[Mr. Speaker]

information. How can I allow it? This is a rule of the House that you should not bring in any individual name. If you give a certain individual by name, who is not present in the House, than this rule must apply. If you want to censure the conduct of a Minister, there is a separate rule, but not this. In this case, when you make an allegation against even any Member of this House and individual outside the House, you must give notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice..

MR. SPEAKER: Merely mentioning that I am going to mention somebody's name—that is no application of the rule. I think you better go for lunch now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We shall have to make some submission because this is a very important ruling that you are giving now.

MR. SPEAKER: It is there; I am not ading anything on my behalf.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is that you are interpreting the earlier rulings on the subject in a not very corrent way.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know what is meant by this word 'matter'.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You were yourself pleased to say that there is a provision for no-confidence motion. Do you expect therefore even for the purpose of no-confidence motion that we should submit in writing the allegation that we are going to make against the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: I said there is a separate procedure or it... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am coming to 353. Your ruling, I must submit, is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2.15.

13.15. hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes pass Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

RE SWEEPERS' STRIKE IN DELHI

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, you must have read in today's newspapers that the sweppers' strike has been declared illegel. No effort has been made to have a negotiated settlement with them. Under the Essential Services Maintenance Act, the sweepers are being arrested under the DIR. The services of a lot of temporary and casual sweepers have been terminated. Since this has happened in Delhi, let the Minister take note of it. None of the Ministers either of the Cabinet or of State or even Deputy Ministers is present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Deputy Minister for Finance is here.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Saranpore): This is a very serious matter.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : स्वीपर्ज को पांच पांच साल की सजा और सरकार चुप बैठ कर देखती रहे, यह कैसे हो सकता है । सरकार को इसमें इंटरवीन करना चाहिये । कारपोरेशन लीडर्ज पर डी आई आर लगना चाहिये ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There is no ruling from you. Do you justify the application of the DIR to them?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not here to give any ruling on it. (*Interruptions*). You make me shout and

you want to convert this House into a shouting place Mr Banerjee has already brought the point and it is before the House It is for the Government to take notice of it Do you solve the problem by raising your voice?

14 22 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL —*Contd.*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu-not here Shri Lakshmanan-not here The Minister

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) Sir, this Bill which is before the House for consideration and passing is one of the three banking amendment Bills which in a couple of days will be discussed and passed by this House These are some very progressive steps and after having listened to the members yesterday, I believe they have been widely acclaimed and welcomed with certain exceptions First and foremost, I would like to congratulate the members and thank them for having welcomed this Bill

Before I go into the points raised yesterday in detail, I would like to say that this Bill will open up new horizons It will give more opportunities to entrepreneurs It will give more opportunities for production by giving greater facilities It will give more foreign exchange to the country and the overall impact will be development of the ountry at a much faster pace Therefore, I am sure hon members will give it full support

I would now take up some of the suggestions made yesterday and give the reasons why we may or may not accept them. Mr Bade referred to the recommendation made by the Committee on Public Undertakings that the IDBI and IFC should be merged. True, such a recommendation was made but the Government went into the matter in great depth and having considered it from both sides, we have come to the conclusion that it would not be advisable or in the national interest to accept this recommendation The functions of IFC and IDBI may be overlapping to some extent so far as direct finance is concerned, but the IDBI has a much wider scope It also undertakes refinancing business There is no overlapping in that section IFC has specialised in financing sugar cooperatives, textile coperatives and jute mills But IDBI goes much further, it goes to the core sector and heavy industries It has capacity to lend huge amounts of money for the priority sectors The IDBI and IFC should not be merged because they have their own specialised jobs Moreover, the modern trend is more for decentralisation rather than to have a monolithic structure Even in general insurance, there is a move not only to have one corporation or company but to have more than one Therefore, if this suggestion of Mr Bade is accepted, it would not be a historic and evolutionary step, but rather a retregrade step I am sorry we will not be in a position to accept it

A very relevant point was raised by some hon Members of our party as well as the other parties, namely, that the IDBI should give more attention to the backward areas both in the location of industries as well as in investment of more money in those areas in order to remove the regional disparities It has been precisely the intention, the policy and the effort of the IDBI to give the maximum attention to the backward areas In 1969-70 there was a comprehensive scheme of giving concessional finance to the entrepreneurs who were establishing industries in the backward areas In 1971 this lending on concessional terms was further extended to expanding industries in the backward areas I am happy to say that 46 per cent of the direct assistance sanctioned by IDBI during 1971-72 in respect of industrial concerns has gone to the backward areas This will suggest that the IDBI's activities have been really penetrating into the backward areas