

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

various quarters and on the matters being raised in Parliament, the Government of Tamil Nadu had temporarily kept in abeyance the approval for construction of new multi-storeyed building in Madras city. All of a sudden, it was announced through Press that the Government of Tamil Nadu will permit construction of new multi-storeyed residential buildings in Madras city.

It is well-known fact that Madras city is experiencing acute water scarcity besides inadequate drainage facilities, worn-out roads and transport problems. I want to recall the timely help rendered by Government of India through Railways, in bringing water from Vijayawada to Villivakkom to cater to the needs of Madras city this year. Even the extended areas of Madras city do not get the minimum water supply, let alone the drainage, roads and street lights. Increasing the jurisdiction of the Corporation of Madras on one side and allowing the construction of multi-storeyed residential buildings on the other side, without any worthwhile scheme undertaken to improve the existing amenities to the population, will definitely lead to breakdown of the existing system itself and the people of Madras city will undergo untold hardships in the near future.

12.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*]

I, therefore, request the Minister of Works and Housing and the Department of Environment of the Government of India to prevail upon the Government of Tamil Nadu to withdraw its recent orders and curb the construction of new multi-storeyed residential buildings till all basic amenities required for a civilised city are made available.

12.25 hrs.

**BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.**

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI K.S. NARAYANA (Hyderabad): First of all, I would mention about the regional rural banks. Though they have been started with a lot of fanfare, proper attention is not being given to their functioning. They seem to be interested only in starting these branches and taking credit for opening so many branches, because they are not showing any interest in properly running these banks. The State Governments are also not showing any interest in running these banks efficiently. The result is that poor people in the rural areas are deprived of the banking facilities. The programmes that are being envisaged by the Government of India are not reaching them. There is every need to see that these rural banks function properly and for the purpose for which they have been established.

In those areas where the rural banks are functioning, the Reserve Bank does not permit the commercial banks to open branches. The result is that neither the rural banks are functioning properly, nor are the commercial banks allowed to go there. So, the people in the rural areas are not able to get credit or the other facilities of banking. So, this policy should be reversed and at least in selected areas the commercial banks should be allowed to establish their branches.

In the first instalment of nationalisation of banks, 14 banks were taken over. Later on, six more banks were nationalised, making a total of 20. I think the time has come when the third instalment of nationalisation should be taken up, because some of these private banks do not undertake or implement some of

the welfare measures. They seem to think that only the nationalised banks need implement them and they are meant only for rich people. Therefore Government of India should consider seriously the question of taking up more banks in their fold.

Previously, the banks were free from corruption. Now corruption has become a normal practice in banks and it has crept into the banking system. As a result of this corruption, per people, those belonging to the weaker sections, are deprived of accessibility to banks. Only the well-to-do people, rich people, traders and industrialists, manipulate and take advantage of the facilities of these banks, depriving the poor people of their due. I would suggest that a Vigilance Cell should be set up at the apex level to go into cases of persons and organisations, be it banks or individuals, who are well known for such things. Government should proceed against them. The Vigilance cell should curb this evil of corruption, if it cannot completely eliminate it.

Sir, the disciplinary aspect is the casualty in the banking system. I do not like to go into the reasons for the indiscipline, but it has become the order of the day in the functioning of the banks. The top officers of banks admit that there is indiscipline, but they are afraid of taking action against the erring staff. The trade unions are powerful in the banking organisation and I think trade unionism is one of the causes for the indiscipline spreading in the banking sector. The Central Government should evolve some machinery to curb this indiscipline. Of course I do not think trade unionism encourages indiscipline among the workers; no regular trade union encourages indiscipline, but indiscipline is taking place and people at the top are not able to check this indiscipline and they say that trade union is responsible for this. So, this aspect has to be gone into thoroughly. Where there is this indiscipline, the customers' services suffer. The staff will not be able to attend to the

customers properly and this sort of a thing very much exists in the banks now. Though our energetic Minister, Mr. Poojary, is trying to do his best to check things like this, yet there should be ultimately some machinery to look into this.

Another aspect which I would like to go into is the objective of nationalisation. The banks were nationalised by the Government only to bring them nearer to the people. Banks were always away from the poor people, they were meant only for the businessmen, they were meant for big landlords, they were meant only for the big people, moneyed people; they never catered to the needs of the smaller men or the weaker sections. So, the objective of nationalisation was to bring these banks to the doorstep of the poor people, and to see that their programmes are taken up and to be of some assistance to the people in all walks of life so that a new era of prosperity is ushered in the rural areas. But this is not being done, the reason being the people who are administering or the top people are not committed and they are not interested in helping weaker sections of the people. Initially the banks started in a good way taking up the programmes of weaker sections, but unfortunately, with the advent of the Janata Government in 1977, the intire policy was reversed. People were not approached to go near the banks. There was altogether a different attitude. Now, of course, with the advent of Congress(I) Government, with the coming again of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, things are now changing. But still, unless the men at the helm of affairs in the banking organisation are interested, the programmes for the weaker sections will not go further. I would like the Minister to state in his reply what is the percentage of the loans or credit given through the whole banking system that is given for implementing the programmes of the weaker sections. They give small amounts of loans here and there for a rikshaw or an auto-rikshaw to poor people and they publicise it as if they are always concentrating on the programmes of the weaker sections. People approach us

[Shri K.S. Narayana]

and they complain to us. When we telephone to the banks, they say that there is no money, we are looking into it.' No proper reply is given and it is becoming a show or a farce so far as the programmes of the weaker sections are concerned. So, I would like the Minister to take particular interest in this regard. For this, when the Government appoint people as Chairmen or Directors of the banks, they should take proper care to see that people who are committed or people who are interested in taking up these programmes and helping the poor and common people through the banking system are appointed. Unless such people are posted at the helm of affairs, these programmes will not go very far. The Directors on the Board of Directors also should be competent men, they should be men who are well-informed and they should see whether the objective of nationalisation is achieved or not. The Board of Directors should act as eyes and ears of the people. Such people should be appointed and such top officials should be appointed who can deliver the goods. Thorough screening should be done for the purpose. Good people who are interested in executing the policies and programmes of the Government should be put at the helm of affairs.

I would say our Ministers, particularly Shri Poojary, has been of very good reputation. He has been effective in implementing the programmes, particularly the programmes for the weaker Sections. I would like to compliment him.

With these suggestions, I conclude.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : With regard to this Banking Laws there is much to be said. After the nationalisation of banks, several issues have cropped up. Here the Government proposes certain amendments out of which some are necessary. But, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill 70 of 1983 in which

there is a proposal for prohibition of acceptance of deposits by un-incorporated bodies. About this I would like to stress this point because society has its structure in this country. There are certain moneylenders who are rendering some service to the people—say widows in the villages. Your branches have not reached there. That entire structure or infrastructure, whatever you name it, is not there. Because of that Saraf Associations have made representation to the Government on the way in which you are stopping this thing. If we say you can collect deposits from ten people only, then this entire thing will come to a standstill.

Your other amendments I support. But as far as this thing is concerned, I would like the Government to think *de novo*. The basic objective, it is difficult to understand and much less appreciate, this underlying objective behind the introduction of the Bill and more particularly the amendment mentioned above which is likely to have a far-reaching effect on various sectors of the economy. If the Government is determined to protect and promote the interest of the depositors or root out mal-practices on the part of certain elements in the informal credit market, then there are various ways and means by which these aims could be achieved. It is apprehended that such a drastic measure will result in squeezing the source of credit in the informal credit market which will not only paralyse the normal course of conduct of business in the urban and rural areas but also provide wide scope for unhealthy and undesirable practice, a situation which can hardly be viewed with equanimity. We humbly feel that rigorous restrictions on acceptance of deposits by the un-incorporated bodies as also draconian measures to control them would only cause serious damage to the economy resulting in hardship to millions of people without any commensurate benefit to anybody".

This is the representation that they have made. Here they have made out a case. I would not go into its details. Since all the branches of our nationalised banks have not reached the rural areas in the far

flung areas, what would happen to those people. In society, there are certain widows. Now, they go and deposit their amount some people. Now, here, the entire transaction is on trust. On the basis of trust certain shroffs are carrying on this. If you restrict their dealings only up to 10 depositors with regard to individuals and then 100 with regard to unincorporated firms, then it would be a stumbling block in the healthy give and take policy in which deposit is being deposited with these people. (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should have raised a point of order.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Sir, I am addressing the hon. Minister through you.

Now, Sir, having stated this, these people had approached me in Bombay. Then, Sir, all the Shroff Associations are already agitated over it. Now, I have got a memorandum which, I think, has been submitted to the Government also. It is Gujarat State Shroff Association. Likewise, that agitation has spread everywhere and there is an apprehension that if the Government goes on with this provision, then the entire transactions which are being carried on smoothly at places where no banking facility is available, will come to a stop and a standstill and the rural people and the lower-middle-class people will be very much affected. Now, they have stated the reason why it is an unjustified move and what is the magnitude of the problem. There are certain implication on vital sectors. The move will be an obstruction to informal credit structure. It will be a death blow to distributive trade. It will have a detrimental effect on rural sector. Then, it has been mentioned that it will have a crippling impact on indigenous banking. It will aggravate unemployment. There are certain drastic penal provisions about which also they have stated. They have mentioned about the erosion of moral values also. Well, Sir, we may keep it aside. We all should be very much concerned with the moral

value also. Now, it has a far-reaching impact. They have stated all this in their memorandum.

I would only like to highlight one or two main points. It has to be realised that the informal credit structure comprising of trade, business, commission agents and indigenous bankers has been rendering valuable services since times immemorial to various sectors of the society and more particularly in rural and semi-urban areas. What is more, they occupied a place of pride due to personalised service to both clients and depositors coupled with high efficiency and prompt service at low over-head cost. Even though, greater percentage of information credit structure is unsecured *vis-a-vis* the bank credit which is mostly secured, the default is very low. Despite substantial expansion of bank branches not only of the nationalised banks but also the national rural banks and the cooperative banks, the informal credit market continues to serve the increasing needs of the internal trade, industry and commerce of the country which highlight its viability and indispensability. Even in developed countries like U.S.A. informal and non-banking commercial credit markets operate without being subjected to close customary and legal regulation characteristics of commercial banking and its variants. In the circumstances, instead of destroying such informal credit structure, it would be quite useful to revitalise and reinvigorate it, so as to enable it to play as effective and efficient role in the service of vital sectors of the economy in the country.

Now we are giving a death blow to the distributive trade. Our country has highly developed network of distributive trade having 3.3 million retailers alone to handle business worth Rs 45,000 crores per year. The Government must take into account the magnitude of this distributive trade which is going on.

There are 3.3 million retailers alone to handle business worth Rs. 45,000 crores every year. This means six retail shops per

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

1000 people. Analysis of the distributive network in rural and urban areas indicates that there is a retailer for 37 families in urban and 50 families in rural areas of the country. The scope for expansion of trade in rural areas is large. It is estimated that on current trends, the rural trade in India will grow by 15.8 per cent per annum and urban trade by 8 per cent based on quantum of trade. This highlights the economic function performed by the distributive trade in a far flung country like ours. The informal credit market provides all types of credits, including, loans, advances, call money, cash credit etc. to the distributive channels and these play a significant role in the distribution of goods from producing centres to the consuming centres namely, cities and metropolitan areas as also rural areas. The bulk of credit needs the distributive trade are not by informal credit structure which in turn depends largely on the deposits received from depositors. Thus, this Bill which seeks to hamper the free flow of funds to the distributive trade and sector will have disastrous impact on the entire trade, commerce and industry. This is one aspect of the problem.

On the rural sector also, it will have a very detrimental effect. It is significant to note that despite expansion of the banking structure, the credit requirements of the rural sector of the economy have not been fully met.

With a view to accelerate the process of all round development of rural areas, the Government has embarked upon the new 20 point programme with greater emphasis on Integrated Rural Development. They are talking of the integrated rural development. But they are far from it. They have not touched even a fringe of the problem in this country so far. Although the Government has undertaken the massive welfare programmes of rural uplift under I.R.D.P., etc., the results achieved so far leave much to be desired partly because of the lukewarm attitude of the commercial banks in participating

in the programme to the extent expected. The size of the rural market is not only large but also challenging. Under the circumstances, the informal credit market is required to meet a large credit gap in the rural areas necessitated by increasing the requirements of funds by farmers.

Viewed from this context, the Bill is inconsistent with the declared policy of the Government to protect and promote the development of rural areas and to bring them in the mainstream of progress. Apart from that, it will have a crippling impact on indigenous banking. It is pertinent to point out here that indigenous bankers i.e. Shroffs play a vital and positive role in financing not only agriculture, but also trade and industry operations in mofussil centres. The role of indigenous banking has been recognised by the Banking Laws Committee and others and hence any attempt to curb its activities by negative legislation cannot but have crippling effects on the economy as repayment, of funds by borrowers which has already been invested by them in land, plant and machinery, etc. or stock in trade would be extremely difficult.

Then, the question is that the problem of unemployment will be aggravated. I would not touch on that point very much.

Again, drastic penal provisions have been made, namely, the provisions to search premises and punish them with rigorous imprisonment up to a term of two years, or with fine, are not only unduly harsh and undemocratic, but also undesirable and unjust as well. Such harsh provisions are applied only to the hardened criminals and not to the people engaged in trade or business.

I would not say that if they do black-marketing or anything, they should be saved. You may pounce upon them.

But these people who are carrying on healthy trade practice should not be harassed by the bureaucratic machinery. We know how they are just dragged into

all the intricacies of the bureaucratic machinery. From that point of view, these penal provisions are very harsh. Instead of providing any relief to the consumers, such provisions will ultimately harm their interests and business may be passed on to the hands of antisocial elements. In the circumstances, such drastic provisions will only be more harmful than doing any good and they must be dropped. That is one of my demands.

Apart from that, there would further impact. The conclusion resulting from the above is rather dismal and disappointing. Farmers in the rural areas will be faced with the twin problems of selling their output and getting their requirements. The units in small-scale and tiny sectors will be placed in a very precarious position for want of flow of funds from the informal credit structures and consequently they will be unable to function effectively and efficiently and distributive trade will be substantially disturbed and dislocated. The net result would be that all intermediaries functioning in the market will be rendered ineffective and the prices of agricultural products may come down to uneconomic levels to the detriment of the farmers in the rural areas. In the process, the consumers all over the country will have to suffer the most.

Thus the destruction of alternative credit system, by drying up almost all sources of institutional credit, would have far-reaching impact on various sectors of the economy.

Under the circumstances, what should be done is that the relevant provisions restricting deposits taken in Sections 45 and 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, on page No. 567 of the Bill may be dropped.

In the alternative, it should be reconsidered, after obtaining the report from the Expert Committee on the lines suggested and the amendment may be suitably modified so as to include small businessmen and industrialists.

Having stated this, I think that I have made it clear that no facilities are available to the rural people wherever nationalised branches are not there.

3.3 million retailers are transacting business worth over Rs. 45,000 crores per year and if we do not want to draw upon this source, the Government will have to think *de novo* on this point.

In view of the points mentioned by me above, I request that this Bill should be referred to the Select Committee.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, Shri Ratansinh Rajda, once a youth Congress leader, has made a very constructive speech. It is in refreshing contrast to the speeches of the other leaders in the Opposition.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : His wisdom has naturally grown with age.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : You are also of the same class.

I congratulate the young Minister of Finance who is doing Yeoman service in the Ministry of Finance, specially in the banking sector. This is a very difficult job and he is acquitting himself very well. He is taking lot of interest to streamline distribution of the advance of money from the banks.

Some of the opposition leaders stated that there are bureaucrats sitting in air-conditioned rooms in banks.

I would like to know from these very leaders whether the bankman should sit under the tree with all the money with them.

Even when money is locked in strong room, many dacoities are taking place.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Yes. That is true.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : An executive man must have some comforts so that he may concentrate on work. For participating in debates in Parliament we are also having some sort of facilities in the House. Here we should not grudge small facilities being given to them. The other day the Prime Minister, while speaking in Madras, has said that bureaucracy is bad but not the officers who are working; now our officers are not bureaucrats, but they are civil servants. In Madras the Prime Minister declared so in unambiguous terms, and she has appreciated the work that is being done by our officers; whether in government or in public undertakings or in banking institution or anywhere else, they are doing very good job.

● We are all pleading for advancing of money. But my case is the other way. You advance money and you also recover it. If you go on taking away water from the big reservoirs like Bhakra Nagar or Pochampad or Srisaïlam or Nagarjunasagar, they have also to be filled up again. If that is not possible, the whole system will collapse. Here banks give advance to the people. Previously the advances were given only to very few persons. Now they have to give to a large number of persons in the rural areas. Here I want to make a suggestion to the hon. Minister. He is, of course, taking a lot of pains to give money to the agriculturists, artisans, unemployed graduates and others. I would point out that the share of the advances to the villages is very small. Even now it has not gone beyond 15 per cent. The aim of the Government is to take it over 25 per cent of the total advances. I want to know what are the plans for that and also how he is going to boost the morale of these officers. It had been said that the bank officers are favouring only the ruling party people. That is an uncharitable or unfortunate criticism. These officers do not make any distinction between one Member and

another Member. We have got Parties, we have got groups and we may try to score a point over with other. But here why should we blame the officers? The officers treat all alike. In order to draw money, you have to complete some formalities. They have to see whether those formalities have been completed or not, whether the creditworthiness is there. On our side if we are getting more cases, that is because we have got more trained workers in Congress(I), and we fill up the forms correctly and take the people to the bank and ask them to advance money. I myself was in charge of distribution of about Rs. 2 crores in those days, before Independence. There were no banks in those days; I was managing a sugar factory and I used to give money without any security; I knew each and everybody and I used to collect back the money hundred per cent. I am talking about pre-independence days. Prof. Ranga knows very well; he was kind enough to visit my place and help me in several elections several times. Those people now say, "Mr. Reddy, as an officer you used to help us so much, but now you have become a Member of Parliament and you are not helping us". I told them, "If you want, I will resign my Membership and come back as Manager of the factory and give you money". They say, "No; we hear your name on the radio and we feel that we are ourselves speaking; we are happy".....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If anybody applies for loan, you can stand surety. Why can't you stand surety for those people?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I am doing it. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If any Member of Parliament stands surety for the person applying for loan, they will definitely give.

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Reddy's case is different.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Recovering the money back is very important. That is why, if anybody takes the responsibility of recovering the money, I think, the banks will have absolutely no objection. Here the money which the banks are having is not their own money. The money belongs to the individuals who save small amounts and deposit in the bank. And they get small amounts of interest and they have to take care of those people and it is the people's money and it belongs to the nation. The bank men are not proprietors; they are only custodians of this money. I want the Banks to distribute more money to the poor people.

13 hrs.

Much before nationalisation, there were some banks who were doing all this. They adopted some villages. In my own village the Syndicate Bank started giving loans to the villagers much earlier than nationalisation. Later on other banks also followed suit. Even private banks are also competing with the nationalised banks and it is a very good augury. I would request the Minister to take steps to see that more money is passed on to the agriculturists for production. For productive work only we should give more money and not for household consumption. Even for building purposes, there must be some restriction. Building is an unproductive activity. Of course, it is a basic necessity but loans should be given for productive purposes so that people may take it and use it and produce more and we may have a better standard of living.

SHRI NURUL ISLAM (Dhubri) : In supporting the amendments on the banking law, I would like to make a few observations

The banking system in our country has to play a vital role in our economy. So I urge upon the Government to see that the amendments they have brought are not exhaustive and comprehensive. In view of that the banking system should

undergo further revolutionary changes to suit the needs of our times.

We have nationalised the banks no doubt, but we could not nationalise the minds of the executives of the banks and that is most vital. For that, I feel the Government should undertake a massive motivation programme for the officials of the banks so that the bank official should feel for the country and the people of the country. They should not try to serve the people of the country in their own traditional way. This motivation programme should be undertaken by Government to compel the officials to serve the poor and the have-nots of the country and not the haves only.

The Government should come out with a comprehensive planning and should tell the people by what definite period of time the Government is going to give a comprehensive and exhaustive banking service to the people of the country.

Then, Sir, the Government has the banking branch population ratio fixed at 17000 per bank branch. I do not know on what basis this has been fixed. In some parts of the North Eastern Region the Branch population ratio varies from 120,000 to 140,000 and I have taken pains to bring it to the notice of the Finance Minister that in my constituency the bank branch population ratio varies from 120,000 to 140,000. But I am yet to know his reaction. About six months back I brought it to his notice. So I want a definite answer from the Minister what concrete steps the Minister is going to take in this regard in my constituency in particular and in the north-eastern region in general.

Then, Sir, if you look at the performance of the banks and other financial institutions in the backward regions and more particularly, in the North-Eastern Regions you will simply be shocked. The bank people cannot assign any reason save and except that there is a dearth of

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officials and staff, they are short for want of which, they could not cover or enter these areas on this plea. These are certain basic grievances that the people have raised during discussions.

I would like to request the hon. Minister as also the Government to look into the genuine grievances of the bank people as well. I think Government should give a clearcut guideline to the bank people to make a proportional investment in the rural areas, at least in the agricultural sectors. So far as my knowledge goes, in the North-Eastern region, the banking investment in the agricultural sector is almost nil. Most of the nationalised banks come with a particular plea that the north-eastern region boys cannot compete in the all-India competition. As a result, most of the officials are selected from outside the region who do not understand the language, the dialect or even the habits and customs of the people. As a result of that, they could not mobile the people. In fact the rural areas need a revolutionary change. I have also brought it to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister And yet want to know his reaction.

With regard to the performance of some financial institution like the I.D.B.I. and others, I like to draw the attention of the Minister. What could be the reasons for the poor performance in the North-eastern region. I request that he should fix a target or a ceiling for the financial institutions to make proportional investments in the industrial sectors in this region in particular. I believe that, if a target is fixed for these banks, then they will leave no stone unturned to create entrepreneurs in these areas in collaboration with the consultancy organisations existing in those areas.

Keeping these genuine grievances of the bank people in view, I hope the hon. Minister will come up with some more suitable amendments on the Banking Laws. I do not know whether the Government has any machinery to assess the performance of the nationalised banks

as well as the financial institutions. If not, I believe, the Government should have at least some effective watchdog measures so that their performances can be reviewed after every quarter. Whenever we take up a national or economic programme, it must have some sort of legal sanction so that the officials work and may not become delinquents and they do their work keeping in view the national interests to serve these areas specially. Here I would like to point out one thing. Our most precious 20-Point Programme should receive priority in the banking sector. That is not so now if we enquire into it fully. So far as D.R.D.A. loan scheme is concerned, Government could not make a substantial progress only because of the bank procedure. Why can't the Government liberalise the banking procedure so as to extend this D.R.D.A. scheme. My next point is in regard to the alarming number of criminal cases being on the increase like frauds, forgery, impersonation, misappropriations, cheating of the banks etc. Why cannot the Government come out with a comprehensive amendment to the Criminal Laws making this a national crime thereby awarding a certain capital punishment for this. At the same time, we all know that the robberies and dacoities are also on the increase, particularly, in the banks. Why cannot Government make proper security arrangements to reduce the number of the robberies and dacoities in the banks? I want a categorical answer from the hon. minister as to what steps Government are going to take to reduce the number of bank robberies and dacoities.

My next point is this. You will note that a large number of boys, after getting their proper training under the TRYSEM scheme of I.R.D.P. are sitting idle for want of proper banking finance. I hope the hon. Minister—the young Minister—will look into this matter. At least a ceiling should be fixed to every bank branch that they should at least finance such large numbers of trained boys in TRYSEM scheme in consultation with the District Industrial Organisations,

Now, Sir, I would like to make one other point. That is this. The financial institutions also should have a target of investment in the backward regions for promoting the industrialisation of the areas. Lastly, Sir, I would like to emphasise another point. In the matter of constitution of the Board of Directors for the Banks and the financial institutions, Government must change the pattern of the Board by giving an opportunity to those representing different interests such as agricultural interests, small traders' interests, big industrial interests etc. Over and above these, the regional interests must be served. Otherwise some regions are likely to be neglected while some others are favoured. That creates a regional imbalance resulting in consequential dissatisfaction and violent movements. The Banks and the financial institutions must feel that they are for the country and for the people. The rules and regulations are framed for the convenience of the people and not for the banking staff.

With these few words, I support the amendments on the Banking Laws. Before concluding, Sir, I extend my heartiest thanks to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

I thank you once again.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Satish Agarwal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House is currently debating the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill/1983. I have received a lot of representations from various sections of the society some have opposed the introduction of this Bill while some have welcomed the proposals contained in the Bill.

I, for one, am personally not against this Bill. On the contrary, I welcome such a move. I would take this opportunity of saying a few words about the functioning of the Banks as such though,

I am fully aware of the fact that the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Janardhana Poojary who is a best friend of mine has since long been doing his utmost in improving the affairs of the bank.

Since nationalisation, unfortunately, the functioning of the banks has deteriorated. Particularly, the customer services have gone down. And now, nobody cares for the customers' services because they feel that after nationalisation, the persons' perquisites are secure and, normally, no firm action is expected to be taken against the working staff. This has come to light on the floor of Parliament that there are hundreds of cases of fraud. Robberies have become an order of the day. This causes a serious concern to the Members of Parliament particularly because the objective of bank nationalisation was not to lead to such frauds and robberies.

Sir, another aspect of frauds and robberies is the irregularities in the advances of loans. Now, there are two aspects of the whole matter. Firstly, advances which are earmarked by the Government to be sanctioned to the priority sector are not made available to those sectors. For example, this is on record of the committees and this has come to light that under our Sixth Five Year Plan Rs. 600 crores are to be given by the banks as loans to the weaker sections and Rs. 300 crores are to be given as subsidy to the small and marginal farmers. The government announced on the floor of the House that Rs. 4,500 crores will be utilised under this particular head over a period of five years. Now, the subsidy of Rs. 300 crores is linked to the grant of the loan. Public Accounts Committee examined this question and it was brought to the notice of the committee and its report has been presented—that there was non utilisation of the subsidy to be given to the small and marginal farmers. Rs. 300 crores were not utilised. The question arose why it was not utilised. The answer was that it was not utilised because the banks did not sanction the loans. So, the

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subsidy was not made available. Now, the loans are not sanctioned by the banks to the benefit of the poor sections of the society and that is why there is shortfall in the utilisation of the subsidy. This is the position on the one side.

On the other side, Sir, the House is aware that an advance of Rs. 25 crores was given by the Central Bank in Bombay to Kapadia group which is more or less a bad debt. I do not want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to many such instances but I would like to mention one more instance of this nature. There is one ESAL group. This group is in London. Now, Rs. 45 crores were advanced to this group without proper securities and without proper sanctions RBI has conducted an inquiry into it and reported all business on the part of bank management. This Rs. 45 crores were sanctioned to one** younger brother of** well known in Indian circles in** against improper securities.

Sir, I do not object to the sanction of a loan because he happened to be the younger brother of **but this loan was sanctioned and RBI has conducted an inquiry. Some sort of reporting has been made about the bank management. Now, what has happened in this case. The man concerned was** who incharge of the bank in London. He sanctioned it. This gentleman later on joined as an executive of this ESAL group. If your bank executives or other high functionaries sanction loans to this extent against rules and guidelines and then they join those particular business houses as executives then is it not *malafide*? What preventive steps have you taken? What are the guidelines with regard to seeking employment, after retirement, in those private houses? And this is common knowledge, this is the case everywhere. You find people retiring from the Defence Services joining some multinational companies or some other big business houses and then working as

liaison officers for them. This is how they develop some vested interest in the Government service to help those or to favour those particular concerns; and subsequently they join them. This is the position which we find. And therefore I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten the House with regard to this affair. If it is not possible for him today to reply to me, he can write to me later on as to what the position is, in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Agarwal, you have mentioned some names; there is some sort of an allegation also...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : No, Sir, no allegation; he has already retired...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You could have given it to me in writing.

I will go through the record. If anything is not to be included I will expunge it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I was only saying, he was the man in charge; he has retired...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You could have given it in writing.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, I am not at all making any allegation. I am only giving facts and I am trying to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the position, what action he has taken, what he is trying to do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have mentioned the names of persons also.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : After all, names have to be mentioned here in regard to certain things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am only quoting the rule.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That is all right, Sir. There is no allegation as such. In this particular context also, you are well aware of the questions that have arisen in Parliament. When Ministers reply to questions and when supplementaries are being asked, with regard to certain persons, no advance notice under Rule 53 is given to the Chair. After all, facts are facts. Government has to clarify the position. Discussion in Parliament cannot be secretive in that way. In another case also, the Chairman of the Syndicate Bank, Mr. Raghupathi was removed from service in September 1983 when there was so much uproar in Parliament with regard to certain affairs with regard to collusion with Reliance Textile Industries etc. In that regard, my question is this. Now, what amendment in the rules or guidelines you are going to make with regard to seeking reemployment or employment in private houses and private concerns? There are provisions under the Income-tax rule; there is a provision under the Customs Law; there is some provision in your Service Rules also, whereby, retiring officers cannot seek reemployment anywhere else, particularly with whom he was dealing while in Government service. Regarding Executives in the banking sector, have you framed any such guidelines or instructions or standing orders? Have any such instructions or guidelines been issued by the Government or by the Reserve Bank of India whereby such Chairmen or Chief Executives of Banking Organisations would be ineligible for seeking any jobs with such persons with whom they had previous dealings?

I think the hon. Minister can reply to this question which I have raised while replying, and if he is not able to give reply just now, he may write to me later on.

Now there is one more thing which I would like to say. Much more responsibility lies there on your shoulders. The Reserve Bank of India is a statutory authority; it is functioning under an enactment of parliament. The branches are nearly 30,000 throughout the country.

The deposits may run into Rs. 70,000 crores. So many foreign exchange transactions and other things are involved. Every day we are having lot of questions. Will you kindly consider introducing Test Audit of the Banking sector by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

Sir, as it is, as things stand today, the Life Insurance Corporation, the General Insurance Corporation, the IDBI, the IFCI, the ICICI and all these term lending institutions, and other banking sector (which control the whole economy of the country) are kept outside the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. And if it is kept outside the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, it is also automatically kept outside the purview of the important Parliamentary Committee like the Public Accounts Committee or the Committee on Public Undertakings. That is to say, this sort of closer scrutiny by a Parliamentary Committee (which consists of Members of all parties, belonging to all sections of the House) is completely debarred. And, therefore, Sir, a time has come when the Government should seriously consider this question of introducing auditing system by the C&AG of India, instead of their own auditing by private auditors or auditors appointed by the authorities concerned, and thereby extending the jurisdiction of Parliamentary Committee and Financial Committees, to oversee and look into their functioning. Also, this will reduce the number of Questions on this subject which are being asked on the floor of the House. This will give the necessary and needed insight to hon. Members to look into the whole functioning of the Banking sector, which is so very vital for Indian economy as on date. This is very important.

Lastly, as the Government has agreed to our request for referring the LIC Bill to a Select Committee, the report of which is to be submitted to the House in the first week of the Budget Session, that is hardly two months are there, similar, it would have been much better and I

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

would have welcome it much more, if the Government would have considered our request for this Bill also. I would request the hon. Minister even at this stage to consult his senior whether the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill can be referred to a Select Committee, which will examine the whole issue in a month's time or six weeks' time and submit its report in the first week of March, so that during the Budget Session, the whole Bill is passed after a careful scrutiny and examination of all the provisions of the Bill. This is because I have certain facts with me which I do not want to repeat here, whereby the small investors in this country have been cheated by fake and bogus companies, proprietary firms, and other such houses formed by such people whereby a seventy-crore scandal has come to light in Calcutta, and a fifty crore scandal in Delhi. There is a similar firm in Shahdra; they asked the small depositors to deposit their money with him on a high rate of interest; the depositors came forward with the deposits, but now nobody knows where the office is, where the board is and where the office-bearers are. In that background, in the interests of the small investors, I welcome this Bill, but the Government must also make available credit facilities to all sections of the people including the small scale, which is not available at the present moment, as pointed out by the earlier speaker.

Now, you have laid down the norm that for every 17000 or 18000 people, there should be one bank branch, I know that in certain areas, 17000 population, you will find over an area of hundred miles. Look at the Jaisalmer and Barmer districts in Rajasthan. Therefore, you have to create a network of regional rural banks for serving and meeting the needs of the people in the rural areas and the villages. The organisation of the regional rural banks has not yet been placed on a scientific basis. There is so much disparity with regard to the pay and perquisites of the employees of the regional rural banks and the other scheduled banks, and they have genuine grievances.

I earnestly request you to look into the grievances of the employees of these regional rural banks, who are there to serve the people at their door steps. You may kindly try to eliminate their grievances which they have highlighted by demonstrating at the Boat Club. I, of course, did not join them, but I am here to represent their grievances. Their grievances seem to be quite genuine and require urgent consideration at your end. You may kindly look into them and send me a reply later on, as to what you intend to do them.

While welcoming this Bill, I would certainly request the hon. Minister to consider whether this Bill can be referred to a Select Committee, whose report can be submitted within two months' time.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Sir, at the outset, I would say that there is absolutely no necessity for referring this Bill to a Select Committee, many of the provisions in this amending Bill relate to procedural matters and certain improvements, and it does not involve very much the question of policy. To me it does not appear quite sensible to refer the Bill to the Select Committee, and allow the time to lapse unnecessarily.

The banking sector, as a whole, has had creditable performance during these years; there is no doubt about it, and the nation gives a green signal to the Finance Minister to go ahead; but there is a lot of scope for improvements. Even the Banking Commission, 1972 had set out certain guidelines, and I am afraid, those guidelines have not been completely followed and carried out.

At the outset I should place a very small point about the secret money that is being handled by the management. Is there any guideline about how the secret money will be handled? A number of instances are brought to my notice that secret money is being misutilised. It is being utilised for different purposes, which is not desirable. This is a point on which I would expect the Deputy Finance

Minister to enlighten the House. The question is whether the guidelines have been issued to the Banks in this regard or not. And if they have not been issued will be issue guidelines in this regard?

My next point is that in the Bankers' Book Evidence Act some improvement has been made here but my submission is that it would not solve the problem because the Supreme Court has categorically decided that although a certified copy of the Bank document can be utilised, yet the fact remains that it has to be established that those Accounts are being maintained in due course of the business. It is essential. So, my submission is that it would be better perhaps if the Amendment had stated that there would be a presumption that the certified copy is of the Account which has been maintained in due course of business, unless otherwise established. Perhaps that would answer the problem in view of the Supreme Court decision in the Gauhati Bank case of 1967.

Sir, coverage of the population in India by banks no doubt cannot be compared with the developed countries. But there is no doubt about that it has improved a lot. Sir, credit gap is being widened. Although Rs. 600 crores was provided, it could not be utilised. My submission is that the banks should consider themselves as creative banks. Unless that is done, we cannot solve the problem. As a matter of fact, the leaders of commerce and industry are utilising a substantial amount of bank finance for their own needs and the poor and weaker sections are not getting the share they deserve. I recall one historical incident. Emperor Jahangir wanted to make the availability of justice easier. That is why he installed a chain by the side of the River Jamuna and declared that anybody coming from any part of his Empire seeking justice should pull the chain and he will attend to it. Similarly, banks branches are being enlarged and a number of branches are being opened and funds are being provided to serve the poorer and weaker sections of the society. But the fact remains as Jahangir failed to

provide, justice to his people because nobody tried disturb the Emperor for fear of his getting annoyed, similarly, although the banking branches are there in the rural areas, no people belonging to the weaker sections approach its Officers or those in authority for grant of a loan because they are afraid of the whole atmosphere existing there. That is why I submit that there must be a creative role. Creative role has been defined by Rockefeller as the existence of receptability. That is the banks must receive the persons but must have flexibility. They must have a note of optimism. But the present position is that generally they feel this will not be successful, this cannot be done, and you can go away. Somehow or other they discourage the people. If they discourage the people, they will not serve the purpose.

Another thing is that the banks must have courage to take risks and social responsibility must be in their mind. So, my submission is unless that creative factor is cultivated in the banking management and unless the decision making process is re-oriented as has been recommended by the Banking Commission, I think we cannot go ahead as we desire. Of course there has been progress and you deserve congratulation for the expansion of the banking activity and for the adoption of the policy that the weaker sections must be properly attended to, but the fact remains that it has not been possible.

Another aspect on which I make my submission is that the backward areas, backward States, backward communities as such are not properly looked after. I give an example of Orissa. There the amount of deposit that is made available is not ploud had back, but is diverted to the affluent areas. Similarly, I would point out that the backward people, the tribal people are not absolutely helped. Since a new cultural vision has to be generated, the bank officials should take a lead to go to them. It is not that by simply framing rules people will go to the banks and request for a loan.

[Shri Brajmohan Mohanty]

When we organised public meetings in favour of the bank nationalisation—and you know the forces which are opposed to bank nationalisation—people put different kinds of questions to us. They ask how is it that the interest charged is more than double the capital. Normally, the Money-lender's Act provides that in no case the interest will be more than the capital. But so far as bank is concerned that rule is not there at all. So, my submission is that there should be a re-thinking on this point and that the interest should not be allowed to grow two times, three times or five times the capital.

Another aspect on which I want to make my submission is about existence of trade unionism in the banks. I am happy that there have been trade union activities since long, but I may point out that the vision of the trade unionism in banks is not a healthy one. They never think of the improvement of performance in the banking sector. They never think where the lapses exist for which the nation is suffering and why is the banking activity becoming unpopular. They are concerned only about their personal advantages and amoluments. That is all-right, but along with that they should have a better outlook. Therefore, I say the trade unionism has to develop on healthy lines. That is very important.

Shri Agarwal has made a reference about the bank robbery incidents. I know the bank robbery is not a phenomena in India alone. It is there all over the world. That is the modern phenomena that has developed. Therefore, on that background we should not assess the success or failure. If it is to be criticised it has to be seen in the context if it has been discharging its social responsibility that has been entrusted to it. That is most important.

Sir, I support the Amendment and wish that the Finance Minister will look into the deficiencies that exist in the

banking sector and see to it that it improves its performance.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Sir, through the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, nine principal Acts are being amended.

I welcome clauses 9 and 10 which relate to the prohibition of acceptance of deposits by individuals, firms and other unincorporated bodies from the public beyond a certain specified number of depositors. The interests of the unwary and uninformed depositors are being safeguarded.

Here, I would stress the need for extending the provisions of Deposit Insurance Act to Fixed Deposits in the private sector companies which have no security at all. Many leading companies, though they are governed by the Companies Act, dupe the depositors. This requires to be looked into immediately.

The Prime Minister is trying to lift the people below the poverty line by various programmes like IRD NRE and the Employment Guarantee Scheme. We are assured on the floor of the House that in the rural sector, for a loan of Rs. 5,000/- or less, the banks should not ask for security. But the practical experience is that they do ask for landed security. From where will the weaker sections, i.e. the ordinary people and artisans give landed security? Artisans will have some tools and equipment. When they approach a bank for a loan of Rs. 2500/- the banks ask for a security of Rs. 5,000/-. The Prime Minister and everybody in the Government are interested in weaker sections. But how will those poor people give the guarantee?

You should instruct the banks that from people who ask for loans below Rs. 5,000/-, they should not demand land security. Then only you can lift weaker sections from below the poverty line.

The total credit being given by the banks is of the order of Rs. 60,000 crores, out of which a sum of Rs. 3,000 crores is being given for IRD throughout the country. It means that Rs. 57,000/- crores go for urban development.

I know practically and personally an instance in which a Divisional Management Madurai has categorically instructed the branches not to implement the schemes covered under the new 20-point programme. I have brought this to the notice of the Deputy Minister of Finance. He issued orders transferring that officer, and he has also given necessary instructions on how to employment the 20-point programmes. Yet they are not being implemented by the bank. Once again I have brought—this to the notice of the Deputy Minister, that that officer is continuing merrily, and the 20-point programme is wilting. There will be several such instances throughout the country.

Similarly, the managers of the banks demand some margin through brokers. In every branch, there are brokers. Only through brokers can people approach the manager. This is what happens before the loan is sanctioned to tiny and small industries. This kind of corruption is rampant. You should look into it and take strong action in such cases. Wherever such cases are brought to notice, the Finance Ministry should look into them very seriously.

Just because a customer refused to toe the line of the manager, all the credit facilities for him have been stopped by the Indian overseas Bank. Penal action is being taken against him for recovering the dues from him, because he wrote to the Government. He has been a client of the bank for nearly fifty years. Yet this is his fate. I brought this also to the notice of the Deputy Minister. He did pass some orders, but they are not being implemented.

It is being said that there are district level coordination committees, and block

level coordination committees—the Finance Secretary said this in a meeting—to ensure that the credit facilities given by the banks are not duplicated. I know that there are no such committees in which the local Mfs. are associated. I am not associated at the district or block level. So, how can I believe that there is a committee? There is no such committee functioning. There must be district level committees on which the Mfs. should be associated, and then only there will be effective co-ordination and expeditious implementation of the 20-point programme.

The Deputy Minister talks about discipline in the banks. You are all talking about it. I appreciate it. But in one of the branches of a bank in New Delhi, a branch manager was slapped by an employee in the presence of so many others; and he died of shock. It happened in Parliament Street. What action has been taken against such errant employees? It happened one and a half years back.

I have to say that there is no proper auditing of branches. I am told that only 18 branches have been audited, against a total of 6,000 branches. Naturally, there will be malpractices galore in the banks, if there is no fear of auditing.

I request the hon. Deputy Minister to look into my suggestions and take effective action.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी जो यह बैंक-
कारी (संशोधन) विधेयक सदन में लाए
हैं, मैं इस का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा
हुआ हूँ।

सब से पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना
चाहता हूँ कि हमारे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक होने
की वजह से सारे देश के अन्दर बड़ा लाभ
हुआ है लेकिन हमारे जो विपक्ष के लोग हैं,

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुत्तानपुरी]

उन की तरफ से ऐसी बातें कही जाती हैं और हमारे अग्रवाल साहब ने भी फरमाया है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक होने की वजह से डाके ज्यादा बढ़े हैं। इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि डाके तो पहले भी ज्यादा पड़ते थे जबकि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक नहीं थे लेकिन अब क्योंकि बैंकों में इस तरह का प्रावधान किया गया है कि गरीब लोगों को ज्यादा लाभ मिल सके, इसलिए अब उन लोगों को भी इन का फायदा मिलने लगा है।

मैं आप के जरिए से सरकार को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिस इलाके से मैं आता हूँ—मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश से आता हूँ—वहाँ पर बैंकों की ब्रांचेज का बहुत अभाव है और उस के कारण हमारे यहाँ गरीब लोग उन से फायदा नहीं उठा पाते हैं। हमारे प्रदेश के अन्दर गरीब लोगों ने बैंकों में सी० टी० डी० एकाउन्ट्स में और दूसरे खातों में बहुत ज्यादा पैसा जमा कराया है लेकिन जो धन इकट्ठा हुआ है, उस का सही ढंग से प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता। हमारे यहाँ कुछ ब्रांचेज शहरों में तो हैं लेकिन जो दूरदराज के इलाके हैं और जहाँ बर्फ पड़ती है या ऐसे इलाके हैं, जहाँ पर आबादी का आभाव है, वहाँ पर बैंकों की ब्रांचेज नहीं हैं क्योंकि आप कहते हैं कि इस के लिए 30 हजार की आबादी होनी चाहिए। कोई कहता है कि 1 लाख से ऊपर वाली आबादी वाले शहरों में ही बैंक की सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए। हमारे यहाँ तो एसेम्बली सीट के लिए पापूलेशन 50 हजार से ज्यादा नहीं है। अब नये स्टेटिस्टिक्स के मुताबिक कुछ आबादी बढ़ी है। इस कारण

हिमाचल प्रदेश में और ब्रांचेज खुलने की जरूरत है।

एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोग तो बैंकों की नौकरी के मामले में जीरो हैं क्योंकि बैंक के एग्जामिनेशंस टफ होने के कारण वहाँ के लोग उन में नहीं जा सकते और मैदान से जो लोग पहाड़ों पर नौकरी करने के लिए जाते हैं, वे वहाँ ठहरना नहीं चाहते। वे वहाँ पर लोगों की सेवा करने के लिए नहीं बल्कि पहाड़ी लोगों को तंग करने के लिए वहाँ जाते हैं। वे कम्प्लेंट करा देते हैं ताकि उन की वहाँ से बदली हो जाए।

मेरे क्षेत्र में बहुत सी जगहों पर हाई स्कूल नहीं हैं। हाई स्कूल और कालेज में पढ़ने के लिए किसी को शिमला जाना पड़ता है, किसी को चंडीगढ़ जाना पड़ता है। अपने घर से दो-दो, तीन-तीन सौ किलोमीटर हमारे पहाड़ी इलाके के बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए जाना पड़ता है। हमारे यहाँ आजकल बर्फ पड़ती है और आजकल हमारे यहाँ तीन महीने के लिए स्कूल और कालिज बंद रहते हैं। अगर हमारे पहाड़ के बच्चे कहीं से पढ़-लिख कर आ भी जाए तो भी वे गवर्नमेंट के महकमों के लिए या बैंकों के लिए सेलेक्ट नहीं हो पाते। आपके बैंकों में पहाड़ी लोगों का बहुत कम रिप्रि-जेंटेशन मिला हुआ है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर आप पहाड़ी लोगों को ठीक ढंग से फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो लाजमी तौर पर वहाँ के लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दे कर तैयार कीजिए और उनको नौकरी देने का प्रावधान कीजिए।

इसके अलावा बैंकों से उद्योगपति हरियाणा में भी लोन ले लेते हैं, फिर हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी लोन ले लेते हैं। यही हाल पंजाब के बड़े लोगों का है। वे लोग भी बैंडर एरिया के लिए स्कीम बना कर पास करा लेते हैं और पंजाब के बैंकों से भी लोन ले लेते हैं और हिमाचल के बैंकों से भी लोन ले लेते हैं। फिर वे कारखाने नहीं लगाते जिससे कि वहां के लोगों को रोजगार प्राप्त हो। जो पैसा पंजाब के लोगों को हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस्तेमाल करने के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से मिलता है, उस पैसे का वे सही इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं। वे अपनी स्कीम मंजूर करा कर पैसा तो प्राप्त कर लेते हैं लेकिन उस पैसे का वे मिसयूज करते हैं। बहुत कम लोग ऐसे होंगे जो कारखाने लगाते हैं, मेक्सिमम लोग ऐसे हैं जो कारखाने नहीं लगाते हैं। इस तरह से हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोग नौकरियों से वंचित रह जाते हैं।

आपके प्राइवेट कारखानों में भी यही हो रहा है और जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय कारखाने हैं जिनमें कि हिन्दुस्तान के खजाने का पैसा लगा हुआ है, जो राष्ट्रीयकृत कारखाने हैं, उनमें भी घाटा जा रहा है। आप किसी भी कारखाने को ले लें जिनमें कि गवर्नमेंट का पैसा लगा हुआ है। उनमें जो अफसर हैं वे ऐसे नहीं हैं जिनसे कि आपके कारखानों का घाटा पूरा हो सके। अपने खजाने को खोखला होने से बचाने के लिए आपके प्रबंध स्ट्रॉंग होने चाहिए। यह नेशन का पैसा है।

कई मित्रों ने यहां कहा कि गरीब लोगों की मदद के लिए 9 सौ करोड़ रुपये का टारगेट रखा गया है लेकिन यह 9 सौ

करोड़ रुपया गरीब लोगों के लिए खर्च नहीं हुआ है। यह पैसा इसलिए खर्च नहीं होता है कि जो बड़े बड़े आदमी हैं वे अपने कामों के लिए बैंकों से पैसा ले लेते हैं। जो आम आदमी है, साधारण आदमी हैं, उसको बैंकों से पैसा नहीं मिलता है। गांव के गरीब आदमी को पैसा नहीं मिलता है। आप गरीब आदमियों को बीस सूत्री प्रोग्राम दें तभी उन लोगों की हालत अच्छी होगी। अगर गरीब लोगों को सही मदद मिले, उनके लिए पैसे का सही यूटिलाइजेशन हो तो उनको लाभ पहुंच सकता है। लेकिन पैसे का सही यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं होता है। बड़े आदमी छोटे-मोटे कारखाने लगाने के लिए पैसा लेते हैं लेकिन वे कारखाने न लगाकर और चीजों में पैसा खर्च कर देते हैं। कोई-कोई तो कार खरीदने में पैसा लगा देते हैं। इससे आपके इयूज भी बढ़ते जाते हैं।

इससे इस देश के अन्दर एक जाल पैदा हो रही है। ऐसे लोग ही फिर डाके मारने वाले लोगों में शामिल होते हैं। हमारे हिमाचल में तो कहीं डकैती नहीं होती, लेकिन पंजाब और दिल्ली में यह होती है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके बैंकों से कई आदमी बिना गारन्टी के, बिना प्रोसीजर के और बिना किसी लिखाई-पढ़ाई के पैसा ले लेते हैं। आपके आफिसर लोग ये पैसा देते हैं। ऐसे आफिसरों को बैंकों में नहीं रखना चाहिये जो कि आपके बैंकों का दिवाला पीटने के लिए वहां जाते हैं। आपको एडवांस वसूल करने के लिए आफिसरों का टारगेट भी फिक्स करना चाहिए कि उन्हें इतनी रिक्वैरी इतने दिनों में करनी है। तभी आपके बैंक काम कर सकते

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

हैं, तभी देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। अगर बैंकों का पैसा हम गलत आर्दामियों के हाथों में जाने दें तो इससे देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। इससे हम लोग गरीब आर्दामियों की मदद करने के लिए ज्यादा कोशिश करते हैं, उस काम में भी ज्यादा मदद मिल पायेगी। इसके बगैर बैंकों का काम सफल नहीं होगा। गरीब आर्दामी तभी आगे बढ़ सकेगा जब बैंकों की पूंजी ठीक तरह से गरीब आर्दामी के पास पहुंचेगी। आज हमारे किसानों को बहुत परेशानी होती है। चाहे किसी भी चीज का बीज हो या प्लांटेशन लगाना हो, उसके लिए ऋण लेने के लिए कई कई चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं। समय में पैसा मंजूर नहीं होता। इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि गरीब आर्दामी को, किसान को समय के अंदर पैसा मिल सके। तभी उसकी तरक्की हो सकेगी। गरीब लोगों का बैंकों में पूरा योगदान है। उन लोगों द्वारा बैंकों में पैसा जमा किया जाता है लेकिन उसके मुताबिक उनको सहायता प्राप्त नहीं होती। इसके लिए मैं माननीय पुजारी जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे अफसरों पर कंट्रोल करें और उनको निर्देश दें कि गरीब आर्दामियों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए। जब हमारी बाक्यी में इस प्रकार की मंशा होगी तभी इस देश को बनाने वालों का कल्याण हो सकेगा। तभी हम गरीब आर्दामी को उठा सकते हैं। नारे से नहीं उठा सकते। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि नारों से कुछ नहीं होगा। अभी हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों ने फ्लोर मिल लगाई है उनको उसके बाद सेलर लगाने के लिए सबसिडी दी जा रही है। अभी

आसाम के भाई बतला रहे थे कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में ऐसे आर्दामी रखे जाते हैं जिनको पता ही नहीं होता कि किसान की क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं। किसानों के लिए उनकी ही क्लास का आर्दामी होना चाहिए तभी वह किसानों का भला कर सकता है। इसी प्रकार हरिजन और आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिए उन्हीं की क्लास के आर्दामी को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो आज जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं उनके रिश्तेदार ही उसमें सलेक्ट होंगे और एक क्लास पैदा हो जाएगी। गरीब आर्दामी को उसमें कोई स्थान नहीं मिलेगा। न शहर के गरीब आर्दामी का भला होगा न गांव के गरीब आर्दामी का भला होगा।

यह जो बैंकिंग ला अमेंडमेंट बिल लाया गया है उसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन इन बातों पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। जब तक गरीब लोगों को फायदा नहीं देगे तब तक देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा। प्राइवेट उद्योगों और सरकारी कारपोरेशंस को जो लोन दिए गए हैं उनको देखिए कि उसमें कितना ओवर ड्यू है और वह किस तरह से वसूल हो सकता है ताकि काम ठीक प्रकार से चल सके। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन बातों की ओर ध्यान देकर जो कदम प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गरीबों के लिए उठाने के लिए बताए हैं उनको उठाकर 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाया जाए। इन बातों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

14 hrs.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN
(Gauhati) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before I start, I first want to congratulate the Finance Minister for introducing this bill

for amending the Banking Laws. While congratulating him I would like to draw his attention to some salient facts that I have come across in connection with the implementation of the 20-point programme as well as about the present situation since 1979 in Assam. I hope he will consider it and if necessary come up with suitable amendments to make some provision if necessary.

At the outset I would like to mention, as you know, that these Banks have been nationalised with the intention that the public funds will be made available to the downtrodden and poor.

14.02 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

But even after the lapse of a period of fourteen years the banks are not functioning properly. I would like to draw your attention to the working of some banks, particularly about the implementation of the DRDA scheme, and that too in my constituency. The UCO Bank at Doboka received several applications under the DRDA scheme and all the applications are kept pending. Similarly in another block in my constituency, in Rampur the Palasmeri branch of the UCO bank received 196 schemes sponsored under the DRDA scheme and out of them 149 are kept pending. In another case of Bijoynagar the central Bank of India branch received 64 schemes and kept pending 53. At Chaigaon all such applications pertaining to those schemes under the DRDA scheme have not been sanctioned. When I enquired about this, the Bank Manager told me that until and unless the field officer concerned certifies it, he is not in a position to sanction any amount. And the most vital thing is, up to this day no such field officer has been appointed in that particular branch of the bank.

In another case during my recent visit I came across a Bank Manager who was reluctant to attend a meeting being pre-

sided over by the local M.L.A., about the implementation of the 20-Point programme as well as the DRD scheme.

Now, if these are the instances in my constituency, I am sure there will be many more cases in every nook and corner of the country where the nationalised banks are being opened which are supposed to honour the requests from the needy persons. If this is the state of affairs; may I ask how we are going to achieve or fulfil the mandate that has been given to the nationalised banks in 1969 to see that bank finances are made available to the downtrodden people. I hope our Finance Minister has a very wide scope of these problems and he will do something in this regard and if necessary bring forward the necessary amendments.

I would like to draw your attention to the conditions in the State of Assam since to agitation of 1979 has started. I am surprised to find that while the State Government officers and employees are threatened with pay cut and other punitive measures for not attending their duties but no such action has been taken against other officers and employees of the financial institution including Banks under the Central Government, the National Banks, the L. I. C. or General Insurance Corporation. Rather I found to my surprise that even the Regional Managers, even the Branch Managers of the banks remained absent on those days. I could not understand this double rule that on the one hand the State Government—at that time under President's rule and at present under Congress rule is emphasising discipline and exhorting its employees that they must be present failing which there will be disciplinary action besides pay cut and on the other hand such things are thoroughly absent in all government financial institutions in Assam. I do not understand any logic behind this.

Now, may I say that the daily performance of these nationalised banks, of these commercial institutions, in Assam is also deplorable. For instance, when one

[Shri Bhūbaneswar]

goes to encash even an ordinary cheque from Savings Bank account, one has to wait sometimes to the extent of one hour or even 1½ hour. So, such is the sorry plight of the financial institutions in Assam and they are at worst stage at present in Assam. May I ask our Finance Minister through you to do something to improve the working of these financial institutions in Assam and to curb this indiscipline, etc. I also urge upon him to make necessary provisions for carrying out the regular trade union activities but it does not mean that you will allow the bank employees as well as the employees of other financial institutions to do as they like as is the case at present in Assam.

So, these are some of the serious things that are going on at least in that part of the country which he will note and in the light of which I hope he will make necessary amendments and will take suitable steps. With these words I conclude.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्चा (नागौर) :
राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का हमारा तजुर्बा लम्बा नहीं है। इसलिए इसके बारे में जो कानून और नियम आदि बने हैं उन में समय-समय पर तजुर्बे के अनुसार परिवर्तन हो यह बाजिब ही है। जो संशोधन इस कानून में पेश किए गए हैं उन में एक विशेष यह है कि अगर किसी डिपॉजिटर की मौत हो जाए तो नामिनी मुकर्रर करने का उन लोगों को हक प्राप्त हो जाए और सकमैशन एक्ट के नीचे जो लम्बी कार्रवाई करनी पड़ती है अपना हक जमाने के लिए उस मुसीबत से उनको छुट्टी मिल जाए। इसका मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ।

ग्रामीण बैंक भी हमारे देश में बने हैं। इन बैंकों को स्पांसर करने वाले दूसरे कई

बड़े बैंक हैं। लेकिन इन में जो सर्विस रूल हैं और उनके नीचे जो नियम और उप-नियम होने चाहिये, वे अभी तक नहीं बने हैं। इसका बड़ा भारी असर इन बैंकों में नौकरी करने वाले लोगों पर पड़ता है। ये लोग कनफ्यूज्ड हैं। उनके जो मामले होते हैं निपटने का भी कोई तरीका होना चाहिये, कोई विधि होनी चाहिये। उनकी सर्विस कंडिशन तथा दूसरी बातें व्यवस्थित न होने की वजह से उन मामलों को निपटने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है और कई तरह के मामले सर्विस क्लास के लोगों के पैडिंग हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि ग्रामीण बैंकों में सर्विस करने वाले लोगों के लिए भी कायदे कानून बन जाने चाहिए और उनके वास्ते भी यही नियम होने चाहिये जो दूसरों के लिए हैं।

एक खास बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। जिस प्रकार की हमारी इच्छा नहीं थी उन प्रकार की कार्रवाई आज भी बैंकों में होती है। बैंकों में हमने कभी नहीं सोचा था कि इस प्रकार से रिस्वत और भ्रष्टाचार का काम चलेगा। बड़ा दुःख होता है, आज कोई भी आदमी किसी प्रकार का लोन लेना चाहें, चाहे ट्रक के चेसिस का लोन हो, बेल का छकड़े का या किसी चीज के लिये लोन लेने जाये, खासतौर से छोटे काश्तकार की बात मैं करता हूँ, उसका लोन मंजूर होने में बहुत समय लग जाता है। अगर लोन मंजूर हो जाता है तो उसमें सबसीडी का मामला आ जाता है, बैंक के कर्मचारी उसका अधिग्रहण कर लेते हैं और उस आदमी को लोन काफी कम मिलता है। बैंक से लोन लेने में उसके साथ छिना-भपटी होती है, इसमें बहुत भ्रष्टाचार होता है। मेरी कल्पना नहीं थी कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में इस प्रकार से कार्यवाही होगी।

बड़े लोग तो उन लोगों से आसानी से मिल जाते हैं और उसमें और भी बड़ा मामला होता है जिसमें कि बैंक वालों का हिस्सा होता है। यह बात मैं तजुबों से कह रहा हूँ, मिलने-जुलने वालों से बातचीत होती है, निश्चित रूप से तजुर्बा है इसलिए निश्चित रूप से जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों में इस बात को आप कैसे रोक सकते हैं, इसके बारे में आपको सख्ती बरतनी पड़ेगी। बैंकों में लोगों को अच्छी तनख्वाहें मिलती हैं फिर भी इतना मालूम है कि एक छोटा सा बैंक मैनेजर अगर 2, 3 माल कहीं रह जाता है तो वह 2, 4 लाख रु० लूटकर वहाँ से निकलता है। इस तरह का व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार आजकल बैंकों में हो रहा है, इसके बारे में आप विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें। कुछ ईमानदार आदमियों की ज्यादा भर्ती हो, अच्छे लोग इसमें ज्यादा आयें, आपको इस बात की कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी।

गरीब लोगों को बैंकों से समय पर लोन नहीं मिल पाता है। जिस काम के लिए लोन लेना चाहिए जिस समय चाहिये, जैसे फटिलाइजर या सीड के लिए चाहिये जो कि खेतों के लिये खास समय पर किसान को चाहिये, उस समय अगर लोन किसान मिले तो उसे फायदा होता है, को-आपरेटिव बैंक्स में तो जरूर इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है, कि गरीब लोगों को समय पर दिया जाए लेकिन दूसरे बैंकों में इस तरह की फाइलें लम्बी चली जाती हैं और समय पर उनको लोन मिलता नहीं है। इससे किसान को नुकसान होता है और समय पर लोन मिलने से उसकी पेइंग कैपेसिटी अच्छी हो सकती थी, यह कम हो जाती है क्योंकि उस पैसे का वह सही इस्तेमाल

नहीं कर सकता। इस तरह से बैंकों का प्रोब्लम-ड्यू बढ़ जाता है। अगर लोगों पर कर्जा चढ़ता चला जाये और बसूली ठीक से न हो तो आखिर में इसका बहुत बड़ा प्रसर देश की इकनामी पर पड़ता है।

मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि लोन लोगों को ठीक समय पर दिया जाये और उसी से ठीक समय पर रिक्वेरी हो सकती है। लोगों को समय पर अपनी इंस्टालमेंट देना में सहूलियत मिल सकती है। जिस परपज के लिये लोन दिया जाये अगर उसी परपज में उसका खर्च हो तो उसका रिटर्न प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ने से ठीक मिलने लगेगा। इस व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ तरीके से हमें जमाना पड़ेगा, इस पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

अन्त में ज्यादा समय न लेकर मैं सरल बैंक के लोगों की सर्विसिज के बारे में फिर निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि नियमों का पालन होना चाहिये।

श्री गिरवारी लाल व्यास (मीलवाड़ी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बैंकिंग साज (अर्मेंड-मेंट) बिल 1983 का समर्थन करता हूँ। सबसे पहला मेरा सुझाव है कि बैंकों की जितनी शाखाएं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में होनी चाहियें, उसकी अभी तक कमी है। एक तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

हमारे राजस्थान में रीजनल रूरल बैंक कहीं कहीं स्थापित हुए हैं। बहुत सारे स्थान ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर इनकी शाखाओं की स्थापना नहीं हुई है। आपने जो हिसाब लगाया है कि 17 हजार पर एक, उस हिसाब से जब तक आप बैंकों की शाखाएं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नहीं खोलेंगे, तब तक लोगों को

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

उनका जितना फायदा मिलना चाहिये, नहीं मिल सकेगा। यह व्यवस्था निश्चित तरीके से बहुत आवश्यक है।

मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। भीलवाड़ा में बैंकों की बहुत कमी है।

रिजनल रूरल बैंकों और कोऑपरेटिव बैंकों के जरिये से ऐसी व्यवस्था स्थापित करनी चाहिए, जिससे वाकर सैक्शंज, सिड्-यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज के लोगों और एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स की खेती-बाड़ी और बच्चों की पढ़ाई वगैरह की तमाम आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके। जब तक हम बैंकों के जरिये उनकी सब आवश्यकताओं को पूरा नहीं करेंगे, तब तक उनका शोषण नहीं होगा। आप किसी भी कास्त-कार की जमीन का एसेसमेंट कर लें और उसके आधार पर उसकी साल भर की आवश्यकताओं का भी एसेसमेंट कर लें और उसे एक पास-बुक मुहैया करा दें, जिससे उसको अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार बराबर कर्जा मिलता रहे, उसकी प्राडक्शन में कोई कमी न हो, उसकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति भी होती रहे और उसको शोषण से मुक्ति भी मिल जाए।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने जिज्ञासा किया है कि नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद बैंकों में किस प्रकार की अव्यवस्था हो गई है। इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं कि नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद बैंकों की जमा-पूंजी बहुत बढ़ी है, उनकी शाखाएं भी बहुत खोली गई हैं और लोगों को कर्जा भी बहुत मिलने लगा है। लेकिन इसके साथ यह भी देखने की जरूरत है कि एक कस्टमर और दुकानदार के बीच जो व्यव-

हार होना चाहिए, क्या बैंकों के द्वारा वह डिपॉजिटर्स को उपलब्ध किया जा रहा है या नहीं। बैंक के बाबू हों या मैनेजर, उन्हें इस बात की कोई परवाह नहीं है कि डिपॉजिटर्स पैसा जमा करवाता है या नहीं, उसको पैसा वक्त पर मिलता है या नहीं। वे लोग इसको अपनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं समझते। नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद बैंकों में यह जो गैरजिम्मेदारी की भावना आ गई, उसकी कुछ वजह ट्रेड यूनियनों भी हैं। मैं ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट की बुराई नहीं करता, क्योंकि मैं खुद भी उसमें काम करता हूँ। लेकिन उसकी वजह से यह जो बुराई आ गई है, उसको दूर करना चाहिए। जब तक यह भावना रहेगी, तब तक यह मूवमेंट ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चलेगी। इस लिए कर्मचारियों की परफार्मेंस को कसौटी बना कर या अन्य प्रकार से ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि वे लोगों के साथ सद्भावना से व्यवहार करें।

मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में प्रावधान है कि लोन के दुगने से ज्यादा पैसा बसूल नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन बैंक जिस तरह से गरीब आदमियों को लूट रहे हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय ने उस पर तबज्जुह दी है या नहीं? अगर एक आदमी को पांच हजार रुपए का लोन दिया जाता है और फेमिन, बाढ़, फसल नष्ट होने या किसी और नैचुरल कैलेमिटी की वजह से वह डिफाल्टर हो जाता है, तो उससे तीन चार गुना पैसा बसूल किया जाता है। मेरे जिले भीलवाड़ा में पंजाब नेशनल बैंक द्वारा लोगों से तीन चार गुना ज्यादा पैसा बसूल किया जा रहा है और लोगों की जमीन जायदाद नीलाम की जा रही है। इसको रोका जाना चाहिए।

हम काश्तकार को इस लिए पैसा उधार देते हैं कि उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत हो, लेकिन अगर उसका भूकान, जमीन और ऐसेट्स नीलाम करा दिए जाएं, तो इससे उसकी स्थिति पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ेगा। जब क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड का प्रावधान दूसरों पर लागू है, तो वह बैंकों पर लागू क्यों नहीं किया जाता? पुराने जमाने में जिस तरह पठान सूद को बढ़ा कर पैसा बसूल करते थे और लोगों का शोषण करते थे, बैंकों द्वारा उससे भी ज्यादा शोषण किया जा रहा है। इसको रोकने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। अगर इसको नहीं रोका जाएगा, तो काश्तकारों पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ेगा। एक निवेदन यह है कि जितने भी आपके फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीचूशंस हों, चाहे वे भारत सरकार के हों या प्रोवि-शियल सरकारों के हों, इनमें किस प्रकार से पैसे को एडवांस किया है, क्या इसके संबंध में भी जानकारी है? वहां पर किस तरह का करप्शन फैला हुआ है? मैं खास तौर से अपने जिले के बारे में आपको बताना चाहता हूं। यहां दस हजार स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज बनीं, उनमें 15 परसेंट सन्सिडी का मामला है, क्योंकि वहां पर बैंकवर्ड इलाका है। सन्सिडी का पैसा लोग खा जाते हैं और जो लोन लिया जाता है, उसके रि-पेमेंट का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। इन फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीचूशंस में बड़ा करप्शन है। लोन देने के लिए परसें-टेज बंधा हुआ है। इस परसेंटेज के हिसाब से यदि उनको दे दिया जाता है, तो जितना मर्जी चाहो पैसा ले लो। यह भी नहीं देखा जाता है कि कोई जैन्युइन केस है या नहीं है। उनको तो सिर्फ अपने बन्धे हुए पैसे से मतलब है। इस बारे में वहां पर कोई रोक-टोक नहीं है। मैंने कई बफा आपका ध्यान

आकर्षित किया है। मिलवाड़ा जिले के प्रन्दर ही दो बड़ी कंपनियां हैं। एक मेवाड़ टैक्स टाइल और दूसरी मिलवाड़ा टैक्सटाइल—इन्होंने अपने नाम बदल दिए हैं। उसमें भारत सरकार का जितना पैसा था, आई० डी० एम० ए० का जितना पैसा इसमें फंसा हुआ था, उसको खत्म करने के लिए ही उन्होंने नई कंपनी बना ली है। इस संबंध में आपको चिट्ठी लिखी तो कह दिया कि इससे हमारा कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीचूशंस से ताल्लुक है। उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। आपको यहां से 12 करोड़ रुपया उसमें लगा हुआ है। इस प्रकार आपके पैसे उन्होंने सिक यूनिट बता कर अपने दूसरे ऐसैट्स खड़े कर लिए हैं। इस तरीके से जो काम करता है, उसके खिलाफ आपको कदम उठाने चाहिए, नहीं तो आपको बहुत बड़ी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

एक बात मैं डायरेक्टर्स के नोमिनेशन के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं। इसमें भी बहुत बड़ी गड़बड़ी है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि ऐसे वेस्टेड इंटरैस्ट के डायरेक्टर्स बन जाते हैं, जो अपनी कंपनी को दूसरी कंपनी से पैसा दिला देते हैं और दूसरी कंपनी को अपने यहां से पैसा दिला देते हैं। इस प्रकार के फ्रॉड्यूलेंट लोगों के खिलाफ शिकायतें भी आई हैं, लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। यदि आपको काश्तकार का डायरेक्टर बनाना है, तो काश्तकार का डायरेक्टर बनाना चाहिए। यदि आपको आर्टिसन का डायरेक्टर बनाना है तो आर्टिसन का डायरेक्टर बनाना चाहिए। आप करते यह हैं कि जो दिल्ली में आर्टिसन की बहुत बड़ी दुकान खोल कर बैठा है, उसको डायरेक्टर

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास] बना देते हैं। लेकिन जो ब्रुद गांव में बैठ कर काम करता है, जो थ्रसली आर्टिसन है, उसको डायरेक्टर नहीं बनाते हैं। ऐसे फोड्यूलेंट लोगों को ले लिया जाता है, जो सारा इस प्रकार का काम करते हैं। इसके संबंध में भी कोई न कोई निश्चित तरीके से कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो फ्राड के केसेज हो रहे हैं, फोरजरी के केसेज हो रहे हैं, मिस-एप्रोप्रिएशन के केसेज हो रहे हैं, रोबरी और डाक्यटी के केसेज हो रहे हैं, इनको रोकने की क्या व्यवस्था आपने की है। इसके संबंध में किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रावधान आप ने नहीं किया है। यदि इस संबंध में कोई जानकारी चाहता है, कितने मिस-एप्रोप्रिएशन हुए हैं, कितने फ्राड्यूलेंट एक्ट हुए हैं या अन्य प्रकार की चीजें हुई हैं। तो कहा जाता है कि ये सिक्रेट बातें हैं, इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं दी जा सकती है। जब इस प्रकार की कोई जानकारी नहीं दी जा सकती, तो ऐसी हालत में बैंकों के अन्दर जो गलत काम हो रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ किस प्रकार आवाज बुलंद की जा सकती है। उनको रोकने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। क्या इसके संबंध में कोई मशीनरी इवाल्व की है, जिस के जरिए इस प्रकार के एक्ट्स को रोका जा सके। बैंक जब नेशनलाइज नहीं हुए थे, उस समय इस प्रकार के फोड्यूलेंट एक्ट्स और चीटिंग के केसेज बहुत कम होते थे, लेकिन नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद इन की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है और आप के कर्मचारी स्वयं इसमें लिप्त होते हैं। चाहे मैनेजर हो, कॅशियर हो, एका-

उन्टेन्ट हो—सब इस तरह के कामों में लिप्त हैं और उन के जरिये ही फ्राड्यूलेंट एक्ट्स और मिस-एप्रोप्रिएशन होता है। जब तक आप उन के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर आप ट्रेड यूनियनों के दबाव में आ जायेंगे और उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे तो हमारी यह बैंकिंग इंस्टीट्यूशन बिल्कुल बरबाद हो जायगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उन के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करें तथा उस की जानकारी भी लोगों को होनी चाहिये। इन-इन लोगों ने ये-ये कारनामे किये हैं और उन के खिलाफ सरकार ने या बैंक अथारिटीज ने ये-ये कार्यवाही की है।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम चलाया है जिस के अधीन आई० आर० डी० पी० और "ट्रायसम" के प्रोग्राम चलते हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों में बहुत घपला है। आई० आर० डी० पी० के अधीन जो लोन दिया जाता है उस में जो सबसिडी का एमाउन्ट होता है उस को ये लोग खा जाते हैं, उस गरीब तक पहुंचने नहीं देते हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन आप की मंशा यह है कि लोगों को गरीबी की सतह से ऊपर उठाया जाय, लेकिन उस उद्देश्य का कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो रहा है। आप को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि आई० आर० डी० पी० के अधीन जो लोन और सबसिडी दी जाती है वह पूरी उस गरीब तक पहुंचे। इसी तरह से जो ट्रायसम का कार्यक्रम है उस में ट्रेनिंग के दौरान 150-200 रु० महावार स्कालरशिप दिया जाता है लेकिन वह उस तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है। उस के बाद स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री लगाने के लिए जो लोन और सबसिडी मिलती है उस में

से सबसिद्धी खा जाते हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप निश्चित तरीके से ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि यह रूपया उस गरीब तक पूरा पहुंच सके।

बैंकों के लिये आप प्राइवेट आडिटमें रखते हैं जिन से बैंक के अन्दरूनी मामलों की जानकारी सरकार को नहीं मिलती है। वहां जो गड़बड़ पाई जाती है उस के बारे में न पालियामेंट को पता होता है और न जनता को कुछ मालूम हो पाता है। जब हमारे यहां आडिटर जनरल हैं, तो इन बैंकों के आडिट का काम भी उन की माफ़त किया जाय जिस से वहां जो गड़बड़-घुटाला हो रहा है उस की जानकारी हम को मिल सके।

ब्लोक लेविल पर आप ने बैंकों की एड-वाइस के लिये कमेटी बनाई हुई है लेकिन डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर कोई कमेटी नहीं है और जो है उसमें कलैक्टर और सरकारी अधिकारी होते हैं जिस की बजह से वहां जो गड़बड़ होती है उस की जानकारी हम को नहीं हो पाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेविल पर भी आप कमेटी बनायें जिस में जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हों, ताकि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर बैंकों के लोन में जो गड़बड़ होती है उस को ठीक किया जा सके।

आप ने जो अमेण्डमेंट्स पेश की हैं वे निश्चित रूप से ठीक हैं और मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं उन पर भी विचार किया जाय ताकि वहां अच्छी व्यवस्था हो सके और जनता को इन सुविधाओं का लाभ मिल सके।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla):
Mr. Chairman, Sir I feel that in our country banking sector has reached a level where I find it is very well organised. I had an occasion to pay a visit to the RBI Headquarters at Bombay and I was satisfied with the operational efficiency of the RBI. But there also I find that the RBI was, in one way, not performing its functions properly. Just now I have said that the operational efficiency of the RBI satisfied me, but when I raised the issue regarding the functioning of nationalised banks in Jammu and Kashmir State, particularly the State Bank there, the RBI was ready to organise an inquiry. but I told them that this is not the way, we have to institutionalise a kind of supervision which is very effective. Therefore, I would suggest one thing. The RBI has various functions to perform but its most important function is to see that it controls credit supply in the country effectively. So far as the nationalised sector is concerned, I am not satisfied with the functioning of various banks because my experience relates to the operation of these banks in Jammu and Kashmir. My experience tells me that these nationalised banks are not performing their functions properly and there is a kind of plunder that goes on. What is the body that can check this? The only body available in the country is the Reserve Bank of India.

We expected many things since the nationalisation of banks, but I don't suppose that the system has responded to the aspirations of the people. I do not know whether the hon. Minister who is sitting on that side all alone this time, knows the fact that we created a credit supply of Rs. 5000 crores, which was pumped into the system and there is an allegation that out of Rs. 5000 crores only Rs.300 crores have gone to the rural sector. When nationalisation was introduced, the country was told that it would revolutionise the rural sector and many an article appeared in the press, and it was said that Gandhiji's dream would be realised and tremendous development would be organised in the rural sector through banks because banks were

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

the vehicle of development. If this figure is correct—because it has been often quoted in the press and the Minister must know better—out of the credit of Rs. 5000 crores generated in the country and passed on to the people through banks, the rural sector got only Rs. 300 crores. There are laudable schemes, I must say like IRDP and NREP. These are very good programmes, like the Prime Minister's 20-point programme. Some people use the whole programme as a political tool, but as a student of Economics, I feel that a lot of good could be done to the country through the 20-point programme, and similarly these IRDP and NREP schemes are very laudable schemes. But I do not think these schemes are properly operated upon. And so far as banks are concerned, you will be surprised to know that almost all the malpractices committed by the institutions go unnoticed. As you go to the bank, you have to repose trust in the bank. You deposit money in and you get a cheque book and you buzz off from the counter. There ends the matter.

What goes on between the banker and the actual loanee, particularly the person who comes from the rural sector, nobody knows. I related some stories about this to the RBI and they were very much surprised. As I told you, they were going to conduct an inquiry; may be they have done it. But I am not going to be satisfied because of the *ad hoc* manner in which the RBI would be ready to conduct an inquiry.

I want to inform the House that in my State there are nationalised banks which are not functioning properly,—I must name one, that is, the State Bank of India, because against that bank's operational policy there was a lot of hue and cry. In a meeting of the District Development Board comprising the cabinet and other representatives of people. Convened at Kupwara, which is the Headquarters of the district, there were about a dozen

people with written complaints against the functioning of the State Bank of India and all these complaints related to the lending operation.

The greatest objection that I can raise here in the House is that the procedure regarding lending is never publicised properly. Kupwara is comparable to any District in the rural sector in the country. Our people are uneducated—70 to 80% of them. All the time the lending strategy or procedure is published in English. We can see the brochure and pamphlets in colours lauding the success of the bank. But they have never publicised their schemes in language which is understandable to the people who come to the Bank. That is seldom in Urdu and never in Dogri or Kashmeri. All the time it is in English. So, they keep a kind of curtain of secrecy. Nobody knows what is the procedure. If you talk to the Manager or the Chairman of the Bank he will sit with you and he will explain that it is a simple as anything. But it is the illiterate man who has to borrow from the Bank. He could know only if it was explained to time properly. As publicity is all the time in English, Banks do not reach the people. People are asked to understand themselves. If they do not understand, they miss the bus.

As I said earlier, ultimately the feeling was voiced in a District Board Meeting that the money that was lent to the people under various scheme went to the people who had long arms and not the people who were genuine borrowers. So, a lot of corruption had taken place. I was told specifically about the State Bank of India. May be, the same thing is happening with other banks. There is a lot of corruption. 'X' amount of money that is invested in Jammu and Kashmir State, 80% of that goes to people who can grease the palm of the staff working in that Bank. Between the Manager and the Chairman there is a large gap. Between the Chairman of that Bank and the Governor of the Reserve Bank there is a very wide gap. If there is a complaint, the Reserve Bank of India looks into it. But I want the reform to be rationalised.

I have some basic objections to the deposits that are created in Jammu and Kashmir State and the lending of money in that State. There is a complaint, perhaps Minister of Finance may be knowing better that there is widespread corruption in so far as lending is concerned. There is large scale corruption so far as recruitment of staff is concerned. There are various complaints showing how they do not encourage local talent. If the Minister wants to know the fuller story I can bring details to his notice. The biggest objections that I have against the nationalised banks in the Jammu and Kashmir is that as per a survey 80% of the deposits created in the State are lent outside the State. About the State Bank of India I know it definitely. I have no objection if it was done with a clear cut policy understandable to the people of Jammu and Kashmir State because our country is one. If money is lent outside the State, I have no objection on principle. But if people wanted to have credit in the Jammu and Kashmir State and they do not get it and the Banks invest the money outside the State is not fair. You know that Jammu and Kashmir State is not industrially advanced. I have already said in the House earlier that out of Rs. 25550 crores that were invested in this great country in the establishment of large scale industries, Jammu and Kashmir State, share was 0.06%. Now this is the background against which the lending in the State should have been streamlined. 80% of the deposits generated in a poor State like Jammu and Kashmir State are lent outside the State by the State Bank of India and my impression is that other banks also do the same thing. 80% of the deposit are lent outside Jammu and Kashmir. 20% of the deposits which is available for lending in Jammu and Kashmir is lent to those people who can grease the palm of people at the helm of affairs in the Banks. You can see what kind of reform you have achieved through Banks in the rural sector.

We are told that Rs. 3000 crores will be pumped into the rural sector through IRDP. We have to ask a question—will this money go to the right pockets? The

Minister will have to answer our genuine query and he has to ensure that the money that will be pumped into rural sector will go to the right pockets. I do respect that the Ministry of Finance will take serious notice of the issues I have raised.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Why do you not ask the question in your State?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Ultimately the responsibility rests with the Central Government. If you say about the agricultural development, you cannot say that it is a State subject. You have the Ministry of Agriculture.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, he specifically raised a point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Finance Minister will deal with it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Our responsibility is to give money.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): I rise to support the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1983 which has been introduced in the House and it has been deliberated by the Members—both from the ruling and the opposition party.

The basic purpose of nationalisation for which banks have been nationalised is to give benefit of the banking facilities to the rural mass—where 75% of the people live. Before nationalisation, the banking net-work in the country was one branch for every 65000 people. Now it is roughly one branch for 18000 people and the target is to have one branch for 17000 people. Before nationalisation there were about 8262 branches in the country and now there are about 45000 branches in the country. In those days the rural branches were hardly 74 all over the country. Now there are a large number of branches which are in the rural areas.

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While we criticize the banking organisation, we must bear in mind the comment of the Finance Minister in this House—the banking organisation has developed in a massive way but the infra-structure which is necessary to give this service to the people, the expertise which is necessary in the banking organisation is very much lacking. Though the Government policy is there to help the people in the rural areas, they have not been able to do unto their best satisfaction. To criticize the bank officials, Government, and the employees by and large in the House will not be just. We have to see the present set up of the banking organisation, the customer service as well as the credit policy which is being followed by the Government. One of the reasons, why bank was nationalised is to improve the regional imbalance and the social imbalance in the different sectors. There was a time when the banking organisation was not within the reach of the weaker section of society.

There was a time when the most-backward States did not get so much help from the banks. If you take your State, West Bengal, you will see before nationalisation, most of the banks were concentrated in the city of Calcutta and not in the rural areas. Now, they are spread in the rural areas and people are getting certain benefit. Sir, to get these benefits to the people, we need committed bank officers and committed bank employees. But at the same time, we need responsible borrowers. I am connected with the banking organisation as a member of the 20-point committee, I.R.D.P. and others in my State. To throw the burden always on the bank and to say that banks are not doing is also not correct. To say that the bank employees are not cooperating is also not correct. As a borrower, when we take money, we must also be responsible enough to return that money to the bank to see that the money circulation is there. A tendency is being developed all over the country that the Government is willing to give money and we should take the money and not return it or not

utilise for the purpose for which it is given. If this attitude is continued, it is no use blaming the bank officials and bank employees or the Government. What happens is that many of the bank employees are blamed. Government guidelines are there to give money. The bank officials process them and they give the loans. Now, the relationship between the customer and the bank should be apart from other norms, based on good faith. If the customer did not keep a good faith entrusted by the bank, the poor bank officers and employees cannot help it. As pointed out by the high officials of the Reserve Bank and others, sometimes some steps are taken against them for which basically they are also not responsible. I am not trying to defend the bank employees or the officials of the State Bank or United Bank of India or any other bank. This is one aspect where the Members of Parliament leaders of the political parties and the social workers should involve themselves to prepare the public mind to that extent that what money they are taking is the nation's money and unless they utilise this money properly, their next generation or their kith and kin would suffer. This earnestness must come among the borrowers.

While introducing the Bill, the hon. Deputy Minister for Finance, Shri Janardhana Poojary has said that he has taken into account the report of the Banking Commission, 1972 and the recommendations of the Subordinate Legislation Committee. He has also elaborated certain points regarding the interests of the depositor or the holder of a locker if he or she dies. He has also tried to deal with sensitive issue for which in West Bengal many of the small depositors have lost the private investments and deposits. But I would like to draw his attention to certain points of my State, Assam and I will finish within three minutes. In Assam, while the All-India norm is to have one branch for every 17,000 people, we have one branch for every 31,545 people. According to the All-India radio, there is a backlog of 533 branches in

Assam. It is not only that. About 109 licences have been issued by the Reserve Bank but various nationalised banks are not opening their branches there. I will urge upon the Deputy Minister of Finance, Shri Poojary to look into this particular problem and to see that this backlog is taken care of. If you do not take this backlog into consideration, we will suffer the most. My friend, Mr. Nurul Islam also drew the attention of the Minister to this point.

Another thing which I must say is when you take the population pattern into account, that is, one branch for 17,000 people, the communication difficulties in a remote area should be taken into consideration and you must reduce the population pattern and do it according to the position of the area and the communication with the main branch.

In Assam, there are certain branches which cater to the need of the people from the area of as distant as 30 to 35 miles. The borrowers mostly tribal people, have to come from their villages to the bank which is quite far away. It becomes quite expensive for them. So, I would request the hon. Deputy Minister for Finance to take care of this also.

Many hon. Members have elaborately discussed about the I.R.D.P programme. I do not want to go into that. But in June, 1983, in Assam, there are as many as 55,000 cases pending before the banks. When we had a meeting of the State level committee, as I said. I am a member of the banking organisation, they have said that they are prepared to process the applications but they are short of staff. The recruitment of the staff in North-eastern region through the Banking Services Commission must be speed up. Of course, we are grateful to the banks in North-eastern region because after the deliberations in the last meeting with the Finance Minister, each bank has got a task force. Whenever there is a backlog, they send this force to the particular branch to see that the cases are processed. But this is

an ad-hoc measure. The number of employees required for each branch should be provided and while appointing the employees, local people should be given due weightage.

As I said, ours is a very economically backward area. The industrial development in that area is also very much lagging and I will urge upon the hon. Deputy Minister for Finance, who is a good friend of mine, to look into the matter. When we write letters, replies are sent, "It is being looked into" and it is passed on to the officials. But it is not being followed up in the Ministry by the bureaucrats. When we write letters about the small scale industries and the medium scale industries, it will be wrong on the part of the bureaucrats to think that we are trying to bring before the Government certain particular cases. It has been happening that the entrepreneurs in the area are not getting as much guidance and encouragement from the banking organisation as they should have got. As many Members in the opposition and even many Members from the ruling party have said, if I know how to manage with the bank, I can get the things done. If I do not know how to manage with the bank, I may not get it. For that reason alone, it needs a fresh look in the attitude of giving money especially in the small scale industries and medium scale industries because it is very difficult for us to appoint each and every boy in the Government service or private services. We must develop our industry and for that, the Government should come forward with certain positive steps so that this is being done.

Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that the bank organisation should be instructed to follow the Government guidelines. There is a scheme called Integrated Urban Development Programme (IUDP). In my State, there are 6 towns which are taken for this purpose. In West Bengal, they have taken 13 towns. So, what happens is that Rs. 40 lakhs will be given by the Central Government, Rs. 40 lakhs

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will be by the State Government and Rs. 20 lakhs have to come from the nationalised banks. First I thought that this scheme was only for Assam. When we go to nationalised banks, they do not come to pay their part. Most of the schemes are sponsored by the Municipal Boards in different States and it is very difficult if you ask the Municipal boards to give their audited statement of accounts because their accounts are audited by the A.G. or the Local Examiner of Accounts. But the bank authorities ask the municipal board to give accounts for the last 5 years being audited by the chartered accountants. It is not possible to give.

Secondly, they say, "You give your list of assets and liabilities. The assets and liabilities of a municipal board are vested property by the Government and if you want to make an evaluation of that, it will take another 6 to 7 months. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister that for the scheme which has been sponsored by the Works and Housing Ministry to develop small and medium towns all over the country, there should be standing instructions from the Finance Ministry to different nationalised banks that, when a scheme has been approved by the Government of India which is presented by the State Government who have considered the viability about construction of small markets or mini markets or super markets, the banking organisation should not stand in the way. In my own State, the Silcher Municipal Board is suffering on that account. I think, many other Municipal Boards must be suffering. I would request the hon. Minister to take personal interest in the matter, to take care of that and to solve the problem.

With these words, I thank the Government for bringing forward this Bill which will help in the development of the country as well as the banking sector. I also thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members for having given constructive suggestions and also for making constructive criticism. Yesterday, 8 hon. members of this House took part in the debate and, today, about 12 to 13 hon. members have taken part in it. I will not take much time of the House. But before dealing with each and every point raised by the hon. members, I may express my apology that, in view of the fact that the time available is very short, I may be pardoned for not meeting all the points that were raised yesterday and today.

At the time of moving the Bill for consideration, I had mentioned about the salient features of this Bill. So, I do not want to repeat all that once again. That is why I shall confine my answers to only certain points raised by the hon. members in the course of the debate.

About the branch expansion policy in the rural and semi-urban areas, a point has been raised in the House during the course of the debate on this Bill. I would submit that before nationalisation, there were 8321 branches as on 19th July, 1969 and, today, we have got 42,027 branches throughout the country. This is a massive expansion that has taken place in the banking sector. At the time of nationalisation, there were 1830 branches in the rural areas, that is, 22 per cent and, today, we have got more than 22,000 branches in the rural areas, that is, about 53 per cent. So, we are looking after the rural sector.

Apart from that, we have got the branch licensing policy for the period between 1982 and March, 1985. According to this policy, we have to open 10,000 branches throughout the country. In the rural and semi-urban areas of deficit districts we have to open 7,540 branches. Before nationalisation, for 65,000 population in the country, there was only one branch. Today, the all-India average is that for 16,000 population, there is one branch. By March, 1985, our aim is to open one branch for 17,000 population

in the rural and semi-urban areas in all districts. In order to achieve this, we are going to set up 7,540 branches in the rural and semi-urban areas of deficit districts alone.

As far as the north eastern region is concerned, my hon. friend, Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev, said that there is one branch for a population of more than a lakh. He even went to the extent of saying that there is one branch for 1,30,000 population.

15 hrs.

I may bring to the notice of the Hon. Members that in rural and semi-urban areas, there is one Branch today in

the State of	For a population of
Assam	33,000
Meghalaya	17,000
Manipur	44,000
Nagaland	15,000
Tripura	23,000
Arunachal Pradesh	20,000
Mizoram	33,000

To improve banking coverage to 1 branch for 17,000 people 460 branches are required in Assam and 35 in Manipur, 12 in Meghalaya, 7 in Nagaland and 8 in Tripura. The process of identification of Centres is still continuing.

The Reserve Bank of India made the allotment as follows as regards the opening of Branches :

Assam	195
Manipur	21
Meghalaya	23
Tripura	14
Mizoram	15

This is as per the Branch licensing policy.

In addition to this, it has been stated that rural banks are very effective and that more rural banks should be opened. It has also been stated that the terms and conditions of the employees of the rural banks should be brought on par with the service conditions of the Commercial banks. Today we have got 150 rural banks throughout the country covering 260 districts. By March, 1985, we are going to have 170 regional rural banks covering 270 districts. So we are going to reach that target also. So far as the performance of the regional rural banks is concerned, they are doing very good job in the rural areas. The regional rural bank has a low cost structure. These were started in the rural areas in order to cater to the needs of the rural people whose pre-investment income does not exceed Rs. 6,500/-, per year. We have to go to the help of the weaker sections. The Regional Rural Banks Act was introduced in 1976. It has been made very clear that the employees of these banks cannot expect to have their service conditions on par with those of the commercial banks because the regional rural banks are a low cost structure. Therefore, the service conditions of the employees of the regional rural banks would be on par with the employees of the State Government.

For the uplift of the weaker sections particularly in the rural areas, we have the IRDP and the DRI Scheme. So far as the IRDP is concerned, Shri Satish Agarwal is right in saying that under this Scheme we have to give loans amounting to Rs. 3,000 crores which flow from banks in the cooperative sector. During the period of the Five Year Plan, Rs. 1,500 crores has to come from budgetary allocations on 50 : 50 basis, 50% from banks in the cooperative and 50% from State Government. An Hon. Member is not right in saying that this subsidy has not been given in the year, 1980-81. I will give the figures. In the year, 1980, the term loan that is given from banks and cooperative sector is Rs. 289 crores and in the year, 1981-82

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it is Rs. 467 crores. In 1982-83 it has been raised to about Rs. 714 crores.

In addition to that, I may bring to the notice of the Hon. Members that the total amount including subsidy given to State Governments for the purpose of strengthening of local administration amounted to Rs 158.63 crores in 1980-81. In the year, 1981-82, it was Rs. 264.65 crores and in the year 1982-83 it was Rs. 359.58 crores.

It cannot be said that we have not reached the target in the year, 1982-83. We have reached the target in the year, 1982-83.

On the contrary, we have exceeded the target. This has been made possible because of the checks and cross-checks we made and of the steps and the measures we have taken. It is only because of our efforts that it has been possible to increase the term loan up to Rs. 714 crores in the year 1982. This is given from banking and cooperative sector.

Besides, Government have fully realised that something more should be done in the rural areas particularly in the agricultural sector. There is one special programme. That has been worked out in the Department of Agriculture. This programme is supplemental to IRDP and it is identical to IRDP. But for the purposes of minor irrigation and afforestation, we have provided a subsidy of Rs. 5 lakhs to each block. There are 5,000 blocks in the country and on 50 : 50 basis, about Rs. 250 crores has been provided and this amount also must come from budgetary allocation and this is particularly under the special programme that has been introduced in the year, 1983.

It is true that there are complaints from various sectors. There are some malpractices. Not only that, the poorer sections are not being paid. What steps Government has to take? The Hon.

Members from Opposition and from Treasury Benches also, have placed their views and criticism before the House. We have been seeing the criticism appear in the press and also from outside the Parliament. What is the duty of the Government? Government has to take steps. The people complain that the financial help is not reaching the weaker sections. If corruption exists, if DRDA, that is, the local administration of the State Government is not working effectively, what is the duty of the Government? What the Minister has to do? Is he to keep quiet? Is the Minister personally to see that the financial aid is reaching the masses or not? Obviously, the Minister cannot go to each and every place and see that everything is all right. In spite of the difficulties, I have covered Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka and also some of the other States.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : What about Jammu and Kashmir?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : For the purpose of rendering financial help to the masses, the mass loan function is being held. The other day I was in Kanpur. We have given an amount of Rs. 2 crores as loans to 14,000 people. The loans were given under IRDP and various other programmes. We have made personal enquiries from the people themselves whether corruption exists and whether the amount of the loan is reaching them or not. We have satisfied the people. Likewise, we have given in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh to 7,067 people an amount of Rs. 1,30,00,000/-. There also I made open enquiries from the people in the presence of the press and the public whether corruption exists and I satisfied myself that there was no corruption. Not only that, I have called the people there and made personal enquiries. When there is deficiency, we have to rectify. I am seeing things for myself and keeping everything in perfect order.

While I continue to make these efforts, I request and seek cooperation from Hon. Members from the other side.

You know what difficulties we are facing. I am facing threats. Not only that. In Dharwar, after the distribution of the loans, when I come out from the hall, there where about 3,000-4,000 people. When it was being given, I was there, and I said, "Give the best service to the poorer sections of the people; do not treat them as beggars".

There have been some complaints, and some hon. Members also have raised the point whether upto Rs. 5,000 surety is required. Even some hon. Members of the House do not know this, even the press do not know; the people do not know. It is the duty of the Government to make them understand as to what is available from the banking sector. In the mass loan function, we are telling the people. In spite of instructions, that has not been made known to the public. In that function I have stated that upto Rs. 5,000, for productive purposes, for the weaker sections, security is not required. That is the guideline from the Government; that is the guideline of the Reserve Bank of India. This has not gone to the grassroot level. I am questioning the people, I am questioning the beneficiaries whether they had been asked to furnish surety, security. So many verifications are being done and we are taking action. whether it is required or not, it is for the hon. Members to come to a conclusion. We have been doing this: upto Rs. 5,000 no surety is required, no security is required. Only the asset created out of the loan could be hypothecated. No other security is required upto Rs. 5,000. For crop loan upto Rs. 1,000 no surety is required. Upto Rs. 5,000, only the crop is to be hypothecated; that is sufficient. Upto Rs. 1,000, only demand promissory note is sufficient. How many people know about it? Even some bank people do not know. This point about security has been raised. An hon. Member, from our party has said that these people are asking for security, nobody knows: Mr. Kosalram has gone on recorded saying

that even for Rs. 2,500 security is asked. I want to make only one distinction, and that is what is meant by 'productive purpose': that should be made clear. I will give one example. If a cycle is taken for hiring purpose, then it gives income. If it is used for selling papers or for selling banyans or some textiles, then it is for a productive purpose. But if the same cycle is taken for "wandering or for eve-teasing, then it is not for productive purpose; there, surety, security is required. (*Interruptions*) I am only giving an example. If one goes in for a refrigerator, it is not for productive purposes; there, surety, security, is required. So, if it is for productive purposes, then surety, security, is not required. We want to make it very clear that for productive purposes security or surety is not required. Even in the case of village industries and cottage industries, it has been stated. How many people know that even upto Rs. 25,000 no collateral security is required? This is the position. We have to make it known. This is our responsibility, this is the responsibility of the Government. Even in the banking sector, the people who are working, if at all they have got the commitment, if they have got the dedication, they, have to give the guidance when people come. That is why I have been saying that they should treat everybody with a smile and give them guidance, educate them, give the full particulars; then only people will get the benefit. It has been asked as to what steps have been taken to improve the customer service. On an earlier occasion also I have stated what action has been taken. I paid surprise visits. That is in the knowledge of the House, that is in the knowledge of the country. A meeting was convened by the Finance Minister and it was made clear to them. What was happening before? I do not want to go into details. In some of the branches—I do not want to generalise—people used to come at 11.30 and go at 2.30; after seeing the matinee show, they would come only the next day, but were asking the Manager to write that they were working on the previous day upto 8.00 p.m. Over-time also is asked. So we stopped. I do not generalise. Some black sheep are

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there. So many cases are there where the Managers were given threats also. We stopped such malpractices. What is the effect of the steps taken? In the year 1982 we have saved for the country Rs. 16.85 crores on overtime alone. We have not stopped it. Wherever it is required, we are giving it. We have not stopped it. Whether this is required, whether the action is required from the Government—that is only for the consideration of the hon. Members. I do not think that any member has challenged or attacked us on that ground. On the contrary, I must be grateful that the hon. Members, most of them, have supported me and even the Press also has supported me. Now, my only submission is: it is true that the customer service should be improved and it is true also that we have to give the best service and efficient service to the people of the country. That is one of the 20 point programme and that is the last point and we have to implement it.

Coming to the other points raised by the hon. Members, a question was asked as to what is the amount that has been given under the DRI scheme. We have been able to give under the DRI scheme Rs. 340 crores upto 30th September, 1983.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : Very small amount.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : As you know, there is the priority sector.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : What was the target? And how much you have given? Question does not arise that you have given such and such amount. The question is: what was the target and how much you have given. Let me know and also let the House know.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Under the IRDP programme every year we have to give Rs. 600 crores and we have to identify 600 families from each block and give Rs. 600 crores in a year

and during the period of the Sixth Five Year Plan we have to give Rs. 3000 crores. Now I will give you the figures. In the year 1982 under the guidance of our Finance Minister, after verifying, we have been able to cross the Rs. 600 crores target and we have given Rs. 714 crores. That is the result of the step that has been taken.

Now, so far as our commitment to weaker sections is concerned, nobody has heard my talking about big industrialists. Even in the Press also it is said that we have been talking about the weaker sections only. I have been talking about the weaker sections only... (Interruptions) You can give a derisive smile, you can laugh away also. But a sincere attempt is being made and it will be made whether you laugh or you give me a smile or whether you condemn it or appreciate it. But this attempt will be made even at the cost of reputation and even at the cost of popularity. I have become a most unpopular person in the banking sector. I know that. If at all I want to stick to power, I would not have gone to that extent, condemning people who are doing something, when there is a deficiency—not all the people. I have done it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : But you are popular with us. Why do you worry?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should not suffer from any such misapprehension.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : About the hon. Member from your Party, Mr. Datta...

MR. CHAIRMAN : At the moment I have no party.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is non-aligned.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : He made very good points also and he asked about the profitability.....

15.19 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the chair.*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Now he has become CPM.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : He asked about the profits of SBI its subsidiaries and the nationalised banks. In the year 1980 it was Rs. 65.94 crores, 1981—Rs. 64.47 crores, 1982—Rs. 77.56 crores.

About the capital-fund ratio, one question has been put by the hon. Member, Mr. Datta. About this, I want to say that we lay greater emphasis on the social obligations. The profitability, though I have given that, has also come down and the capital ratio has also come down. I do not say that it is increasing.

Sir, about the priority sector, the hon. Members have asked—what is the amount that has gone to the weaker sections under the priority sector. As on September, 1983, under the priority sector, we have been able to give Rs. 12,818 crores. Out of this, to the weaker sections, the amounts comes to Rs. 2,475 crores—about 19 and odd per cent. This is the amount that has been given to the people. So far, what is the growth that has taken place in the banking sector. Prior to nationalisation, bank deposits were about Rs. 4646 crores. To-day as of June 1983, we have got the figure which comes to about Rs. 53,000 crores and odd. About the credit that has been deployed under various sectors, the figure that has been given is about 3,599 crores in 1961 and the amount deployed by the system is Rs. 35,881 crores in June 1983.

The hon. Member, Shri Agarwal, has stated that the C&AG should audit the accounts of the Banks. As you know, they have got the statutory protection. All the informations cannot be divulged. The information relating to the business affairs of the individual constituents except in

accordance with the provisions of law or usage and customs, cannot be divulged and, if it is subjected to the auditing by the C&AG, what will happen is that this will happen is that this will come under the purview of P.A.C. and it will also become public. That is why it is not at all possible. That is the answer. (*Interruption*) I shall write to the hon. Member about the particulars he wanted to know from me.

Sir, I am touching some of the important points only because only limited time is available to me. Regarding I.R.D.P. programme, we are advancing the loan at the rate of 10 per cent. Under the D.R.I. programme, we are giving loan at the rate of 4%. Even in the case of priority sectors, in the backward areas, the rate of interest charged is at 10 per cent. You know that the banks have to pay for Rs. 100/-. The present maximum deposit rate is 11 per cent. Hence, we will not be in a position to reduce this bank rate.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैंने यह कहा था कि अगर किसी ने बैंक से एक हजार रुपये का कर्जा लिया तो उससे बैंक द्वारा तीन हजार रुपये वसूल किये जा रहे हैं। यह तो अमाऊंट डबल से भी ज्यादा हो गया और कोर्ट के मुताबिक डबल से ज्यादा अमाऊंट कोई वसूल नहीं कर सकता है। फिर बैंक यह कैसे वसूल कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, the hon. Member must keep one thing in mind. For every Rs. 100 that has been deposited into the bank, about 35% will go as a statutory liquid ratio. This will be given at the lower rate of interest for the development purposes. The cash reserve ratio is 8½ per cent. There is now an incremental amount that has to be adjusted. The balance of Rs. 50 and odd is available for advance purposes. Out of this, 40% of the total advances will be given at the concessional rate. The amount that is available for

[Sri Janardhana Poojary]
giving it at a higher rate is 22 per cent. So, out of Rs. 100, about Rs. 22 only is available.

Even under IRDP programme Rs. 600 crores have to flow at the rate of 10 per cent. So, the banks are not in a position to reduce the rate of interest.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मेरा मतलब यह है कि श्री टाइम वसूल किया जा रहा है।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : If there is any complaint and they are not following the guidelines, we will not allow anybody to exploit. The hon. Member may kindly bring it to my notice and will take action.

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास : भीलवाड़ा में पंजाब नेशनल बैंक श्री टाइम वसूल कर रहा है।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Now, Sir, I am going to conclude. I thank the hon. Member and am also going to complete within half an hour as promised. I am grateful to the hon. Members for their views and suggestions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition

and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to Clauses 2 to 5. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Amendment of section 42)

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : I beg to move :

"Page 4, line 15,—

—for "each alternate Friday"

substitute "second and last Friday"(5)

Sir, my amendment is very simple. In the Bill it is stated that every alternate Friday they have to send the demand and time liability statement. Now, in the month of February there are only two alternate Fridays whereas in other months there are three alternate Fridays. Therefore, what I have suggested is that instead of having alternate Friday it should be second Friday and last Friday. It will help us in bringing about uniformity. Therefore, I propose that instead of each alternate Friday it should be taken as second and last Friday of the month. This is the simple amendment that I have moved.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, if we accept the present amendment as suggested by the hon. Member then there will not any uniformity and it will not facilitate any meaningful comparison of the Banking data. So, it is not acceptable.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put

amendment No. 5 moved by Shri T.R. Shamanna to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negativate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are on amendment on Clauses 7 to 9. So, I Put

Clauses 6 to 9 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That Clauses 6 to 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10 (Insertion of New Chapter after Chapter III B)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

"Page 6,—

for lines 28 to 35, substitute—

"Table

(i) Individual	Not more than twenty-five depositors excluding depositors who are relatives of the individual.
(ii) Firm	Not more than twenty-five depositors per partner and not more than two hundred and fifty depositors in all, excluding, in either case, depositors who are relatives of any of the partners.
(iii) Unincorporated association of individuals	Not more than twenty-five depositors per individuals and not more than two hundred and fifty depositors in all, excluding, in either case, depositors who are relatives of any of the individuals constituting the association."(1)

Page 7,—

for lines 8 to 10, substitute—

"(a) a person shall be deemed to be a relative of another if, and only if,—

- (i) they are members of a Hindu undivided family ; or
- (ii) they are husband and wife ; or
- (iii) the one is relate to the other in the manner indicated in the List of relatives below :

List of Relatives

1. Father.
2. Mother
(including step-mother).
3. Son
(including step-son)
4. Son's wife.
5. Daughter
(including step-daughter).
6. Father's father.
7. Father's mother.
8. Mother's mother.
9. Mother's father.
10. Son's son.
11. Son's son's wife.
12. Son's daughter.
13. Son's daughter's husband.
14. Daughter's husband.
15. Daughter's son.
16. Daughter's son's wife.
17. Daughter's daughter.
18. Daughter's daughter's husband.
19. Brother
(including step-brother)
20. Brother's wife.
21. Sister
(including step-sister).
22. Sister's husbands ;"(2)

for "ten" substitute "twenty"(6)

Page 6 line 30,—

for "ten" substitute "fifteen"(7)

Page 6, lines 31 and 32,—

for "one hundred" substitute "one hundred and fifty"(8)

Page 6, line 33,—

for "ten" substitute "fifteen"(9)

Page 6, line 33,—

for "one hundred" substitute "one hundred and fifty" '(10)

I have given my reasons yesterday also.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is moving withdraw.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : No, not withdrawing. The Karnataka Chamber of Commerce have expressed their view regarding this Bill. Mr. T.S. Kashyap, President of the Karnataka Chamber of Commerce is reported to have said as follows :

"While the existing law was sufficient to curb shady dealings by unscrupulous persons, the Bill cuts at the root of the informal credit structure and will harm, in particular, the interests of small traders, small industrialists, self-employed artisans and technicians and the like."

This view has not only been said by Karnataka Chamber of Commerce, but by Gujarat Chamber of Commerce also. Here I quote the news item regarding Gujarat Chamber of Commerce.

"The chamber provident has urged the finance minister to withdraw the harmful provisions of the Bill or

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : I beg to move :

*Page 6, line 29,—

to entrust them to a selected committee of Parliament for further examination.

Appreciating the Governments anxiety for protection of small depositors' interest the Gujarat Chamber chief has submitted that the prevailing compulsory deposit insurance scheme should be suitably extended to cover the deposits lying in informal credit markets. Such a positive approach will help to eliminate application of penalty and punishment to such economic offences."

So I have requested that Clause 10 may be amended. I have moved that in respect of 'individual' it should be :—

"Not more than twenty five depositors excluding depositors who are relatives of the individual."

Otherwise how can they run the business ? बड़े अफसोस की बात है अगर आप सारी मरचेन्ट कम्युनिटी को बाहर फेंक देंगे?

In respect of firm, I have said :

"Not more than twenty five depositors per partner and not more than two hundred and fifty depositors in all, excluding, in either case, depositors who are relatives of any of the partner".

And regarding unincorporated association of individuals I have said this :—

"Not more than twenty five depositors per individual and not more than two hundred and fifty depositors in all excluding in either case, depositors who are relatives of

any of the individuals constituting the association."

I have given definition of 'person'. I have stated :—

A person shall be deemed to be a relative of another if, and only if—

- “(i) they are members of a Hindu undivided family ?
- (ii) they are husband and wife,
- (iii) the one is related to the other in the manner indicated in the List of Relatives below."

—and I have given the list also. They are :

Father, Mother (including step mother), Son (including step son), son's wife, Daughter (including step daughter), Father's father, Father's mother, Mother's mother, Mother's father, Son's son, Son's son's wife, Son's daughter, Son's daughter's husband, Daughter's husband, Daughter's son, Daughter's son's wife, Daughter's daughter, Daughter's daughter's husband, Brother (including step brother), Brother's wife, Sister (including step sister) and Sister's husband.

I request that my amendments may be accepted.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : Sir, I have already moved by amendments. Every individual can take 15 deposits instead of 10 deposits. The total number of partners in a firm will be 10 and therefore the total number of deposits will be 150 in all. My argument is, only, this: In Karnataka, after the Debt Relief Act was passed, in respect of all those whose income is less than Rs. 2400 per annum,

[Shri T.R. Shamanna]
the debt is deemed to have been liquidated. There were money lenders who were doing this money lending business. Looking to the penalty clause and imprisonment and such provisions, the few money leaders who were there, left the business because for them it was not profitable. Nationalisation has not been a boon to the people. Syndicate Bank, one of the nationalised banks, refused to give loans for one month. They said, that they were not permitted to give loans.

You may bring any number of enactments. People are clever enough to adjust to the situation. If one is allowed to have ten deposits, and he wants to have more deposits, he will take another benami partner, when he can have twenty deposits, and thus he will hoodwink the law. I, have, therefore, moved my amendment so that the law is more generous; instead of ten, let it be fifteen, and instead of hundred, let it be hundred and fifty. That is my simple amendment.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
After the introduction of the Bill in the Lok Sabha in May, 1983, a number of representations have been received by the Government as well as by the Reserve Bank from various associations including shroff associations, merchants organisations, Chambers of Commerce and individuals with various suggestions. The main contentions are that the provisions in the Bill will be harmful to trade, business and industry, that their impact on the units in the small scale and tiny

sectors would be disastrous and further that they would adversely affect the informal credit system which is traditionally an alternative to the credit extended by the commercial banking system.

The rationale behind these amendments is to ensure that the interests of the unwary and uninformed depositors are adequately safeguarded, while the legitimate interests of trade, commerce and industry are not adversely affected.

Government have examined the matter in consultation with the Governor, Reserve Bank. Government feel that the apprehensions of the trade in relation to the amendments are exaggerated. However, we propose to accept the amendments moved by Shri M.C. Daga and feel that these are sufficiently liberal to protect the legitimate interests of trade and industry.

The number of depositors from whom deposits may be accepted by individuals, firms and associations of individuals is proposed to be increased. Deposits accepted from relatives will be totally exempted from the proposed ceilings. Joint Deposits will count as one deposit. With the exemptions already provided in the Bill, Government expect that there will be no hardship to trade, small business and others.

So far as the amendments of Shri T.R. Shamanna are concerned, I think, this is quite liberal, and he may not press his amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendments No. 1 and 2 to clause 10 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“Page 6,—

for lines 28 to 35, *snbstitute—*

“Table

(i) Individual	Not more than twenty-five depositors excluding depositors who are relatives of the individuals.
(ii) Firm	Not more than twenty-five depositors per partner and not more than two hundred and fifty depositors in all, excluding, in either case, depositors who are relatives of any of the partners.
(iii) Unincorporated association of individuals	Not more than twenty-five depositors per individual and not more than two hundred and fifty depositors in all, excluding, in either case, depositors who are relatives of any of the individuals constituting the association.”(1)

Page 7,—

for lines 8 to 10, *subtsitute—*

“(a) a person shall be deemed to be a relative of another, if, and only if,—

- (i) they are members of a Hindu undivided family; or
- (ii) they are husband and wife; or
- (iii) the one is related to the other in the manner indicated in the List of relatives below :—

List of Relatives

1. ✓ Father
2. Mother
(including step-mother)
3. Son
(including step-son)
4. Son's wife.
5. Daughter
(including step-daughter)
6. Father's father
7. Father's mother
8. Mother's mother
9. Mother's father
10. Son's son
11. Son's son's wife
12. Son's daughter
13. Son's daughter's husband
14. Daughter's husband
15. Daughter's son
16. Daughter's son's wife
17. Daughter's daughter
18. Daughter's daughter's husband
19. Brother
(including step-brother)
20. Brother's wife
21. Sister
(including step-sister)
22. Sisters husband; "(2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I shall put amendments nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 to clause 10 moved by Shri T.R. Shamanna to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 6 to 10 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 10, as amended, do stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.
Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to Clause 11 to 25. The question is :

"That Clauses 11 to 25 do stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.
Clauses 11 to 25 were added to the Bill.*

Clause 26—(Amendment of section 24)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I beg to move :

'Page 14, line 18,—

for "book value" substitute "book value or face value" (3)

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : I beg to move :

'Page 14, line 22,—

for "forty" substitute "thirty-three and one-third" (11)

While fixing up the liquidity asset, the amount has been raised from 25 per cent to 40 per cent; 40 per cent is too much for the reason that the money that is borrowed is a dear money and got at a higher rate of interests; and the cash reserves do not get any interest; and the investment which forms part of the liquidity asset gets about 7 to 8 per cent; and then

bills receivable and bills payable are not much. This liquidity asset is very much less than what they borrowed. Therefore, if 40 per cent is kept as the liquidity, reserve particularly the cooperative banks will suffer a lot. I would, therefore, suggest that, 40 per cent being too high, instead of 40 per cent, the maximum should be 33 and one-third; that will enable the cooperative banks to keep their money not only in liquid position but also in remunerative and more enterprising position. If all the money is locked up to the extent of 40 per cent, it would be difficult to give it to the weaker-sections and also other form of loan to trade and industry. Therefore, I urge that this 40 per cent be reduced to thirty three and one-third.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
As against the statutory limit of 25 per cent fixed for the statutory liquidity ratio SLRs in Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act 1944, the present limit fixed up the RBI for SLR is 35 per cent. This is by the moral suasion exercised by the RBI. The hon. member has suggested the maximum limit of SLR at thirty-three and one-third as against 40 per cent proposed in Clause 26 of the Bill. In view of the fact that the present limit of SLR is 35 per cent of the demand and time liabilities, the proposed amendment of the hon. member is not acceptable.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 3 moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga to the vote of the House.

The question is :

‘Page 14, line 18,— for “book value” substitute “book value or face value” ’ (3)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Amendment No. 11 to Clause 26 moved by Shri T. R. Shamanna to the vote of the House.

The Amendment No. 11 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is.

“That Clause 26, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motin was adopted.

Clause 26, as amended, was to added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 27, to 41 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27, to 41 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up Clause 42, Amendment No. 4 is to be moved Shri Mool Chand Daga.

Clause 42— (Amendment of section 56)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I bag to move :

‘Page 29, line 41,— for “book value” substitute “book value or face value” ’(4)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
We accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

‘Page 29, line 41,— for “book value” substitute “book value or face value” ’(4)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 42, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 42, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we come to Clauses 43 to 75.

The question is :

"That Clauses 43 to 75 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 43 to 75 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ramavatar Shastri, do you want to speak now ?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Yes.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, मैं बैंककारी विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक के तीसरे वाचन के क्रम में निम्न-लिखित दो विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ—

पहला—यह खुशी की बात है कि देहातों

में किसानों एवं दूसरे कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को कर्ज देने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की शाखाओं की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। इस संख्या में और वृद्धि होनी चाहिए। परन्तु दुःख है कि अपेक्षा के अनुसार न किसानों को कर्ज मिल रहे हैं और न कमजोर वर्ग के दूसरे लोगों को। हाँ—कुछ चतुर-चालाक लोग इसका अधिक लाभ उठा रहे हैं। समाज विरोधी तत्व बैंक अधिकारियों पर दबाव डाल कर कर्ज तो ले लेते हैं, परन्तु कर्तों की अदायगी कभी नहीं करते।

देहातों के बैंकों में भ्रष्टाचार एवं कदाचार बड़े पैमाने पर घूस गया है। किसानों एवं दूसरे गरीब लोगों को कम से कम पांच से दस प्रतिशत तक घूस दिए बغير कर्ज नहीं मिलता। जो लोग इस प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा नहीं देना चाहते उन्हें नाना प्रकार का बहाना बनाकर टरका दिया जाता है या अनावश्यक विलंब किया जाता है। बेकार नौजवानों के साथ ऐसा किया गया है। इसके अनेक उदाहरण मेरे पास हैं।

कदाचार का एक उदाहरण यह भी है कि बिहार के मधुबनी जिले के बीस बाइस ग्रामीणों से कर्जों की किस्त की बसूली की नोटिसों तो तामील कर दी गई हैं, परन्तु उन्हें कर्ज कभी नहीं दिये गये। इस प्रश्न को इस सदन में कई बार उठाया जा चुका है परन्तु पता नहीं कोई कार्यावाही की गई या नहीं ?

2. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, डालमियानगर (बिहार) में लूट भ्रष्टाचारी है। वहाँ के एक अधिकारी जिसे चाहते हैं लाखों रुपये कर्ज

के रूप में दे देते हैं। उन्होंने समाज विरोधी तत्वों को अपने पास जमा कर रखा है। विरोध करने वालों को वह गोली मार कर हत्या कर देने की धमकी देते हैं। उन के कदाचार के बारे में मुझे एक मुद्रित पर्चा मिला है, जिस में उन के विरुद्ध 32 बड़े ही गम्भीर आरोप लगाये गये हैं। मैंने अपने खोन से इन आरोपों की जांच करवाई है जो सच पाये गये हैं। मैं उस पर्चे को वित्त मंत्री के पास आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए भेज रहा हूँ।

पर्चे से यह स्पष्ट है कि स्टाफ एसोसिएशन का उक्त पदाधिकारी बैंक का राजा बना हुआ है। वह जो चाहता है करता है। कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। उक्त बैंक में वह दस वर्षों से काम कर रहा है। पता नहीं, उस के लिए ट्रान्सफर का कोई कानून है या नहीं ?

उक्त अधिकारी के विरुद्ध 32 सूत्री आरोपों की जानकारी भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के बड़े बड़े अधिकारी को है। परन्तु पता नहीं, वे शांत क्यों हैं। अतः मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वह उस बैंक में चल रही घूसखोरी, धांधली तथा अन्य गड़बड़ियों की शीघ्र जांच करवा कर उचित कार्यवाही करें ताकि वहां से आतंक का राज समाप्त हो सके।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Member and about the specific instances which have been brought to the notice of the House we will make an inquiry. So far as that is concerned, there is no doubt about it. But if we generalise it, it will be counter-productive.

I have stated earlier in my main reply that we are making all our efforts to

check malpractices, even corruption. I personally went, as I stated, to Rajasthan. In one district we had more than 1,500 beneficiaries. When I made enquiry, only one beneficiary stood up and said that he had parted with Rs. 100 and Patwari took that money, not the bank people. Then immediately I asked the Collector to take action. There were 1,499 beneficiaries who stated that they gave no money amounting to corruption. So, that is why I say if you generalise it, it is going to be counter-productive. On the contrary, the people, particularly the weaker sections, will be under the impression that hereafter for getting any loan they have to part with some money as corruption. It is not correct also. We should not create such a panic in the minds of the people. Wherever there are such instances we are assuring the hon. Members that we will be very serious and we will take action.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East) : Just for Minister's information. I am only requesting the Minister to go through the report brought out by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in this regard published only recently.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the question is : "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we go to next item, that is, Motion under Rule 388.

15.52 hrs.

MOTION UNDER RULE 388

Suspension of first proviso to Rule 74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to move the following :—