Long back, the guidelines have been given with regard to that. It may be appreciated that upto an amount of Rs. 1,000 a demand promissory note is enough. Between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 ... (Interruptions) The hon. Member has asked whether there are any particular facilities for granting loans to the weaker sections, and that is what I am trying to answer. There have been relaxations : upto Rs. 5,000, whatever the borrower purchases, that itself becomes the hypothecation : above Rs. 5,000 and below Rs. 25,000, hypothecation and mortgage at the bank's discretion.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : I had an opportunity to see the pattern of lending by the nationalised banks, including the differential rate of interest to the poor and SC and ST in Particular when I went as a member of a Parliamentary Committee to the various nationalised

banks. Only 1% of the total lending is earmarked for this DRI scheme out of which 40% is the minimum fixed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Here it has been stated that it is restricted to such persons whose family income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 3,000 per annum in urban or semi-urban areas or Rs. 2,000 per annum in rural areas and except in the case of borrowers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, who do not own any land exceeding 1 acre if irrigated and 2.5 acres if unirrigated.

I would like to know when exactly this ceiling is fixed. Our Prime Minister also made a policy statement that by the end of the Sixth Plan the government wanted to bring at least 50% of these people above the poverty-line. And out of the 40% some of the banks have not given even half of it.

Therefore, in view of this, I would like to know whether the Ministry is considering any proposal to raise the minimum from 40% to at least 80% and also the total allocation under DRI from 1 to 2 per cent.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : As the hon. Finance Minister has said, we have reached 0.94% and we are trying to reach 1% which is our guideline and which is our target to-day.

As far as giving it to larger sections is concerned, it may be emphasised that this is for the poorest among the poor and, therefore, we have fixed a limit and if that limit is increased; the spread-over will be less and the larger income-group will get the benefit and not those form whom this scheme is really meant.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, you will see in the reply, the Minister has said :

“The existing data collection system does not yield information regarding bank advances to richer sections.”

I hope the Minister would correct this lacuna in the collection of data.

I would like to know this from him. Recognising the fact that States like UP and Bihar are poorer States and recognising the fact that the rural areas are poorer than the urban areas, is it not a fact that despite nationalisation and all the promises made by government, the credit deposit ratios of the poorer states are much smaller than the richer states and the ratios of the rural areas are much smaller than the urban areas and therefore, there is actually a transfer of resources from the poorer areas to the richer areas? The poorer areas are financing the richer areas and the rural areas are financing the urban areas. It want to know whether the government has got statistics with regard to credit deposit ratios for the rich and poor states and for urban and rural areas and also whether this conclusion is not borne out by these facts.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
Sir, this is too general a question. If the hon. Member puts a specific question in respect of ever state I will give the reply. But I will broadly support the position that the credit deposit ratio in different states differs according to the viability of the scheme and industrial development in those states.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
That is matter evasion.

छोटे किसानों तथा लघु उद्योगों को बिना जमानत ऋणों की अधिकतम सीमा

* 248. श्री प्रशोक गहलोत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटे किसानों तथा छोटे उद्योगों को बिना किसी जमानत अथवा गारंटी के 5000 रुपये तक के ऋण

वितरित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार छोटे किसानों तथा छोटे उद्योगों को बिना किसी जमानत अथवा गारंटी के ऋणों की अधिकतम सीमा को 25,000 रुपये तक बढ़ाने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ;
और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGABHAI BAROT) :

(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Reserve Bank of India has advised all scheduled Commercial Banks to adopt relaxed security norms for loans upto Rs. 5,000 for agriculture and allied activities. Such loans are given against hypothecation of crops or moveable assets where such assets are created out of the loan amount. No further security or guarantee is required for such loans. A further concession is given in the case of smaller loans upto Rs. 1,000 in which case a demand promissory note or a loan agreement is the only basis for grant of a loan. There is no proposal to extend this facility for loans of higher amounts. The above relaxations in the security norms were made with a view to provide to the weaker sections in agricultural sector a larger access to bank credit.

Banks have also been advised that under the small scale industries sector composite loans upto Rs. 25,000/- to artisans & village/cottage industries should be sanctioned as term finance for equipment or as working capital or both. Such loans should not be refused for want of security or guarantee if the proposal is otherwise viable