

(v) Inspection of Banking Companies and to issue directions to Banking Companies in certain circumstances etc.

List of Non-Nationalised Banks except the Co-operative Banks

A. INDIAN SCHEDULED BANKS

1. Bank of Cochin Ltd.
2. Bank of Karad Ltd.
3. Bank of Madura Ltd.
4. Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.
5. Bank of Tamilnad Ltd.
6. Bank of Thanjavur Ltd.
7. Bareilly Corporation Bank Ltd.
8. Benaras State Bank Ltd.
9. Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.
10. Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.
11. Dhanlakshmi Bank Ltd.
12. Federal Bank Ltd.
13. Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.
14. Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.
15. Karnataka Bank Ltd.
16. Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.
17. Kumbakonam City Union Bank Ltd.
18. Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.
19. Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.
20. Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.
21. Miraj State Bank Ltd.
22. Nainital Bank Ltd.
23. Nedunagadi Bank Ltd.
24. Punjab Co-operative Bank Ltd.
25. Purbanchal Bank Ltd.
26. Ratnakar Bank Ltd.
27. Sangli Bank Ltd.
28. South Indian Bank Ltd.
29. Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.
30. Traders Bank Ltd.
31. United Industrial Bank Ltd.
32. United Western Bank Ltd.
33. Vysya Bank Ltd.

B. INDIAN NON-SCHEDULED BANKS

1. Bari Doab Bank Ltd.
2. Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad Ltd.
3. Kashi Nath Seth Bank Ltd.
4. Parur Central Bank Ltd.
5. Jharia Industrial Bank Pvt. Ltd.

C. FOREIGN BANKS

1. Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
2. American Express International Banking Corporation.
3. Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association.
4. Parur Central Bank Ltd.
5. Banque National de Paris.
6. The British Bank of the Middle East.
7. The Chartered Bank.
8. Citibank N. A.
9. Grindlays Bank Ltd.
10. Mercantile Bank Ltd.
11. The Mitsui Bank Ltd.
12. Sonali Bank.

Loans to entrepreneurs in Himachal Pradesh

495. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKAR ADIVAREKAR; SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH; SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that credit deposit ratio of the Commercial Bank* in Himachal Pradesh is 24.8 per cent and balance of the deposits remain un-utilised within the State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Commercial and nationalised Banks are not giving liberal credit/loan facilities for small scale/agro-based industries in the state and for other bona-fide purposes with the result that that State is still backward; and

(c) if so, what remedial measure government propose to take to ensure

so that banks provide liberal loans to attract entrepreneurs to set up indus. tries in Himachal Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) As at the end of June, 1979, the credit, deposit ratio of the scheduled commercial banks in Himachal Pradesh was 27.6 per cent. However, inclusive of banks' investments in the securities of the State Governments and of their associate bodies, the credit-investments, deposit ratio of the scheduled commercial banks in Himachal Pradesh for the same period worked out to about 39 per cent.

(b) Industrial Development of any area is dependent primarily on the development of infrastructure facilities such as transport, power and communications and of availability of raw materials and accessibility to markets and development of local entrepreneurial talent. The availability and cost of credit support plays only a supportive role in the process of industrial development. However, available data shows that the public sector banks have substantially increased their credit in Himachal Pradesh to all the priority sectors particularly to the small scale entrepreneurs. The total priority sector advances of the public sector banks in Himachal Pradesh have increased from Rs. 3.33 crores involving less than 8000 accounts as at the end of December, 1974 to Rs. 21.12 crores involving over 66000 accounts as at the end of June, 1979. The outstanding advances of these banks to the small scale industrial units have also increased from Rs. 1.29 crores involving 449 accounts to Rs. 8.65 crores involving 2844 accounts over this period.

(c) Public Sector Banks have been asked to step up the flow of credit to the priority sectors so as to raise their proportion in the aggregate credit to the level of 40 per cent by 1985. Steps have also been taken to simplify lending procedures and liberalise terms and conditions for small loans for pro-

ductive ventures, including those of artisans, craftsmen, village and cottage industries etc. Lead Banks have also been asked to draw up District Credit Plans and ensure their joint implementation.

Credit facilities to exporters

496. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH: SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Un-starred Question 892 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 25th March, 1980 and state:

(a) what are the sureties/guarantees required by the Commercial Banks for grant of packing credit, post shipment and other credit facilities to exporters;

(b) whether it is a fact that Commercial Banks are not giving credit facilities like packing, post shipment credits to those Exporters who are having Letter of Credit and firm order's but are not in a position to provide guarantee/surety to the Commercial banks; and

(c) if reply to part (b) is in affirmative, what provisions the Reserve Bank has made or propose to make so that credit facilities would be made available to such exporters who are having Letter of Credit and confirmee, order but have no guarantee/surety to offer to the Commercial Banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) Commercial banks grant packing credit generally on the basis of letters of Credit/Firm Orders received in favour of exporter?. In the case of a few specified commodities, banks have been permitted to advance packing credit without the lodgement of the documentary evidence like the Letter of Credit or a Firm Order. Packing Credit is generally given on pledge/