

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, this a very important matter that I want to raise with your kind indulgence about the judgment which has been delivered by the Calcutta High Court in the LIC case....

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked the Minister to make a statement tomorrow.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about textile matter?

MR. SPEAKER: That is also tomorrow. I meant that. Both are there tomorrow.

11.05 hrs.

BANKING AND PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 and the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, be taken into consideration.

This Bill seeks to bring about a measure of uniformity in the provisions relating to appointment and fixation of terms and conditions of service of the Chairman of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Managing Directors of State Bank of India, the Chairman and Managing Director of the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Chairmen of the Regional Rural Banks, in the relevant statutes under which these banks and institutions have been set up. While commending the Bill for consideration of the House, I shall confine myself to explain some of the more important amendments.

As the House is aware, these banks and institutions were set up over the years from 1948 to 1976.

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India was set up in 1948 and its shares are held between the Industrial Development Bank of India (50 per cent), life Insurance Corporation and Scheduled Banks (about 35 per cent), cooperative banks and cooperative societies (about 15 per cent). Chairman of this Corporation is appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the Industrial Development Bank of India.

The State Bank of India was established in 1955. It was a successor to the Imperial Bank of India, a private sector bank, where the Central Board was autonomous in the matter of appointment and determination of the terms and conditions of service of its senior executives. Under the State Bank of India Act, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Bank are appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board of the Bank. They can be removed from service by the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank. In the case of the Managing Director of the State Bank, however, the appointment is made by the Central Board of the Bank with the approval of the Central Government and he can be removed from service by the Central Board with the approval of the Central Government. As all the Directors of the Central Board are appointed by the Central Government, it is proposed that henceforth the appointment of the Chairman/Vice-Chairman/Managing Director of the State Bank should be made by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank.

The Industrial Development Bank of India was established in 1964 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank and was restructured in 1975 as wholly-owned by the Central Government. Its Chairman and

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

Managing Director are appointed by the Central Government and the terms and conditions of their service are also determined by the Central Government.

The Regional Rural Banks were constituted in 1975 with the shareholding distributed among the Central Government (50 per cent), the concerned State Government (15 per cent), and the sponsoring bank (35 per cent). The power of the appointment and determination of the terms and conditions of the service of the Chairman are wholly vested in the Central Government.

Thus due to various historical reasons and changes in the shareholding from time to time, the procedure for appointment, fixation of terms and conditions of service of the Chief Executives of these banks and financial institutions are not uniform. In regard to the removal from office of these functionaries, there is a particular procedure prescribed in some Acts while in other Acts there are no such provisions. The Bill, I have the honour to move in this House, is designed to bring about a measure of uniformity in this behalf within the existing frame-work of the relevant statutes, and consistent with the ownership of the banks and the financial institutions concerned.

Apart from the existing provision in the statutes, or removal of these functionaries from office, circumstances may arise when Government may consider it necessary to terminate the term of their office before its expiry. It is, accordingly, considered necessary and desirable to have such a provision vesting exclusively, in the Central Government the power to terminate the term of the incumbents of these offices after giving them suitable notice of not less than three months in writing or salary and allowances in lieu thereof. At the same time, these functionaries would be allowed an option to be relieved of their office by giving to the Govern-

ment a notice in writing of not less than three months. Similar conditions of appointment are now obtaining in the case of Government servants as well as Chief Executives of the Public sector undertakings.

Sir, there are certain other amendments of minor nature in this Bill which are mainly of procedural or consequential nature.

With these remarks, I commend the Bill to the House for consideration. Sir, I move.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 and the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 be taken into consideration".

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): The Hon. Minister has said that to bring about a measure of uniformity in the procedure for appointment, fixation of terms and conditions, removal etc. of the high officers of the Finance Corporation, the State Bank, the IDBI and the Regional Rural Bank of India, this Bill has been brought. The only substantial provision made is to make it easy to get rid of these officers. If you will kindly go through the Bill, you will see that it is proposed to make it easy to get rid of these officers. I don't know the merits of these officers and I am not saying anything about them. But let us not talk about bringing about uniformity through this Bill: the only uniform provision here is the provision for getting rid of them. There is nothing about service conditions, nothing about terms of appointment. What is there in this statement about their services conditions etc.? May be, some persons or some bad elements have to be got rid of. Let them be got rid of. But what is this procedure? We agree that banking is to play a very important part in the economy of this country; we are not minimising this. Not that, whatever is happening

in the sector of nationalised banks is desirable; there is much scope for improvement; since the scope of this Bill is very limited, I am not trying to go into the larger canvas, but I hope the Minister is applying his mind to that aspect—the service conditions of not only the higher echelons but also the ordinary staff in the banks, nationalised banks and also the State Bank of India, IDBI, etc.

The State Bank's importance cannot be minimised; it is next to the Reserve Bank of India; it was nationalised much before the nationalisation of the commercial banks; it is almost a State Bank as the very name indicates. Various important functions are to be performed by the State Bank of India. So far as the functioning of the State Bank of India as a commercial bank is concerned, there are various things which need to be looked into. There are large amounts of outstanding loans given to parties who do not deserve them on merits. I do not know what are the outstanding amounts and how much has been written off or treated as bad debts, and if any high officers like Chairman or Vice-Chairman or Managing Director has been responsible, what steps are going to be taken against them. I do not mind the Central Government taking power for the appointment of these officers, because, after all, the Central Government, through the Minister, is responsible to this House, is accountable to this House, so far as the functioning of the banks and these institutions is concerned. Instead of having this procedure for consultation, consideration, recommendation and ultimately behind the scene, the Central Government's view prevailing, let the Central Government come on the scene and take the responsibility itself fairly and squarely. I do not mind that.

But the position one has to consider is why this new clause for termination of services is going to be inserted, because, under the present State Bank of India Act itself, section 24 provides for the removal of the Chairman and

the Vice-Chairman after consulting the Reserve Bank. If that power has been given, the only restraint on the absolute exercise of the power is that you have to give them an opportunity to show cause. Now, that opportunity for show-cause will not be such a procedure which will stifle the hands of the Government in appropriate cases to get rid of the incumbents holding these posts. The intention of the Parliament is very clear. So far as appointment is concerned, it has to be done in consultation with the Reserve Bank, and so far as removal is concerned, it has to be done, if I am not mistaken, in consultation with the Reserve Bank. Now, for termination, there is no provision for consultation with the Reserve Bank. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why the Reserve Bank is being kept out of the scene altogether in this aspect and what will be the effect on the present incumbents. Although you want to make it retrospective by Clause 2 of the Bill, if I may say so, a sort of drafting ingenuity has been there to make it applicable retrospectively without saying so on the body of the Bill. I admire the ingenuity even if it is legislative drafting ingenuity. It is said in Clause 2 of the Bill:

"Any reference in sections 3(i), 4(ii), 5(i) and 6(k) of this Act to the chairman or, as the case may be, vice-chairman or managing director shall be construed as including a reference to the person holding office as such at the commencement of this Act."

The State Bank of India Act will not contain any provision about retrospective effect, not the other Acts will contain any such provision, but Clause 2 of this Bill, the Banking and Public Financial Institutions Laws (Amendment) Bill contains this provision which makes it, in effect, retrospective. Why don't you say so? What is the Government's fear, I do not know, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as a matter of policy, why the Reserve Bank is being kept out of

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

this aspect when the question of termination of services of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Managing Director of State Bank, or Chairman of Industrial Finance Corporation or the Chairman etc. of the IDBI, the Regional Rural Banks is concerned. We want people of sufficient status—I do not mean status in the society as such—of sufficient qualification to be appointed in these posts. If they feel that in the exercise of absolute, unrestrained and uncontrolled powers, their services can be terminated just by giving three months' notice as an ordinary employee of a private concern it cannot inspire confidence in the minds of those people who would like to serve the country through the means of these institutions.

I know of a case and I raised it on the floor of the House also when we were discussing the Indian Iron and Steel Company Bill. One of the directors of Metal Box Company was getting Rs. 8000 per month as salary. At the request of Shri Mohan Kumaramanglam, he took up a job in the Indian Iron and Steel Company as its custodian on a salary of Rs. 3000. He agreed to that voluntarily just to serve the nation, but he had to earn the displeasure of the powers that be in the corridors of North Block or South Block and he had ultimately to go. He resigned and left the job. He wanted to serve the nation and joined the Indian Iron and Steel Company at the call of the then Steel Minister, who is unfortunately no more with us. After the unfortunate death of Shri Mohan Kumaramanglam, his position was made so difficult that he had to leave the Indian Iron and Steel Company. He lost his previous job and he lost his job in the Indian Iron and Steel Company also and was left with no alternative but to try for a job elsewhere. It is not that every matter is tackled by the Minister. I am prepared to assume for the sake of arguments that Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee—I do hope that he does not change his attitude because of the

company that he is keeping or will go on keeping—will apply his mind, if he is allowed to do so, uncontrolled and unrestrained and do things properly. But he is not looking after all matters. How things are done in Government hierarchy, he probably knows better than I; I know nothing. But this unrestrained power is not good. Why are you omitting the Reserve Bank out of the scene altogether? For appointment of the Chairman, you have to consult the Reserve Bank, for removal you have to consult the Reserve Bank, but for termination of his services, you have not to consult the Reserve Bank. He is not having even this minimum protection which an employee or an officer of his status should get. Although it is desirable that the Central Government may in such cases instead of the local Boards take up this responsibility of appointment, removal or termination, but this absolute right is liable to be misused. It may deter good people from coming and joining these institutions. I am sure, this is not the intention of the Government.—I hope, not—to push people by promotion as Chairman, Vice-Chairman etc., but to try to attract good people from outside. If that is so, how do you get them if they are liable to be dismissed at three months' notice without any show cause, without any opportunity of representation, without the Reserve Bank's intervention in the matter, or their views being taken in the matter. I, therefore, submit that it may not serve the purpose which the hon. Minister has in view. It may help him temporarily, I do not know, but it may not ultimately serve this purpose. After all, when uncontrolled power is given, it is prone to be used in a manner which is not always really for the benefit of those for which the power is given.

We know, Government servants can be retired compulsorily that is what we call premature retirement. But there the Government has to satisfy at least one test, namely, retirement has to be done in public

interest. At least you have to *prima facie* apply your mind and make out a case *prima facie* that the Government servant was not being found up to the mark and the public interest required that he should be retired and thus he can be got rid of by giving three month's salary or three month's notice. But here there is not even such a restraint. Public interests do not even come into the scene. After all these are public institutions. This is not about an employee in a Birla concern so that they can ride roughshod over any sense of justice and fairplay. Therefore, when a public institution and high officers are going to be covered by this and this power is being taken only to get rid of people. I submit it may not and is not likely to inspire confidence in the minds of the future incumbents.

It seems that clause (2) is rather interesting. The disclosures are rather interesting. The scope of the Bill at the moment is very limited. In respect of officers in different banks and also nationalised banks and officers in institutions like the IFC, IDBI and the Regional Banks and the State Bank of India, a proper employment policy should be found out, should be chalked out and implemented. These are matters which should not be dealt with unitwise like the complaints which we are now hearing about nationalised banks' functioning. There are complaints that a regional attitude is being taken up. We know that there are different banks in different areas. A sort of regional attitude is being taken up. I hope the Minister is considering this aspect. There is a Banking Services Commission. These are matters which should be dealt with.

So far as other officers are concerned, there should be a proper and integrated employment policy, recruitment policy, posting policy and also a policy regarding terms and conditions. Your just taking powers here and there for the purpose of meeting a situation *ad hoc* will not solve the problem. Therefore, I request the hon.

Minister to allay the misgivings we are having that this power is likely to be misused. What is the check on the power which is now being taken here by you to get rid of these high officers? Why are you putting the Reserve Bank out of the scene? Why do you not give them an opportunity?

In many cases, I know and nobody can deny that and I am sure even the hon. Minister cannot deny that, Government servants, I do not say all, but in a number of cases, Government servants have been compulsorily retired and the power has not been utilised for a proper purpose or for a proper object. In many cases these orders could not be sustained by the Government, because there is not an iota of justification for getting rid of them. There are some high officers, some busybodies who can procure orders and who can exert influence. There are rivalries inside the organizations. We know of so many cases. The other day a high officer of the Calcutta Port Commissioners' office was compulsorily retired. The matter was taken to Court. The Court repeatedly asked the Commissioners, 'Tell me, why he was made to retire? What fault has he committed?' He was given glowing certificates and even two months before he was made to retire, he was given a certificate that he has rendered immense service to the Calcutta Port. Then why he was made to retire? Because he had a quarrel with another officer. So he was sacked. I take it that the hon. Minister has the real intention of trying to do something good for the country and if you cannot do everything secretly and you have to trust people, then you have to attract proper people and put them at the proper place. And if you appoint people for 5 years and then if you try to get rid of them after six months without any rhyme or reason but you say it is in public interest because you do not have to account for that to anybody, that is not in the right direction. So, in taking these powers, you have to see that there are some checks and balances. There is no scope for unrestrained power.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

So far as the present incumbents are concerned, if your intention is to apply it to them also, as it seems to be, so in view of Clause 2 of the Bill, if they are already enjoying some statutory privileges or a fixed tenure, what will be the consequences of terminating their services? I do not know whether the Minister has taken the views of the Law Ministry about its applicability in cases where the period has been fixed, because the State Bank Act requires that you have to fix the period at the time of his appointment. There may be other statutes having similar provisions. In those cases where you have fixed the period by a statute, can you nullify in the manner in which it is sought to be done?

These are the matters which require consideration.

I would request the hon. Minister to tell us as to what is being proposed to be done with regard to the general recruitment policy, appointment policy, promotion policy, service conditions of the employees there and also employees of the nationalised banks? This is very important. What will be the role of the Reserve Bank with regard to their appointment and termination in future?

These are my submissions and I would request the hon. Minister to refer to them in his reply.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): This Bill has been introduced to bring about a measure of uniformity in the procedure of appointment of Chairman, Managing Directors and other officers. There have been only four institutions. They have not mentioned about the nationalised banks. As you know, they have similar powers to remove the Chairman. No mention has been made in this Bill about the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and other nationalised banks. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Chairman of such insti-

tutions can be removed or they have got the rights already.

The procedure of loaning is not uniform and there is no general policy in this regard. Every institution has its own policy. The other day I was discussing about the grant of loan to a co-operative sugar factory by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. The Industrial Finance Corporation officers said that the four institutions have got their different policies. The loanee himself should approach these four institutions. The big private industrialists can manage but the co-operative institutions are not able to approach them directly.

The cost of sugar factories has risen from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 7 crores. They approached us. They said that the Industrial Finance Corporation of India is granting loan and they are asking them to get sanction from the IDBI, LIC, etc. as their share of loan applied. I would like to suggest that the loaning policy should also be made uniform by all the institutions. Before nationalisation, the LIC and General insurance companies were distributing risks among themselves according to their financial capacity. Everyone should go to one institution i.e., one financial institution can take up jute, another can take up sugar, the third one can take up cotton. They can concentrate on that and supervise the same easily and distribute among themselves.

The cost of the machinery of the sugar industry has gone up. 50% of the sugar industry is in doldrums. 50% of the share capital has been contributed by the State Government. The remaining 50% block capital loan is being guaranteed by the State Government and the Central Government jointly and they are standing surety on behalf of the co-operative sugar factory. The difficulties of the co-operative sugar industry are not being taken into consideration. They are taking care of the old ones which are being owned by the industrialists and

the capitalists. I just want to read out one sentence from the copy of the letter addressed to Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Industry and Minister for Finance, on 7-1-76 regarding incentives for new sugar factories. It says:

'The Sampath Committee in para No. 19 of its report has shown that a new factory established at a cost of Rs. 300 lakhs, even after 14 years of working, would have the deficit of Rs. 129 lakhs, Rs. 312 lakhs, and Rs. 325 lakhs in the high, medium and low recovery areas respectively.'

So, my point is this. The cooperatives are not able to repay on account of the policy of the Government. A factory constructed with machinery costing Rs. 1½ crores is not getting any incentives according to this present policy but if it is over 2 crores they are getting benefits. I asked a question how in the same year, for the same machinery, it costs in one institution Rs. 1½ crores and in another institutions Rs. 2 crores and above. The Government said it is their look out. What I say is, the Finance Minister, Agriculture Minister and Industry Minister should sit together and rectify these things.

The Reserve Bank was the policy-maker in those days of the British Government but now the Government is controlling even the policies of the Reserve Bank. Yesterday we discussed about the Constitution Amendment Bill. It has been stated that there have been frequent amendments, 76 Laws were included in the Ninth Schedule. Is it not the duty of the Government, when they come with this Bill, to see that these are thoroughly examined, taking into consideration the whole consequences of rural banking policy including public financial institutions like cooperatives etc? They should see whether the loanees have the capacity to repay these loans. In the entire country, including Maharashtra, 9 new cooperative sugar factories are there which have not benefited by this policy because these

factories were constructed with a lesser cost of machinery, that is, Rs. 1½ crores even though they exceeded Rs. 3 crores of the total cost of the unit. The Industry Minister and Agriculture Minister have agreed that it should be considered but nothing has been done. The Minister for Industries said that inefficiency should not be rewarded and efficiency should not be punished. So, my point is this. The Government should come forward with proper loaning policy.

I shall give you one instance. In my Constituency, about ten years back, the State Bank of India had given Rs. 4 lakhs to an individual solely on the basis of the security of Government land. When I asked a question in Parliament as to how it had happened I was told after enquiry that "it was a State secret and, according to the State Bank's policy, the details of it could not be given. the loan was given on the basis of sufficient security." My question is this. Was the loan utilised for the purpose for which it was granted?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: They were financing Rs. 4 lakhs of government money on the security of government land. What is wrong in that?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Of course it is the government money. But the loan was given on the security of Government land which had been taken by him on lease. Anyway, we the Members of Parliament are watchdogs for the implementation of the policy in regard to Government schemes. Whenever such an instance is brought to the notice of the Government, they simply say that it is a trade secret and we cannot reveal it in the public interest. They are not taking us into confidence even in Parliament.

Some loan was given for a specific purpose. But after ten years or so, on inspection, they should have given us the details of it as to whether it had been utilised for the development of agriculture or any other purpose.

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

What I am concerned with is not getting the loan back. I am concerned only with the agricultural development for which the loan was taken. So far no details of it were given. These things are going on. Let me also bring to the notice of government one more glaring instance. That is about the cooperative sugar factories which are being declared sick. They should decide something about these nine sugar factories which are being declared sick. These factories have been constructed at a cost lesser than Rs. 3 crores and odd. Government should apply their mind in giving them some sort of incentives along with others. Who have spent more than 2 crores so that these sick co-operative sugar factories may again start crushing the canes in the next year. So, I request the hon. Minister of Finance to convene a meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture and Civil Supplies and sit together and decide about the policy in this regard as to how they are giving incentives and how the loan is being utilised and whether the loans are being utilised for the purposes for which they were given.

Whenever they get hold of the blackmarketeers only the officers names are being published and the victims or cheat's names are not being published at all. That is not even known to the public. Officers are interested to get their names published so that their prestige may be enhanced in catching the blackmarketeers. We are interested to know the names of the blackmarketeers, cheats etc. who are cheating the country.

श्री राजाबलार शास्त्री (पटना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार इस संशोधन विधेयक के द्वारा इण्डस्ट्रियल फ़ाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन एक्ट, 1948, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ इण्डिया एक्ट, 1955, इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बैंक ऑफ़ इण्डिया एक्ट, 1964 और रीजनल रूरल बैंक एक्ट, 1976 में संशोधन करना चाहती है। इस संशोधन के द्वारा आवश्यकता पड़ने पर चेयरमैन, वाइस चेयरमैन

और मैनिजिंग डायरेक्टर को हटानेका अधिकार सरकार अपने हाथ में रखना चाहती है या इस तरह के ग्राहमी स्वयं नौकरी से या उस पद से हटाना चाहें तो यह अधिकार उन्हें भी देना चाहती है, शर्त यह है की उन को तीन महीने का नोटिस सरकार देगी या तीन महीने की तनख्वा देगी, इसी तरह से यदि वे अधिकारी हटना चाहेंगे तो वे तीन महीने पहले सरकार को सूचना देंगे।

इस सिलसिले में, अध्यक्ष जी, मैं दो-तीन सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। इस में यह भी व्यवस्था की गई है कि अगर सरकार चेयरमैन को हटाना चाहेंगी तो उन्हें मौका देगी कि वे अपनी सफ़ाई दें उन्हें क्यों नहीं हटाया जाना चाहिये। यह अधिकार आप उन्हें देना चाहते हैं। उन की बात सुन लेंगे तब आप फ़ाइनेन्सी तय करेंगे कि हथ उन्हें हटाएं या नहीं, लेकिन क्या यह अधिकार आप बैंकों या इस तरह के आर्थिक संस्थानों में काम करने वाले तमाम कमचारियों को देते हैं? नहीं देते हैं, जब चाहा जिसे हटा दिया। उन की सफ़ाई आमतीर से सुनते नहीं। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरह की दो नीतियां इन संगठनों और संस्थाओं में नहीं होनी चाहिए और एक तरह की ही नीति होनी चाहिए। जब आप अधिकारियों, वाइस-चेयर मैनो या इस तरह के लोगो को अधिकार देते हैं, तो दूसरों को भी देने चाहिए। पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दो तरह की नीति सरकार को नहीं बरतनी चाहिए और एक समान नीति बैंक उद्योग में काम करने वाले या इस तरह के जो दूसरे वित्तीय संस्थान हैं, उन में काम करने वाले लोगों के प्रति बरतनी चाहिए और एक तरह का नियम लागू करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों में जो आप चेयरमैन मनोनीत करते हैं और दूसरे अधिकारियों को मनोनीत करते हैं, तो क्या इस के लिए आप ने योग्यता निर्धारित की है? स्टेट बैंक के चेयरमैन के लिए या

या रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर के लिए या इस तरह की जो दूसरी वित्तीय संस्थाएँ हैं जैसे आई० बी० वी० आई०, इन में कौन चैयरमैन हो सकते हैं, कौन वाइस चैयरमैन हो सकते हैं, कौन प्रबन्ध निदेशक हो सकते हैं, इन की आप ने योग्यताएँ निर्धारित की हैं। किस आधार पर आप ने बैंकों में नियुक्तियों की हैं? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को ले कर लोगों में बहुत ही संदेह है, असंतोष है। किस आधार पर, किस सिद्धान्त पर लोगों की नियुक्तियों की जा रही हैं, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहूँगा, यह सदन जानना चाहेगा और देश की जनता जानना चाहेगी। इस सिलसिले में आप की क्या नीति है, उन का अनुभव क्या है जिन्हें आप नियुक्त करते हैं। उन की योग्यता क्या है, बैंकों में उन्होंने पहले काम किया है या नहीं किया है। इन तमाम बातों के सिलसिले में जानना चाहूँगा कि आप की नीति क्या है, किस आधार पर आप उन्हें लेते हैं? उदाहरण स्वरूप, आप ने रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर को नियुक्त किया। कहते हैं कि उन्हें बैंक में काम करने का कोई अनुभव नहीं है और उन्होंने बैंक में कभी काम नहीं किया है। वह जीवन बीमा निगम में काम करते थे लेकिन उन को आप ने रिजर्व बैंक आफ इन्डिया का गवर्नर बना दिया पुरी साहब को आप ने वहाँ का गवर्नर बना दिया। तो यह मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या किसी के कहने पर या कही से कोई दबाव पड़ा जिस की वजह से आप ने उन को रिजर्व बैंक के सब से बड़े ओहदे पर बैठा दिया? क्या वह रिजर्व बैंक में अच्छा काम कर सकेंगे और अर्थव्यवस्था को ठीक से चला सकेंगे, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

ठीक इसी तरीके से इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बैंक आफ इन्डिया के चैयरमैन को आप ने नियुक्त किया उनकी योग्यता क्या है, किस आधार पर आप उन्हें नियुक्त किया है, क्या उन का अनुभव है? इस तरह की सब बातें सदन जानना चाहेगा ताकि हम यह समझें कि इस तरह के महत्वपूर्ण संगठनों में, वित्तीय संस्थानों में जिन के ऊपर हिन्दुस्तान

के अर्थतंत्र को चलाने की जवाबदेही है, आप उचित लोगों को बैठा रहे हैं, अच्छे लोगों को बैठा रहे हैं योग्य व्यक्तियों को बैठा रहे हैं, ईमानदार लोगों को बैठा रहे हैं। यह हम जरूर जानना चाहेंगे। तो दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि इस तरह की चर्चा देश में चल रही है, और जो असंतोष लोगों में इन नियुक्तियों के कारण हो रहा है, उस के बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है।

तीसरी बात, अध्यक्ष जी, यह है कि बैंको के जो अधिकारी हैं वे न जाने क्या क्या करते हैं। मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि मैं अक्सर कुछ बैंकों के बारे में लिखता रहा हूँ कि आप के बैंकों के अधिकारियों का वहाँ के कर्मचारियों के साथ व्यवहार अच्छा नहीं होता है बल्कि एक नीकरशाही रवैया आज भी आप की इन तमाम इंटीट्यूसन्स में है, वे चाहे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हों या कोई दूसरे बैंक हों वहाँ पर कर्मचारियों का सहयोग लेने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती। मैं खास तौर से रिजर्व बैंक, पटना के बारे में कहना हूँ कि वहाँ पर जो इम्प्लाइज प्रभान मंत्री जी द्वारा घोषित बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को अमल में लाने का प्रयास करते हैं, तो उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाती वहाँ के अधिकारी उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करते हैं और आज भी चार या पांच इम्प्लाइज महीनों से वहाँ पर सस्पेंडेड हैं। अगर उन का सलूक इम्प्लाइज के साथ अच्छा नहीं होता है और कर्मचारी उस का विरोध करने हैं तो कोई न कोई बहाना बना कर उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाती है और अध्यक्ष जी आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि पटना के रिजर्व बैंक में आज भी इस तरह के आफिसर्स हैं, जिन की कनाइस से, जिन की मिलीभगत से जयप्रकाश जी के आन्दोलन के समर्थन में पंचिया बंटती हैं और जब कर्मचारी अधिकारियों का ध्यान उस तरफ दिलाते हैं तो उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही न कर के उल्टे कार्यवाही ध्यान दिलाने वाले कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ की जाती है। आज जो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम है उस को पूरा

[श्री रामबातार शास्त्री]

देश मानता है और कोई दूसरा कार्यक्रम ऐसा नहीं है जिस को पूरा देश मानता हो, चार सूत्री कार्यक्रम को पूरा देश नहीं मानता है लेकिन देश के मजदूर पूरी तरह से इस बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को मानने है, परन्तु इस कार्यक्रम को लागू करने में आप के अधिकारी बाधक होते हैं। मुंबईकरपुर में सेंट्रल बैंक की एक शाखा है। वहाँ के बारे में मैंने लिखा है कि वहाँ के जो जोनल मैनेजर डाक्टर साहब हैं वे एम्पल इज को ठोकर मारने हैं और उन के साथ उन का व्यवहार अच्छा नहीं है। उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। इतना ही नहीं स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इन्डिया के जो सबसे बड़े अधिकारी तलवार, साहब है, इन के बारे में भी बारबार सवा न उठने रहे हैं। मैं इन चीजों की तरफ इमलिए ध्यान दिला रहा हूँ कि कर्मचारियों से जो सहयोग लेना चाहिए, वह नहीं लिया जाता है बल्कि जो कर्मचारी बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम पर अमल करना चाहते हैं उन को गिनैलाइज किया जाता है, दंडित किया जाता है।

श्री एन० रामगोपाल रेड्डी: (निजामाबाद) : यहाँ पर इन्होंने तलवार साहब का नाम लिया है जोकि नहीं लेना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई चार्ज तो नहीं लगाया है।

श्री रामबातार शास्त्री : इस तरह की चीजे हो रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसे अफसरों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कीजिए और उन को कहिये कि वे कर्मचारियों के साथ मिल कर उनके सहयोग से इन महत्वपूर्ण वित्तीय संस्थानों का कार्य संचालन करे जिस से देश को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा हो सके। तो इस अवसर का लाभ उठा कर इस तरफ भी मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा था।

चौथी बात जोन पार्लामी के बारे में है। बहुत सारे लोगों ने इस के बारे में कहा है मेरा कहना यह है कि इस को ज्यादा से ज्यादा आसान बनाया जाए अगर आप चाहते हैं कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम पूरा हो। बीस सूत्री

कार्यक्रम में कमजोर वर्गों को बहुत स्थान दिया गया है और उन की स्थिति को हम बदलना चाहते हैं लेकिन देहृत में लोगों को कर्जा नहीं मिल रहा है। बहुत सी राज्य सरकारें मनी लैंडिंग के खिलाफ साहूकारी प्रथा के खिलाफ कानून बना रही हैं, जिस की वजह से गरीबों को, मजदूरों को, बन्धक मजदूरों को उन से कर्ज मिलना बन्द हो गया है या होने वाला है। उन को आर्थिक मदद की बहुत जरूरत है। इन लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद मिले, इस तरह की व्यवस्था आप को देहृतों के अन्दर करनी है कि फिर साहूकार दूसरे तरीकों से इन पर हावी न हो सके और उन पर अपने पंजे न गड़ा सके, तो इस तरफ भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए, आप का ध्यान जा रहा है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ और तेजी से उस तरफ आप का ध्यान जाय और जल्दी से जल्दी इस काम को किया जाए। अज गरीब परेशान है। इसलिए उन के आर्थिक विक्रम में इस तरह के बैंकों की मदद की बहुत जरूरत है। यह मैं, आपकी जो श्रुण देने की नीति है, उसके सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ऋण नीति को द्रुत गति से परिवर्तित कीजिए। कहीं कहीं श्रुण देने के सिलसिले में अष्टाचार की बात भी सुनने में आती है। अष्टाचार को मिटाने की आपकी इच्छा है किन्तु बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के बावजूद अष्टाचार बढ़ा है जिससे यह जाहिर होता है कि आपकी मशा, आपका उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो सका। यह बदकिस्मती की बात है कि बैंक उद्योग में भी अष्टाचार घसता जा रहा है या घस गया है। इसे रोकने की जरूरत है। अगर लोन मिलने में सलाही देनी पड़े तो उस वर्ज से अम गरीबों को छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे वालों को, स्न तकों को, ग्रेजुएटों को, कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को, बुनकरों को फायदा नहीं मिलने वाला है। बुनकरों की हालत को मैं जानता हूँ क्योंकि उनसे हमारा सम्बन्ध रहा है। उनके अन्दोलन को मैं जानता हूँ उनको अभी तक बैंकों से कर्ज नहीं मिल रहा है। भले ही आप कहें, आपके अफसर आपके पास लिख कर भेज दें लेकिन सचमुच में वे

नोन ककी भी इस कर्से से सहकन है । ककी की बड़े बड़े कौनों को ऋण मिल रहा है । उन्हीं क्वीक क्कफिटकर्स, मुनाककषोरों, कोर ककककरीयों, इककरेकरीयों कौर हिन्युस्तन के 75 ककननों के कपरिकरों के कौनों को ऋण मिल रहा है कनन पर क्कप कंकुश लकनन ककहने हैं । इन्हीं को क्कप क्ककककतर ऋण दे रहे हैं । क्कप इस नीति में कपरिकरन कीकिए ।

12 hrs.

क्कप यह ककककहये कि क्कपने बड़े बड़े इककरेकरीयों, मुनाककषोरों को ककतनन ऋण ककनन है कौर क्कनन कौनों को, ककसननों को, कूटे कूटे मककदूरों को, क्ककटिकंस को, कुनक रों को ककतने कप्रतिककत ऋण ककनन है? इससे हन ककननन कककहते हैं कि क्कप ककस तरह से करीबों की तरफ, ककनकौर कौनों की तरफ कक रहे हैं ।

ककक्यक जी इस ककककसकने में मुझे इन्हीं ककतों की कर्कष करनी थी । कनन में मैं यह कककूर ककह देनन कककहता हूं कि क्कपने यह कू प्रोकककककन बनाया है इसे कक तो नकककल दीककिए कक ककनककककरीयों के ककिए भी इसी तरह कक प्रोककककन लककू कीककिए । क्कप एक नीति पर ककलये नकीं तो उनमें क्ककनकूष हूककग कक क्कपककी नीति लूककन को सनननकककद की तरफ ले ककने की नकीं है । इतनन ही मुझे नककवेदन करनन कक ।

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. Government wants to acquire certain powers with regard to the appointment and fixation of terms and conditions of the high functionaries of the IFC, SBI and RRBI and also want to introduce uniformity in all these cases. There can be no objection to the government enjoying these powers. Unfortunately there has been too much diversity in these matters and valuable time and energy has been lost and dissipated in sorting out very simple things. These banks are public financial institutions and they should be made to conform to a standard regulation and also fol-
 948 LS—2

low a policy enunciated by the government. I, therefore, do not find myself in agreement with Shri Somnath Chatterjee when he says that the Reserve Bank should be allowed to come into the picture in the matter of termination of the services of high functionaries. It is difficult to permit the Reserve Bank to decide whether a high functionary has been or has not been responsible for not implementing a policy enunciated by the government. It is enough that the Reserve Bank has to be consulted in the appointment of these functionaries. So far as the termination or removal is concerned, it must be the government which should have the full and complete powers to judge whether a certain person has been able to discharge his obligations properly. I would advise the Government not to make too frequent changes in these matters because it unnecessarily delays operations in such a vital sector of our national economy. This is also a vital sector of our economy because it is now concerned very intimately with the welfare of the masses. The question of reorganisation of nationalised banks has been raised and it appears that the Government is seized of the matter. I would suggest that the decision should be taken quickly with regard to that so that they can help the people and avoid indulging in competitions. A number of banks would open branches at the same place within a radius of 8 kilometers. These things have also got to be looked into and removed. These banks should spread their branches in rural areas and not confine themselves in a given area.

There is another aspect of the matter which I would like the Minister to consider seriously. These banks are mopping up deposits from the rural areas but is the hon. Minister sure that in the same measure, money is ploughed back in the villages? It is not that these financing institutions are not doing anything. They have done some work. But is it commensurate with the deposits they are getting from the rural areas? It is no-

[Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha]

body's case that money should be spread out in villages like the dried leaves of a tree. But our villages are not barrels without bottom. I want to emphasise that these villages are not bottomless pit. If financing is done properly in our rural sector, I am sure the national economy as a whole will look up. This is called priority sector. My own feeling is that the attention which these financing institutions should have given particularly to agriculture and irrigation, has not been given. Therefore, I would again, as in the past, plead with the Minister that he should continuously review the targets of these banks so far as priority sector is concerned. I am going to make a suggestion. Recently, cooperative banks have been asked to finance at least to the extent of 30 per cent, small and marginal farmers. Cannot we set a target for these financing banks so far as financing the priority sector is concerned? So far, no target has been fixed for these banks, and as Mr. Ramavatar Shastri has said, moneyed people are getting the benefits of these financing institutions. Therefore, there should be a target for every Bank for financing the rural sector, particularly agriculture, irrigation, small farmers development agencies, marginal farmers development agencies, village artisans and unempolyed people. Unless some target is fixed, I am quite sure that these banks are not going to make any headway in this matter.

May I say a word about IDBI? Very stringent conditions are imposed in lending loans even for rural electrification and projects which are likely to benefit the rural economy. I will give the example of a sick factory having been taken over by the Government in my own district. The conditions were such that for two years, the factory could not work and could not expand its activities. And then, the factory started working. These are some of the examples where it appears that more thought has to be given.

In the bill, it is provided that on grounds of health and other reasons, a functionary can be removed. That is not enough. There should be another provision. It may be difficult to provide for it in the bill; but the Minister may think about it and see whether he can remove a functionary if he fails to discharge his duties properly; and whether the failure to implement the 20-point programme will also be the basis of removal or termination of service of a functionary. This is an important point, because so far as the traditional banking work is concerned, it goes on merrily, but so far as implementing our policies and programmes are concerned, I don't think our banks attach much importance to them.

Another example is with regard to the attitude of the IDBI so far as development of backward areas is concerned. There is a project in Bihar for manufacturing auto-tyres in Jasidih. It is a tribal area; and government proposed to have a factory there for giving employment to tribal people, as also for manufacturing tyres. It is quite some time now. And the IDBI could not find it possible to collaborate with the Government of Bihar in this matter and finance the factory in the Santal Parganas district. These are some points which I would like the Minister to consider.

Along with these, I would make a few suggestions which the hon. Minister will do well to consider, while replying or during his usual official duties.

Under the Special Employment Programme of the Government of India, the State Governments launched campaigns to get as many units set up by the educated unemployed as possible. The progress has been rather halting so far, as we all know. The State Government have requested for bringing in complete re-orientation in the attitude of the bankers in backward areas like Bihar; for the

covering of the block headquarters with branches of banks in the quickest possible time; and for persuading banks to remove the self-imposed restriction of not considering a unit for finance, generally beyond a distance of 8 Kms. from the branch office. This is with regard to Bihar also. The State Government have also urged that unless targets are fixed for extending financial assistance under Special Employment Programme in particular, and to SSI units in general to every branch of the bank, the targets fixed by the State Government for setting up new units or resurrecting the decaying units can never be achieved. The targets of the State Government must be correlated to the targets of the banks area-wise and branch-wise.

This is a very definite suggestion, which the hon. Minister may kindly consider.

Secondly, the investment of the all-India financing institutions has been a small fraction of their national total. Unless the Government of India lay down a reasonable quota for investment, particularly in backward States like Bihar, the rate of investment would continue to be as hesitating and slow as at present.

My third suggestion is that the poor investment by the all-India financing institutions in Bihar is also on account of the fact that the regional offices of these institutions are located outside Bihar. They are located outside many backward States in the country; they are located mostly in metropolitan cities. It is of urgent importance that regional offices of IDBI, IFCI, ICICI and other banks should be established in backward States like Bihar, without which no progress can be registered in this matter.

With these words, I support the bill.

SHRI S R DAMANI (Sholapur):
 Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the

Bill. The State Bank of India was taken over in 1955. Before being taken over, it was one of the major banks in the country having the largest number of branches, having the largest number of deposits and having the largest number of accounts. Even today, it is one of the largest banks of the country having more than 3400 depositors and more than 2000 branches. They are the bankers of most of the industries, whether they are in the public sector or in the private sector. They are providing finances to other banks also.

As a result of this, the person who is holding the post of the Chairman is a man of dynamic nature. This institution has come up because its past Chairman was one of the top-most economists of the country. As a result of the policies laid down by him, this institution has come up to this size. Therefore, my first suggestion is that if the policy of the Government is to provide finances to the weaker-sections of the society, small agriculturists, traders and the artisans, then there should be some leniency in advancing loans to these people. In the rural areas, there are certain difficulties being experienced in advancing loans. Unless some concessions are given, it will be very difficult to help these people. Then the advantages which the Government wanted to give to the weaker-sections of the society will not be available. Therefore, my submission regarding the State Bank of India is that they should follow some liberal policy in advancing loans to the weaker-sections of the society.

As far as the IFCI is concerned, it was established in 1948. As far as the IDBI is concerned, it was established in 1964. These two institutions are the major institutions which are providing finance for the development of the industries in the country. As far as the IFCI is concerned, they have advanced finances, to a greater extent, for the establishment of industries with the result that a

[Shri S. R. Damani]

large number of industries have come up. As a result of their help, the country has been able to establish a large number of industries.

In this connection, I would like to say that the policies which are followed by them in advancing loans are very rigid. Recently, I have seen their balance-sheet and how they are working. I can say that an application has to be processed through 4-5 channels such as the Finance Department, the Technical Department and some other departments. Then, it goes to the Chairman. It takes six months. It takes another six months for an application to be processed. Only then they come to a conclusion whether they are going to give loan or not.

It takes six months for one stage to be completed. Then, it goes to the legal department and there will be legal documents prepared and all that. That also takes four to six months. On top of that it requires another six months for disbursement of the loan. So much time is taken in receiving the application, in processing the application and in actual disbursement of the loan. Because of that in the meantime, the cost of the project goes up and all that. There should be a time-limit fixed for processing an application and giving the loan.

Now, the Government is following, rightly, a dear-money policy. On account of that dear-money policy, a section of people who used to invest money in equities and in shares of the new companies have gone out of the investment market. They are getting 12-13 per cent interest if they invest their money as fixed deposit in companies and they are getting 10 per cent interest if they invest their money as fixed deposit in banks. Therefore, they prefer to keep their savings as fixed deposit in companies or in banks instead of buying shares of new companies. As such, that in-

vesting class has disappeared. The result is that new companies are not getting enough finance from the public. It is the financial institutions which have to help the new companies.

A small entrepreneur has to depend on the financial institutions, like, the IDBI, the IFC and others. If they are so rigid, what will happen? New industries will not come up. A small entrepreneur will not be able to put up an industry. Sometime back, the Minister of Industry, while replying to the demands for grants relating to his Ministry, disclosed that about 4,000 licences have been granted but they are floating. No action has been taken. It is a surprising thing in the last few years, very few new industries have come up. The reason is that the finances from these financial institutions are not easily available. Therefore, it is very essential that the policy of financing the new industries and the policy of scrutinising the applications should be liberalised.

Once you approve a project report, why should they take such a long time in processing the application, in granting the application, in entering into legal documents and in actual disbursement of the loan? During all that time, the cost of the project goes up and, sometimes, the circumstances entirely change. Therefore, it is very essential that a time-limit is fixed within which the application should be processed and the disbursement of the loan is also made. This is one important suggestion that I would like to make.

At present, we are facing unemployment. New industries are not coming up. The small towns are facing unemployment. No new industry is coming up there. If we want to establish industries in those small towns and backward areas, if we want to create more employment, if we want to achieve that, if we want to help our young technicians and small entrepreneurs which is the policy of the

Government, then the policy of the financial institutions requires a drastic change. It should fit in with the policy of the Government, to encourage small entrepreneurs and small technicians, our new entrepreneurs and young technicians. Only by doing this we can increase our industrial production and our exports.

These are the main suggestions that I would like to make. I hope, the hon. Minister, while replying to the debate, will also mention the policy that they are going to follow in regard to these financial institutions.

Regarding the conditions of service also, something should be done. One thing is that the Chairman, who is responsible for the running of an institution should be given more powers and more freedom so that he can take up and implement the policies of the Government. Without that, the policies will not be implemented. Therefore, whatever the conditions of service may be, he should be given more powers so that he can implement the policies of the Government.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): I rise neither to support nor to oppose the Bill: but I will vote for the successful piloting and passing of the Bill.

I would like to give certain suggestions for consideration by the hon. Minister and the Government of India in the interests of the public at large, especially the marginal and poor people of India.

This Bill is concerned with the appointment of the office-bearers, fixation of the duration or term of the office-bearers, the terms and conditions of service of the office-bearers and the termination of service of these office-

bearers. Now, I want to submit certain important things for the hon. Minister's consideration. The banks have been nationalised with the best objective of helping the poor man in India and the marginal rural population as well as the population in the urban areas. But after nationalisation we find that it is mostly the leading capitalists who are getting loans from the nationalised banks. They wield their influence with the bank officials and even now it is they who are dominating and getting loans and other facilities for their industries and it is they who are improving. We are now implementing the 20-point programme which is a very fine and effective programme for the welfare of the society throughout the length and breadth of the country. But the various nationalised banks and other financial institutions are not rendering help for the successful implementation of the 20-point programme of our beloved Prime Minister.

In this connection, I would say that we have representation on all financial institutions from the Central Government and the State Government; we have representatives of the employees of the financial institutions and we have representatives of the employees of the financial institutions and So, I would ask Government why we should not have representation of all Parties through Mass Committees. In other words, I would recommend to the Government that they should appoint village Committees, Taluk Committees, District-level Committees, State-Level Committees and all-India Committees giving representation to all political Parties throughout the country. In other words, there should be Mass Committees representing the masses in India—both urban and rural.

I would like to tell you the purpose of appointing these Committees. Now the present representatives are not looking into the welfare of the poor and the needy population from the rural areas. The rural public is not getting loans; it is only persons

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

who are paying bribes to the officers that are getting loans and it is only those capitalist groups who are having some influence with the bank officers who are able to secure loans. The needy public and the middle-class public who want to cultivate their lands and who are direly in need of loans from the banks are not able to get loans. Therefore, my suggestion is that we should form Committees at various levels and those Committees should be vested with certain statutory powers and authority to recommend *bonafide* applications for loans. If such Committees recommend *bona fide* applications for loans the officials and the authorities of the financial institutions should not reject those applications. They should consider favourably applications for loans from the poor people of rural areas as well as urban areas, from the middle-class and poor people of the country at large. Therefore, the object of nationalisation has not been completely achieved. We have to do this within the framework of the 20-Point Programme. The middle-class people in the rural areas are not getting loans from the banks, the petty shop-keepers are not getting loans, the vegetable vendors are not getting loans, the dhobis are not getting loans, the barbers are not getting loans, the poor carpenters are not getting loans, the weavers are not getting loans, the poor marginal farmers in the rural areas are unable to get loans, because they cannot give bribes to the bank officials. We know, the hon. Minister is a very powerful Minister, he has taken steps to implement the 20-Point Programme. I request him to consider

all these aspects. It is not for the benefit of my Party or your Party that I am making this request; it is for the well-being of the needy people for whom the 20-Point Programme has been pronounced by the Prime Minister of India. The bonded labour also should be given loans.

12 30 hrs.

[SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD in the Chair]

For granting loans, certain stringent and stern conditions by way of security are imposed; these stringent and stern conditions should be liberalised; the security aspect should be liberalised to some extent. Of course, without security, loans cannot be given because the amounts have to be recovered. We know the difficulties there. But certain liberal conditions should be framed by the Government, certain guidelines should be given to the rural banks liberalising the conditions for granting loans to the middle-class people, to the marginal farmers and the other poor people.

Banks are opened in rural areas. We appreciate that, but I would like to point out one thing. A Member of Parliament represents six to seven lakhs of people. In Tamil Nadu, my Party, the Anna DMK, is working in full swing for the successful implementation of the 20-Point Programme. There is no MLA in Tamil Nadu since that State is now under President's rule; it is directly under Parliament and the Central Government. In my area, in Usilampatti, which is one of the five or six major towns in my constituency, some officials of your Department and certain local capitalist group opened certain banks, but no information was given to the concerned MP. Even now I have not been informed about the opening of these banks in my area. I would request the Government to give a very strict directive to all Government officials to inform the MP concerned whenever banks are opened, so that we can participate and advise the officials to do this and that; that opportunity may be given to the MPs. The officials and the capitalists group do not care for the MPs. This autocratic attitude on the part of the bureaucrat, and the capitalists should be put an end to, at least in times of Emergency. I am pleading for the public interest, not for our interest. We are recom-

mending these things for the poor and needy people. Therefore, the MPs should be given some importance. We are working for the successful implementation of the 20-Point Programme. The concerned MPs should be informed about the working of the banks and about opening of new banks.

With these words, I welcome and support the Bill, and I would request the hon. Minister and the Government to consider my pleadings and set up advisory committees for the successful granting of loans to the needy people.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been following closely the debate on this Bill, because I thought, this gives us the much needed opportunity to look into the financial affairs of some of these public sector institutions, the institutions that are supposed to play an important part and are a sort of core of our entire monetary policy and monetary system, whereunder we operate upon the quantum of loans, we operate upon the interest rates in respect of the loans, we operate upon the interest rates in respect of deposits, we decide upon the raising of the resources and the sources from which we must raise the resources. All these things come under the monetary policy of the Central Government. The Bureau of Public Enterprises, from year to year, goes on publishing the figures and the financial transactions of these institutions which work under the Ministry of Finance. Unless we go through those figures laboriously we do not get an opportunity to know and discuss these things. I hope, the hon. Minister will, besides such amending Bills, and the liberalism of the Chair to give us a liberal allotment of time for a discussion, bring us further opportunities for the purpose of discussing these major institutions like IDBI etc. because I have never seen that we have discussed Reserve Bank for a long time or the State

Bank or even these fourteen nationalised public sector banks which have been nationalised for the last five-six years.

I completely identify myself with the sentiments expressed by Shri Suryanarayana that while we have thought it fit to alter the service conditions of the Chairman, Vice Chairman or the Managing Director of these Central Public Sector financial institutions, the fourteen nationalised banks and their custodians seem to be, by and large, left out this elite group. I think, some of them are very much alive—I would not say kicking—they have been very very effective, but a large number of them seem to stick to one or the other institution. They are doing good work, of course, and I have no complaint for example against Shri K. K. Pai of the Syndicate Bank or Shri Prakash Tandon of the Punjab National Bank. I have no complaint individually but my objection is to the system as such. The question is that the custodians of these banks who are very effective in formulating our national monetary policy should also be subject to some sort of discipline and should be capable of being shifted from one area to the other and their services should be available for all over the country or other States, so that their wide experience is of use to the country as a whole and not only to the area from which they may come. That would do good for them, good for the banks and good for the whole country. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly take this House into confidence as early as possible.

Our esteemed friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that the Minister is bringing this Bill in order to fire and send home certain top executives of the banking and public financial institutions. My feeling, after reading the Bill, seems to be quite to the contrary. In regard to the Industrial Finance Corporation the existing provision says that the Central Government may after consultation

[Shri B. V. Naik]

with the Development Bank at any time remove the Chairman from the office. That is supposed to be amended now by saying more or less the same thing but giving three months' notice in writing and then there is the right of consultation and then coming to a conclusion. I think that if at all there is any change in the service conditions, it is for the better. At the time when we discussed this amendment...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I was not advocating for better service conditions to the Chairman. I did not advocate that I said, you are taking an additional power of termination. Do you appreciate the difference between removal and termination? There is a difference.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I have not much of a legal sense to be a touchstone in a sense...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are talking on a legal subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not that lawyers alone can talk on legal subjects. Others also can do.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It seems to be that the hon. Minister's and the Government's hand is a sort of controlled similarly in respect of others. Without any remark about these eminent men like Mr. Pasricha, Mr. Talwar and whoever they may be, we get the annual reports and these invisible men completely we do not know—I saw the photograph of the Chairman of the Industrial Finance Corporation for the first time as to how he looks like—elderly, respectable and he must have put in a large number of years of service—and we do not comment upon their individuality....

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): Why not appoint Mr. Naik as Chairman?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I will seek that job if you become Finance Minister at good time.

What I was trying to say is that if the Government in good faith and in its wisdom wants to remove anybody however high and mighty he may be in the public sector corporation, they should be in a position to do so and the Minister of Finance and the Deputy Minister of Finance—he may be an illiterate thum-impression man, we do not care about it but he represents the people and he represents the will of the House—should be in a position to deal with this particular executive from a position of strength. The higher the responsibility that is cast, there may not be a higher workload, but there is a higher amount of insecurity in that job. As far as the Minister is concerned, he is liable to be dismissed even at one days' notice....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): No. Even without notice.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: There have been precedents even in this august House. No country would like to waste its talents but when it comes to the question of a policy formulation and execution, the Government should have full rights. That is the reason why I have moved the amendment that there is not much of a meaning once the Government comes to the conclusion that the services of Mr. A should be terminated. There is no problem. It is not like judicial separation in a marriage. In the Hindu Marriage Act the provision is there, that a person has to wait for 7 years to deem the spouse as dead or things like that. But this is a plain Act and particularly for institutions of All India importance. If a Minister is worth the name of a Minister, is he going to put up with such Chairman of the National Institution, in charge of financing the Industry, in charge of the State Bank with 1,000 branches or more? Are you going to put up with him for three months after serving him with a notice? The moment the Government comes to the

conclusion to, part with him, you part with him. If at all you want to give him something, give him something else less consequential. The old bureaucratic style of administration was good enough at one time, but not to-day. I would say that much for the powers of the Government in order to implement its policies.

We have gone through much of these reports. I want to submit one point which has got something to do with what our friend Shri Mayathevar said. I was going through an article 'public democracy'. I was surprised to know that as on June 1975, according to an article written by Shri Khurana, a Bank Executive, in the country as a whole, all the commercial banks—scheduled as well as non-scheduled, a total number of 18,730 offices. That means with a total number of 5 lakhs villages, every 20 to 30 villages to-day can afford a branch. The banks have been having these branches. Before the end of this year let us suppose we are going to have 20,000 branches.

We have an infra-structure under the thumb of the Ministry of Finance under the Central Government—all our nationalised banks, all our State banks, all the branches of the other affiliated banks and those ones which are under indirect control. One branch of a bank with a well paid executive Branch Manager or whoever he is, with all the set-up of an office, 25 for every two dozen villages....

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): This is arithmetic alone. There are 100 banks in Delhi alone.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I want to come to that arithmetic through some logic. If it is now decided by the Government in the Ministry of Finance that there should be a proper and rational distribution and there should be no duplication, as was rightly pointed out by our friend Shri Amrit Nahata, then we will find that it is possible even keeping 10 miles radius, on the basis of squares it comes to a fantastic figure of 300 sq. miles. Each district is of 4000 to 5000 sq. miles. Take geometry which we

learnt in our Matriculation—R x R, 16 x 10, 27/300 sq. miles, with your branches you can cover 10 times. But you are not doing it to-day because most of them are urban based, motivated by urban values. Obviously, like you and like my hon. Minister they would like their children to go to elite schools, public schools or where there are educational facilities and there is no dispute about it. But if the work of servicing of the poorer sections of the country has got to be done, as was pointed out by the hon. Member Shri Mayathevar, then there is no alternative but to fully utilise your branch capacity, fully utilise banking infrastructure and to disperse them throughout the country.

When you do it, the virulent fight of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee will materialise once again, as in the case of the LIC; it will be multiplied 10 times and there will be a block; in order to see that one person's transfer from place A to village B or Village C is resisted. There will be tremendous amount of resistance and you will have to find out some means whereby you can protect the welfare of the employees and you should give an undertaking in respect of the employees that in case of any resistance to any particular assignment you will not allow any sort of favouritism to come in the way. There are no soft options before us. You have to go in for hard options. Therefore I request the Minister to make a beginning in this behalf. This 3 months advance notice has to be insisted upon so that the man who comes there knows the nature of the challenge, the nature of the commission he has been assigned to, the task involved and the necessary amount of discipline involved, etc. There is a certain amount of hardship to be faced which is inevitable and you cannot have it both ways. I hope when the House agrees to modify the service conditions of the top brass, the task before the House will be appreciated by all of us. The lowest man down the line should be so equipped

[Shri B. V. Naik]

by the leadership provided by the top management that local or individual interests will not stand in the way.

With these words I support the Bill.

श्री कवला सिद्ध 'मधुकर' (केसरिया) :
समापति जी, इस बिल के जरिए औद्योगिक वित्त निगम अधिनियम, 1948, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1964 और प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 को संशोधित करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। इस बिल के द्वारा इन संस्थाओं के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर, चेयरमैन, वाइस-चेयरमैन की सेवा की शर्तों, उन को पद से हटाने के या सेवा की समाप्ति के नियमों की व्यवस्था की गई है। हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ने बिलकुल सही कहा है—प्राप अधिकारियों के लिए तो ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जो कर्मचारी वहां काम करते हैं, उन को वहां के अधिकारी मनमाने ढंग से निकाल देते हैं, एमरजन्सी की पावर्स का इस्तेमाल कर के उन को बिला-बजह नौकरी से निकाल दिया जाता है—हम चाहते हैं कि इन लोगों के लिए भी नियम बनाये जाएं। प्राप ने अधिकारियों के लिए जिन सेवा शर्तों का उपबन्ध किया है—जैसे उन को नोटिस दिया जाएगा, उन से जवाब-तलब किया जायेगा—ये सब बातें ठीक हैं, लेकिन जो प्रायंका श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी ने व्यक्त की है, मैं उन के साथ सहमत हूँ, लेकिन इस का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि मैं अष्ट अधिकारियों की बकालत कर रहा हूँ, अधिकारियों में अच्छे लोग भी हैं और बुरे लोग भी हैं। लेकिन मुझे जो अनुभव हुआ है—मैं एक ही उदाहरण प्राप के सामने रखता हूँ—हमारे यहां पटना में सेन्ट्रल बैंक का जोनल प्राक्सिडेंट है, उस के एक उच्च अधिकारी हैं—श्री डायर साहब—उनके सम्बन्ध में मुझे

प्रायंका है कि वे प्राप के प्रोग्राम या पॉलिसी को मानते भी हैं या नहीं। मैं यह बात गम्भीरता के साथ कह रहा हूँ—क्योंकि मुझे जो अनुभव हुआ है—मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ वे प्राप के उन प्रायामों में शायद विश्वास नहीं रखत जिन को आधार मान कर हमने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था। राष्ट्रीय कृत बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में जब यहां पर विधेयक पास हुआ था, मैं उस समय भी लोक सभा का सदस्य था—जिन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ था, मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि उन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति नहीं हो रही है—इस की तरफ प्राप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

इस समय प्राप जो बिल लाये हैं—इस में विवाद की कोई खास बात नहीं है। लेकिन देखने की बात यह है कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद बैंकों का फ्रंशनिंग क्या रहा, जिन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिये उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था, क्या उन की पूर्ति हो रही है? इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इन तमाम बातों पर विचार कर के प्राप कोई काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लायें, जिस के द्वारा बैंकों की व्यवस्था को पुनर्गठित किया जाये, उन के कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तों को ठीक से लागू किया जाये। प्रखबारों में निकला है कि प्राप हिन्दुस्तान को जनतांत्रिक ढंग का समाजवादी राज्य बनाने जा रहे हैं—मैं चाहता हूँ कि समाजवादी राज्य का ढांचा केवल बाहर से ही न हो, बैंकों पर भी इस का प्रभाव पड़ना चाहिये, क्योंकि जनता के जीवन से बैंकों का बड़ा व्यापक संबंध है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बैंक के कार्यकलाप, उस के फ्रंशन्स, उस के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति में कितनी सफलता मिली है, इस सब के बारे में एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाया जाए। बैंकों की कार्य-कुशलता के बारे में दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है और मेरा भी अनुभव है। हमारा उत्तर बिहार जो है, वह

बहुत-मिच्छा-सुभा-इलाका है। उत्तर बिहार में चम्पारण बहु जगह है जहां पर गांधी जी ने स्वतंत्रता आरम्भ किया था और इसलिए वह एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान बन चुका है। वहां पर बहुत सारे बैंक हैं लेकिन उन से छोटे लोगों को ज्यादा फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। मोतीहारी में भी चार पांच बैंकों की शाखाएं हैं। सेन्ट्रल बैंक, स्टेट बैंक और पंजाब नेशनल बैंक आदि की वहा पर शाखाएं हैं लेकिन वहां पर छोटे-छोटे किसानों, खेतिहार मजदूरों, छोटे-छोटे कार्य करने वाले लोगों और कारीगरों को ऋण मिलने में बड़ी भारी कठिनाई हो रही है। महसी में स्टेट बैंक की एक शाखा है और वहां का जो एजेंट है, वे उन लोगों को लोन देने से इंकार करता है जोकि अपना कारोबार करना चाहते हैं और छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे खोलना चाहते हैं। मैं आप को यह भी बताना चाहता हू कि आज बैंकों में एजेंट लोग घूस लेने में पुलिसवालों से पीछे नहीं रह गए हैं और इस बारे में बड़े विख्यात हो गए हैं। वे कहते हैं कि अगर इतना लोन लेना है तो इतने परसेन्टेज देना पड़ेगा। जितनी रकम लोन की दी जाती है उस में से एक निश्चित रकम पहले तय कर ली जाती है और उस के बाद ही लोन दिया जाता है। इस तरह की व्यवस्था बैंकों में हो गई है जैसे कि ठेकेदारों से तय कर लिया जाता है कि इतना रुपया एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर को देना है, इनकी परसेन्टेज ओवरसियर की है, इतनी परसेन्टेज एस० डी० ओ० को देनी पड़ेगी, इतना सुरपरिन्डेण्ट को देना पड़ेगा और कुछ मंत्री को भी देना पड़ेगा, जैसा कि बिहार में बहुत जगह होता है। बैंकों में इस तरह की व्यवस्था की आशा की जाती है जिससे कारोबार में तरक्की हो और लोगों को ऋण मिल सके। अगर इस तरह से बैंकों से घूस चलेगी तो गरीब लोगों को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि कम से कम जो रूरल बैंक खोले

गए हैं उन में ऐंसा व्यवस्था हा कि छोटे छोटे किसानों को और गरीबों को ऋण प्र.स.नी से मिल सके। आज तो जो लक्ष्य रखा गया है, उस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति नहीं हो रही है और जो लोगों को ऋण मिलने की आशाएं थी, वे भी पूरी नहीं हो रही हैं। हम के अलावा एक बात यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि ऋण मिलने में जो बिलम्ब होता है, उस तरफ भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

13.01 hrs.

अगली बग में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप ने यह सही कदम उठाया है कि बैंकों पर सरकार का नियंत्रण होना चाहिए लेकिन इस नियंत्रण के जरिए से जो आप की विलीय नीतिया हैं उन का परिपालन होना चाहिए और उन को लागू करने की व्यवस्था हो। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जो आपके अधिकारी बैंकों में हैं वे उस नीति को देश के सामने प्रमल में लावे। इस बारे में माननीय सदस्य रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने भी कहा है और मैं इन बातों को दोहराना नहीं जा रहा हू लेकिन इतना जरूर जोर देकर कहना चाहता हू कि बिहार में और दूसरे राज्यों में भी बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो कर्ज मनसूख कानून बनाए हैं, उन के कारण अब महाजन गरीब लोगों को कर्ज नहीं दे रहे हैं और इस तरह से एक बैकप्रम पैदा हो गया है क्योंकि न तो रूरल बैंकों के जरिए से उन लोगों को कर्ज मिल रहा है और न इन लोगों से कर्ज मिल रहा है।

इसकी वजह से बहुत ज्यादा असन्तोष लोगों में पैदा हो गया है। एक तरफ तो महाजनों में असन्तोष है क्योंकि उनका व्यवसाय समाप्त हो गया है, उनका धंधा खत्म हो गया है और दूसरी तरफ उन लोगों में असन्तोष है जिन को कर्ज मिलने बन्द हो गए हैं। आपने उनके लिए कोई बैंकाल्पक व्यवस्था नहीं की है। इस वजह से बहुत

[श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर']

ज्यादा बहानों में असंतोष पैदा हो रहा है। फाइनेल मिनिस्ट्री को गम्भीरता-पूर्वक इस और ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आपको इस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि बैंकों में—

सभापति महोदय : क्या आप और समय लगे।

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : दो मिनट और लूगा।

सभापति महोदय : तब आप दो बजे बोलें।

श्रम सदन की बैंक मध्याह्न दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित होती है।

13.00 hrs.

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

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

**BANKING AND PUBLIC
Financial Institutions Laws (Amend-
ment) Bill—contd.**

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को कह रहा था कि आप के बैंकों में कैसा मनमानीपन और झुंटाचार अफसरों में फैला हुआ है। मैं इसका एक दूसरा उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ कि पटना में रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया की जो ब्रांच है उस में पहले यह होता था कि जितने अर्बे और सोइल्ट मोटर्स जाते थे उन की फूँकने से पहले जांच की जाती थी। लेकिन

आज स्थिति यह है कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया की पटना ब्रांच में जो सोइल्ट मोटर्स जाते हैं उन को फूँक दिया जाता है और कोई जांच नहीं की जाती है। इस के विरोध में वहाँ की ग्राल इंडिया रिजर्व बैंक एम्प्लाइज ऐसोसिएशन ने मांग की है कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। क्योंकि उस से जोगों में काफी असंतोष होता है और अफसरों की मनमानी चल्ती है। इसलिए इस प्रथा को बन्द करना चाहिए। और आप को पूरे देश के स्तर पर कोई नीति बनानी चाहिए जिस के जरिए नोटों को ऐसे नहीं बनाया जाये।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्थिति आ गई है बैंकों की गड़बड़ से उस में इस बात की जरूरत है कि देश में बैंकिंग प्रथा के प्रचलन से राष्ट्रियकृत बैंकों के जरिए जो समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हुई हैं जो अनुभव हो रहे हैं उन के आधार पर एक ऐसा कॉम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल बनाया जाये कि जिस में इस बात की गुंजाइश हो कि बैंकों का फंक्शनिंग कैसे और ईमोकेटिंग हो सके।

बैंकों के जरिए ग्रामीण जनता को ऋण और दूसरी सहुलियतें कैसे मिल सकें, बैंकों में फंडे झुंटाचार को कैसे रोका जा सके और बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में जो आपका उद्देश्य है और ग्रामीण बैंक खोले गए हैं, उनसे उद्देश्यों का प्रतिपादन हो सके, इसके लिए एक कॉम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लायें ताकि बैंक व्यवस्था का पुनर्गठन हो सके और बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद जो आशाएँ बर्तनी हैं, उनको पूरा किया जा सके।

इन मांगों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to have the guidance of the House. No time has been fixed for the discussion of this Bill. It is a very simple Bill to give option to the government

to terminate their services. I have names of ten members who desire to speak. I think we should put some restriction, say, 5 minutes for each speaker. Then all the ten can be accommodated. Shri Chapalendu Bhat-tacharyya.

**SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHA-
RYYA (Giridih):** Because there was no time-limit, I prepared a mass of statistics also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is only for the termination of the services. The discussion should not go into the functioning of the banks.

**SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTA-
CHARYYA:** Sir, I will give my five minutes to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since no time has been fixed, I wanted the House to guide me. We have another Bill soon after this and then there is a discussion. You can take two or three minutes more. You are very generous anyway!

**SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTA-
CHARYYA:** I am very grateful for the opportunity to speak on this Bill. Of course, it has a very limited objective—how and when the Managing Directors and Chairmen of these financial institutions should be appointed, what would be the terms and conditions of their service, including removal from and termination of service, which of course includes any termination of any contractual agreement also for employment in these posts. The difficulty about this is that we do not see the entire picture and it is done on an *ad-hoc* basis. Only recently we passed the Regional Rural Banks Act hardly three months ago. Now we have to pass this amendment. I welcome and certainly support the Bill to the extent it rationalises the appointment of Chairmen, Managing Directors and top persons who would be in charge of these public sector undertakings administering our credit. But the difficulty has

been that we are not keeping pace with the events and demands of the situation in expansion of the credit which is very badly required by the rural sector so that the 20-Point Programme may get its meaning and teeth. I have got an illustration which will make it clear. Four years back, in Ranchi, a person from the United Bank of India went to the villages and asked the villagers to grow cauliflower, tomato, potato, etc. and credit would be given for that. By this approach the production went up so high that the marketing facilities could not keep up with it. We had this spectacle in Ranchi four years back when tomatoes were selling two annas a seer whereas in Jamshedpur they were selling at one rupee a seer. In fact, every institution is the lengthened shadow of the individual and it is no less true in the case of these financial institutions. I certainly welcome that the Central Government must have the ultimate say in hiring and firing. They must have the right to judge the performance of each credit institution and on the basis of performance of these credit institutions the hands of the Central Government should be unfettered to take any decision they may like and get it implemented.

Implementation is the crux of the problem not only in the matter of personnel but in the matter of implementation of Economic Programme itself. The difficulty is about credit. Their modes and social background have been outlined by some of the previous speakers and in that way, it has been brought out quite effectively that the 20-Point Programme is not being implemented in the villages in the way that it should. Our priority sectors, particularly agriculture and small scale industries are not getting the considerations they deserve. In priority sectors, the percentage is 61 for agricultural loans and 48 for small industrial loans. It is not only the public institutions but the complex of interest rate, the guidelines which the State Governments give on these particular issues, the way they dispense

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya] with the credit in the village level and the removal of ten mile limit which merit consideration. The ten-mile limit cannot be a *Laxman Rekha* because that *Laxman Rekha* will be working and is working to the detriment of development of the priority sectors in the villages. There are broadly two types of regional banks. The cost of credit in the villages through the nationalised banks was supposed to be too high which the villagers would not be able to bear. In fact, social tensions might arise because of the differential salaries in the national bank sector and in the State Bank sector. So, the concept of regional rural bank came in.

I welcome it, but I am not satisfied with the coverage of 76 regional rural banks. After all, we are passing through the effects of regional variation in development arising due to wrong planning and wrong priorities over the last 25 years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For that, we will have another occasion.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA: I merely wanted to say that this cooperative credit effort should be linked up with the regional rural banks, if we cannot give a wider coverage immediately and make credit available to them, at rates of interest which will make the crash agricultural programme meaningful. I would only suggest, as I had made the point earlier, that if we want to induct *gobar* gas plants, pumps, electrification, tubewells and small-cost windmills, into our village economy, we have to support this idea with necessary credit support. That is not forthcoming. I suggest these things since it was said in the morning that at Jasidih which is a backward area, the loans were not available, because the loans were to be given at lower rate in the backward areas. As such, the banks can always prevent the grant of loans in the backward areas. I suggest, therefore, that a detailed guideline should be drawn

up. We want the chairmen and the managing directors to be appointed, to be dedicated people who will effectively pursue the aims projected in the 20-point programme, so far as the village economy is concerned.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार जब तक मजबूत नहीं होगी तब तक यह बैंक का ढाँचा सुधर नहीं सकता। किन्तु विधेयक के अंदर एक कमी देखने को, मिलती है। ऐसा जो बोर्ड गठित किया जायगा वह रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर की सहमति से किया जायेगा लेकिन इस में यह नहीं लिखा है कि शिकायत कौन करेगा? किस की शिकायत पर उस अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष या प्रबंधकारी को हटाया जायेगा। ऐसे तो यह एक धर्मशाला बन जाएगा। आज एक एम० एन० ए० शिकायत कर देगा कि यह बैंक का अध्यक्ष या उपाध्यक्ष रिश्वत खाता है या किसानों को तंग करता है, कल एक प्रधान शिकायत कर देगा गांव का, परसों एक सरंच कर देगा। किस की शिकायत पर हटाया जायेगा? उस के कार्य का सर्वे किस तह से कराया जायेगा? यह इस में देखने को नहीं मिला। अगर इस में यह थोड़ा सा और हाँ जाता तो अच्छा था कि बोर्ड गाँवों में जा कर इन के कार्य का सर्वे करे और इस तरह से बोर्ड की शिकायत पर इन कर्मचरियों को हटाया जायेगा। या खुद परेशान होकर तीन महीने की नोटिस देने के बाद हट जाये—तो उसका भी कारण मालूम होना चाहिए कि किस कारण से हटाया गया है। मान लीजिए किसी ने दस लाख का गवन किया और तीन महीने की नोटिस देकर हट गया तो आप क्या कर लेंगे? सलिए मैं समझता हूँ कोई पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए जिसके हिसाब से ही उसको हटाया जाये। इस बिल में थोड़ा सा जो देना चाहिए कि शिकायत पर जांच की जायेगी और फिर उसको हटाया जायेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि गाँवों में जो बैंक खोले गए हैं वहाँ ग्राम तौर से उद्योग वाले जो ऋण लेने हैं उनके मुकाबले कृषि जालों को कम ब्याज पर ऋण मिलना चाहिए। मैं आपकी बात ऊँ, मैंने एक ट्रैक्टर लिया जिसके लिए मैंने 19 हजार का कर्ज लिया, पांच साल की किश्तों के आधार पर लिया। मैंने 13 हजार रुपया ब्याज का दिया फिर भी 6 हजार देना बाकी है। इस तरह से किसान का वाप भी मर जाये तब भी वह ऋण चुकता नहीं कर सकता। ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा किसानों से जो 18 परसेंट का सूद लिया जा रहा है उसका नर्जाया यह होगा कि सारे के सारे ट्रैक्टर बाजार में एक भाड़न में खड़े हुए बिना क्योंकि किसान किस्त दे ही नहीं सकते हैं। उनके पास बूसरा और कील सा धधा है ?

हमके अलावा अगर छोटे किसान ऋण लेते हैं तो बैंक उनकी जमीन गिरवी रख लेनी है। फिर वहाँ किसान सहकारी समितियों के पास खाद बाँज लेने के लिए जाते हैं तो वह देनी नहीं है, कहनी है जिस बेसिस पर तुमको दे तुम्हारी जमीन तो बैंक में गिरवी है इसलिए हम खाद बाँज नहीं देते। तब फिर उनके लिए खाद बाँज का क्या प्रयोजन होगा ? दूसरे कर्ज लेने के लिए उभान्त मार्ग जाती है लेकिन वे बेचारे उभान्त कहा से लाये ? इसलिए ग्रामीण बैंकों से उभान्त लेने की शर्त हटा दी जानी चाहिए और दूसरे जिनकी जमीने बैंकों ने गिरवी रखी है उन किसानों को खाद बाँज लेने का अवसर होना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि यदि किसी एम० एन० ए० के कहने से या किसी कांग्रेसी नेता या जनसंघी नेता की शिकायत पर अधिकारी ट्रांसफर किए जायेंगे या हटाये जायेंगे तो वे बेचारे न उधर के रहेंगे न उधर के रहेंगे, भूखे मर जायेंगे। इसलिए आप उनको किसी मामूली शिकायत

पर न हटाये, अगर उनको हटाया जाये तो पूरी जांच करके ही हटाया जाये।

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो मौजूदा बिल है वह चोटी के कुछ पदाधिकारियों को हटाने और उनकी सविस की टर्म एंड कंडीशन्स की प्रक्रिया एक समान बनाने के सम्बन्ध में है। बैंकों के चोटी के पदाधिकारियों जैसे चेयरमैन, वाइस चेयरमैन, डायरेक्टर आदि को हटाने के पहले उनको अपनी बात कहने का मौका भी दिया जायेगा। ऐसा होने से जो कर्मचारीगण होंगे उनको किसी प्रकार की शिकायत का भयसर नहीं रह जायेगा कि मुझे आर्बिट्रेरीली हटा दिया गया है। यह इस बात का साधन है कि वहाँ पर काम करने वालों में एक काफ़िडेंस पैदा होगा। यह बिल समय का बहुत ही अनुकूल है। हमले जो चोटी के चेयरमैन और डायरेक्टर हैं उनकी वर्किंग में भी समानता आयेगी। आप जानते हैं भारत सरकार की नीतियों के परिणामस्वरूप आज मारे देश में बैंकिंग सिस्टम फ़्रैन गया है। मारे देश में बैंकों का ताँता लगा हुआ है। यः इस बात की निशानी है कि देश में बैंकों पर जनता की आस्था बढी है। आज इस बात को मुनकर बड़ा खुशी होनी है कि हमारे बैंकिंग सिस्टम से दूसरे देशों में भी हमारी बैंक के बारे में काफ़िडेंस पैदा हुआ है जोकि हमारी मजबूती, दृढ़ता और कुशलता का एक संकेत है। बैंकिंग का सबसे बड़ा लक्ष्य यह रखा गया है कि किसानों तक हमारी बैंक पहुँचे। आज देखने में यह आ रहा है कि बैंकों की जो नीति है, जो उनकी काम करने की प्रणाली है, जो काम करने के तरीके हैं उसमें किसानों को उधार देने की बकायदा योजनाय बनाई गई हैं। बैंकों के साथ गाँव भी जोड़ दिए गए हैं कि इन गाँवों को कर्ज देने के लिए यह बैंक कदम उठायेगी। लेकिन अफ़सोस यह है कि बैंक सरकार द्वारा प्रतिपादित नीतियों को अपने यहाँ लागू नहीं करती हैं

[श्री हरी सिंह]

लिहाजा किसानों को जो वास्तविक क्रायदा पढ़ना चाहिए, खेती के बाजार खरीदने के लिए, सिपाई का प्रबंध करने के लिए और दूसरी रोजमर्रा की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए—उनके लिए उनको पैसा मोहिया नहीं हो पाता है।

हमारा लक्ष्य था कि गरीब आदिमियों, छोटे किसानों, मार्जिनल किसानों, मध्यम श्रेणी के किसानों को इन बैंकों से आसानी से उधार रूपया मिल सके लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो पाया। बड़े किसान, पढ़े लिखे लोग ही इन बैंकों से लाभ उठा रहे हैं, वे बैंक अधिकारियों से अच्छे सम्बन्ध बना कर क्रायदा उठा लेते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—अगर आप इन बैंकों के द्वारा अपने उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करना चाहते हैं, बैंकिंग आन्दोलन को सफल बनाना चाहते हैं तो आप इन बैंकों से कहिए कि वे स्वयं किसानों तक पहुंचे और उन की समस्याओं को हल करने में मदद दें।

आप जानते हैं—किसानों के पास साल में दो बार रुपया आता है—जब उस की फसल कट कर बाजार में पहुंचती है तब उस को रुपया मिलता है, लेकिन बीच के समय में उस के पास पैसा नहीं होता है। हम पढ़े-लिखे लोग तो पैसे का बजट बना सकते हैं, हिसाब-किताब रख सकते हैं, सोच समझ कर खर्च कर सकते हैं, लेकिन एक साधारण किसान ऐसा नहीं कर पाता। ऐसे मौके पर वह किसान साहूकारों से रुपया उधार ले लिया करता था, उस के बाद उन के बंगुल से नहीं छूट पाता था। बड़ी मुश्किल से हम ने किसानों को इन साहूकारों के बंगुल से निकासी है, लेकिन उस की समस्या का समाधान अभी भी नहीं हुआ है। उस की रोजमर्रा की जरूरतों की पूर्ति के लिए हम ने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस के लिए आप को कोई निधि बनानी चाहिए, जिसके द्वारा किसान 2 हजार रुपए

से 5 हजार रुपए तक का लेनदेन आसानी से कर सके और जब उस की फसल का रुपया आवे तब वह रुपया वापस कर दिया जाय। आप जानते हैं किसान के जीवन में रोज पैसे की जरूरत पड़ती है—इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस और क्रियात्मक रूप से ध्यान दें।

जहां तक सविस्तर का सवाल है—बैंकों में अभी भी यह देखने में आ रहा है कि इनके उच्च अधिकारीगण अपने सगे-संबंधी, दोस्तों, मित्रों को ही बैंक की नौकरी में लेते हैं। नियुक्तियों में ईमानदारी नहीं बरती जाती, शुरू में एडवाक बेसिज पर लोगों को नौकरी दे दी जाती है, बाद में उन को रेगुलराइज कर दिया जाता है। आई-अपीजों को नौकरी देने का यह सिजसिस्ता टूटना चाहिए। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई ऐसी बाड़ी बनायें जिस के द्वारा बसक से लेकर उच्च-अधिकारियों तक की नियुक्ति हो। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि कुछ सिस्टम बनाया गया है—लेकिन उस का कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि इन में काम कर रहे बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों के मन अभी भी साफ नहीं हैं। वे हमारी योजनाओं के अनुसार नहीं चल पाते हैं, क्योंकि उन को जब नौकरी मिली थी, उस समय उन के मास्टर दूसरे लोग थे, उन का प्रभाव अभी भी उन के मन से नहीं गया है। इस और मंत्री जी को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं अपने जिले के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ—भाज कल मेरे जिले में बड़े भारी पैमाने पर गेहूं की खरीद चल रही है, लेकिन किसान को खरीद के बदले जो बोट दिए जा रहे हैं वे इतने सड़े-गले होते हैं कि किसान बहुत परेशान है। मैंने बड़े भावनात्मक रूप से इस बात को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने भी रखा था, हमारी डिप्टी फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर महोदया भी उस समय वहां मौजूद थीं।

आज आप के रूपों का यह हाल है कि किसान उन को लड़क पर लीक कर समाया करता है और कहता है कि यह भारत सरकार का रूपय है, वे इतने गन्ने होते हैं कि किसान उन पर अपना तम्बाकू भी रखना पसन्द नहीं करता। बाध्य हो कर उस को 2 फ़ीसदी का कन्सेशन देकर अच्छे नोट बैंक से लेने पड़ते हैं—इस तरह आप को शीघ्र ध्यान देना चाहिए। मेरा जिला यहां से 6 मील की दूरी पर है—आप वहां जा कर नोटों की हालत को देखिए।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer):
 Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, one of the reasons why I was very anxious to speak was my concern that my capacity to speak may not be atrophied because I have not spoken in the House for a long time.

About this Bill, I do not know whether there was any necessity for bringing such a Bill to arm the Government with legislative powers to hire and fire the top executives of these financial institutions. But apart from the legislative powers, I think, the importance of the Bill lies in the fact that it raises a very pertinent, a very important, policy issue, an issue of principle about the manning of the public sector undertakings, whether they are financial institutions or production units.

Now, hire and fire is a very sound principle. Gradually, a transition has taken place in the public sector undertakings. A new culture is coming up in these undertakings. Almost all our public sector undertakings are now manned by professionals, not by the old IAS and ICS people. Now, this is a very welcome change. But, used as we are to the old colonial methods of administration, used as we are to the Secretarial culture and the culture of Legal Remembrance and Legal Member and the culture with which even the present measure is cluttered, we

cannot reconcile ourselves to this principle of hire and fire and the implications of this principle. There will always be room for oppression, for vindictiveness, for favouritism, for nepotism, and that is why the fears expressed by the Hon. Members of CPI(M) are legitimate namely that no person would ever accept a top executive post if he knows that he can be fired any time without reason or rhyme. The whole thing has to be looked at from a different view point. Once we decide to introduce the system of hire and fire, its implications have to be gone into, and the implications are that the employment of top executives must be contractual, but not in the element of time. They should not be five-year or three-year contracts but should be task-oriented contracts. Let there be an independent organisation: The Minister has the Bureau of Public Enterprises under him and this Bureau could formulate tasks for the executive posts. Then the persons who join in those posts know what their tasks are. If they think they can implement those tasks, they will accept the jobs, otherwise not. And then let there be a performance audit by the same BPE and the moment it is found that a particular incumbent has failed to—accomplish his tasks, out he goes. So, unless a task-based contract and performance audit are conjoined with the principle of hire and fire, there will always be apprehensions about abuse of this power. I would impress upon the Minister that once you have the principle of hire and fire, you should set up a machinery to formulate tasks and to enter into contracts with the top executives based on these tasks and to conduct regular performance audit, on which basis any top executive would have the fear that any moment it is found that he is not discharging his duties and is not fulfilling his tasks, he may be fired.

I would like to take this opportunity to draw the Minister's attention to a particular statutory provision for the IDBI. There is a provision that all

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

commercial banks would advance term-loans for machinery etc. at a lower rate of interest of 8 per cent or 9 per cent, which is to be re-financed by the IDBI. Now, in my State, I know that not a single nationalised commercial bank has advanced these term-loans at that lower rate of interest because they are not prepared to take re-finance from the IDBI. They say 'why should we, when we have our own funds? We don't want re-finance from the IDBI: there is so much of paper work to be done'. They say they have their own funds but they advance it at a higher rate of interest. I would urge on the Minister to see that it is made a statutory obligation on the part of the commercial banks to advance term loans and take re-finance from the IDBI, at a lower rate of interest. This is very necessary for backward areas and it is very necessary for medium and small industries. When I raised this issue with a top officer of the Banking Department, he asked me to give a particular name. I told him that not a single bank in Rajasthan had done it, but he insisted on a name. And I was shocked when he told me that banks are not welfare institutions, that banks are not developmental agencies, that banks are not charitable institutions but that banks follow the principle of the survival of the fittest. I said 'we are committed to the philosophy of the survival of the weakest and you are talking of the survival of the fittest'. If such officers are brought under the purview of the law of hire and fire, I think a great deal of good would be done because top officers who have no commitment to the declared policies of the Government decide the functions and the policies of banks which are contrary to Government's declared policies.

One more point and I have done. This is about the inter-relationship between these banks. When these banks were nationalised, they were kept as separate units, the intention being that there should be a healthy

competition between them, which would be good, and that if they are all merged into the State Bank of India, it would become a huge and unwieldy empire. Now, what is happening? These banks are operating under the protection of a sheltered market. They don't care about services to clients because they know that they cannot go away, a person cannot change his account from one bank to another. Under this protection and shelter, the banks are behaving in a highbrow manner and a rough manner and they don't provide proper services. They don't care, and there is also corruption and mismanagement. So, a person should be allowed to change his account from one bank to another so that the fear remains and there is a spirit of competition prevailing over the banks. Otherwise, what is happening is that the banks care a fig for their clients and they don't bother about their convenience—and this is acting contrary to the interests of the small entrepreneurs.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is another piece of legislation which has come in this Session to strengthen the hands of the Government as well as this particular Ministry in dealing with some important matters relating to banking administration. While I support this Bill, I would, at the same time, like to lay emphasis on the mode of administration in our country at the moment. As you know, the Administrative Reforms Commission made several recommendations about the mode of operation of the public administrative system in our country. So far as the public financial institutions are concerned, which look after the economic health of the country and are, therefore, very important, some measures are going to be adopted by this Bill. I have said on many occasions on the floor of this House that these public financial institutions should be looked into on separate lines, we should have a separate approach for them, other than that for the public sector units which are merely treated as production units.

Why I say this is because from the beginning the banking system in our country, before Independence and after Independence, before the banks were nationalised and before the concept came to start the Industrial Development Bank, Industrial Finance Corporation, etc., has been developed on considerations of trading, on considerations of profit and loss and not for developing the economic health of the country. As a result, these industrial units, mostly in the private sector, which have had to take facilities and benefits from the State Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation, the Industrial Development Bank, etc., have had some internal arrangements of their own, and thus the real need of the country has not been met. If we look into the formation of the Board of Directors for the last ten years, whether in the State Bank of India or in the other institutions, you will find that mostly the people connected with the big industrial houses and the medium scale industrial houses have been taken in, through many ways, as nominees of the Board of Directors; if the Government undertakes a probe, through an investigation committee, into the management of these public financial institutions in the last ten years, they will find that they are their nearest kith and kin; all the top people in the State Bank of India or in the Industrial Development Bank or in the Industrial Finance Corporation have been employed without their having any merit; they are connected to the big industrial houses from where people come either to sit on the Board of Directors or to get benefits by way of loans and other things from these institutions. In my own State, I have seen this thing happening; I have seen somebody running a particular industrial unit getting the financial support from the State Bank of India or the Industrial Finance Corporation and at the same time being taken into the management to look into the

problems of the Industrial Development Bank. It has happened on many occasions. What I would like to submit before the hon. Minister, while supporting this Bill, is that, possibly, the time has come when all the personnel of the public financial institutions, recruited as Managing Director or Chairman or Vice Chairman or in any other capacity, should come from a particular type of school where some sort of training, some sort of guidelines, are to be given on how to look after in a very scientific manner, the health of the country through the public financial institutions. This is my first suggestion.

Secondly, I could not follow why IRCI has been excluded; it is one of the important units; in the dark days of Bengal when almost all the industrial units of eastern India got collapsed, the Government of India, the Finance Ministry, came forward to set up a unit called the IRCI for reconstruction and rehabilitation of the sick units through the finance of the Government of India. The IRCI is nothing but a banking agency at the moment; it gives loan and financial support to the sick units putting one of their nominees on the unit to look into the administrative side, but they have no control on production, marketing and sale. As a result, what is happening is that most of the sick units have developed a tendency to get some money from the IRCI, consume it and then again demand more money from the IRCI, and the IRCI, as I said, have no control on marketing, recruitment of the personnel etc. in these units. IRCI is not a subsidiary unit, but it is a recognised unit of the Ministry; I came to know that from the Minister. It is a public financial institution. It would have been better, if it would also have been tagged with these other institutions.

Now, most of the hon. Members from the opposite as also from our

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

side, have spoken about the performance of the nationalised banks. I would not like to speak more on those aspects, but I would only make one request to the Minister. As I said the other day on the floor of the House during question hour, the concept of family planning is known to almost all the people in the country including the illiterate people because of the publicity, this programme is getting. It is good for the country that the concept of family planning should be known to all the people. But the schemes of the banks for the poor, how they can develop their economic life and other schemes for the weaker section as also for the educated people, are not widely known to the people of the country for whom they are meant. The people in the villages are not aware of these various schemes in comparison to the publicity of family planning. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister that details of the various schemes adopted by the nationalised bank from time to time should be made available quarterly, six-monthly or yearly to the representatives of the public life, namely, M.L.As., the Corporators, Panchayat Members and the Members of Parliament so that at least they can try to educate the people of their constituency. Actually, what is happening is that there are large queues before the banks and the people are not getting the desired benefits.

Lastly, I would make one request to the Minister to look into the health of the eastern India. The Industrial Credit Investment Corporation, a financial institution under the Ministry of Finance, have invested 63 per cent of their credit investment in the Western and North India and they have invested only 15 per cent in the eastern India. I am not talking in terms of provincialism, but it is sad and it is creating imbalance.

With these words, I conclude my remarks.

श्री प्राणराज बहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। तथा इस संबन्ध में मैं अपने कुछ सुझाव भी पेश करना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने इस बिल में उच्चाधिकारियों पर कुछ प्रतिबन्ध लगाये हैं। ऐसा करके बहुत अच्छा किया गया है। लेकिन कभी कभी ऐसा भी होता है जैसा कि हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है—कि किसी अधिकारी को तीन महीने का नोटिस दे कर निकाला तो जा सकता है लेकिन वह अधिकारी भी कभी कभी पहले ही इस्तीफा दे कर चला जाता है या चाहे तो जा सकता है। अब आप मान लें कि उस ने पैसे का गोलमाल किया है या किसी बैंक में, पैसे की कुछ गड़बड़ी की है और वह जल्दी इस्तीफा दे कर चला जाना चाहता है। तो ऐसे केसिस में आपने क्या कोई इंतजाम किया है कि उसे पकड़ा जाये और तब तक उस को जाने न दिया जाये जब तक कि जांच पूरी न हो जाये? अगर नहीं किया है तो इस के बारे में भी सरकार को कुछ सोचना चाहिये।

बैंको का इंतजाम अच्छा हो रहा है। लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में जो बैंक हैं या दूसरी फाइनेन्सियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन हैं और जिन से आपने और हम ने उम्मीदें लगाई थीं कि ये बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण जनता को राहत पहुंचावेंगी, उन की मदद करेगी, वह पूरी नहीं हुई है। मैं पिछले छः सात महीनों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चूना हूँ और मैंने देखा है कि जो वहाँ की जनता का अनुभव है वह बहुत ही कटु है। बैंक बिल्कुल भी सामने नहीं आ रहे हैं। ग्रामीणों में जनता का बंटन

हो रहा है। लोगों को तीन तीन, चार चार और पांच पांच एकड़ जमीन दी जा रही है; लेकिन उन के वास्ते कोई ऋण की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है। अब आप ही बतायें कि कहां से वे बैंक खरीदें, किस तरह से खाद तथा बीज का प्रबंध करें, कहां से कुआं खोदने के लिये पैसा लायें। बिना इन चीजों के खेती हो नहीं सकती है। उन के वास्ते पैसे का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा रहा है। बैंक कहते हैं कि हमारे पास सरकार के कोई आदेश नहीं आये हैं इस के संबंध में। मैं उन शब्दों का इस्तेमाल करना नहीं चाहता हूँ कि जिन का इस्तेमाल वहां बैंकों के कर्मचारी लोग करते हैं। मेरे टीकमगढ़ जिले के एक बैंक के एजेंट के पास वहां के हरिजनाने ने जोकि चमड़े का धंधा करते थे कर्ज के लिये दरखवास्तें दीं। उन्होंने दो तीन साल पहले कर्ज लिया था जिस को उन्होंने पटा दिया था। दुबारा वे कर्ज के लिये गये। तीन महीने तक उनको कर्ज नहीं दिया गया। वे मेरे पास आये। मैंने एजेंट को पत्र लिखा कि इन्होंने पहले वाला कर्ज पटा दिया है इनको कर्ज क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं स्वयं गया और उसने कहा कि दे देंगे। मैं वापिस चला गया। लेकिन बाद में जब ये लोग उन के पास गये तो इनको उस ने यह जबाब दिया कि अच्छा तुम नेता जी को लाये थे, अब जाओ इंदिरा गांधी के पास और उस से कर्जा ले लो। वही तुमको कर्जा दिलायेगी। इस तरह की जो बातें हैं इस से मेरा यह विश्वास दृढ़ होता जा रहा है कि जो प्रतिक्रियावादी है वे अब भी बैंकों पर हावी हैं वे हमारे जो कार्यक्रम हैं उनको सफल होने देना नहीं चाहते हैं। जो पुराने अधिकारी वहां भरे पड़े हैं उनके दिमाग ठीक नहीं है पहले वाली मनोवृत्ति उन की अब भी है। देखने में यह आता है कि जो तीस हजार रुपये का ऋण मांगता है उसको तो ऋण मिल जाता है। लेकिन 500 रु० ऋण लेने वालों को नहीं

दिया जाता है। बर्बादियों में दिया देते हैं कि 2 लाख रु० कर्ज दिया। लेकिन वह कितने लोगों को मिला यह पूछा ही नहीं। दो आदमियों को ही इतना रुपया कर्ज में दे दिया उस से देश का धन थोड़े ही होने वाला है। आप 500 प्रति व्यक्ति कर्ज दें तो काफी लोगों को भला हो सकता है और आप का उद्देश्य भी यही है कि गांव के छोटा धंधा करने वाले मजदूरों को, खेतिहर लोगों को कर्ज दिया जाय, न कि बड़े बड़े लोगों को। इस दिशा में मेरा मंत्री जी से कहना है कि आप क्लीयर इंस्ट्रक्शनस उनको दें। मैं ने तीन चार पत्र लिखे और वहां से जवाब आता है कि कर्ज बांटा। लेकिन जिनको वास्तव में मिलना चाहिये उनको नहीं मिलता। आप ने 10 मील का रिस्ट्रिक्शन लगा दिया है जिसकी बजह से बहुत से गांव छुट जाते हैं। बिजली की लाइन सब गांवों में लगी हुई है, 8 गांवों को दे सकते हैं, लेकिन दो गांवों को नहीं दे सकते इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस 10 मील के रिस्ट्रिक्शन से कोई गांव वंचित नहीं होना चाहिये और लोगों को बैंकों से कर्ज की सुविधा होनी चाहिये। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से पुनः कहना है कि आप अपने बैंक अधिकारियों को हिदायत दें, वह इस बारे में सुझाव दे, ताकि नीचे काम करने वालों पर कड़ी निगाह रखी जा सके और जो हमारा उद्देश्य है उसकी पूर्ति हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mirdha, I got your name only just now. We have agreed that a speaker should not take more than five minutes and that he should confine himself to the subject of hiring and firing of these higher executives.

Mr. Mirdha.

श्री जगन् रत्न बिर्वा (शाहीर) : भातकीव
उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो बिज हमारे सम्बन्धे पेश
है इस में चार कानूनों का संशोधन
करने की बात कही गई है। और वह सिर्फ
एक ही तरह के संशोधन हैं। जैसा हम सब
लोग जानते हैं बैंकिंग हमारे देश की एक
महत्वपूर्ण व्यवस्था होने जा रही है। पुराने
जमाने में कुछ बैंक्स बने थे कुछ उद्देश्यों
को ले कर। पर आज सरकार का यह
इरादा है कि इस देश में हर परिवार का
संबंध बैंकों से जुड़े, और दोनों दृष्टि से
जुड़े पहना यह कि लोगों के पास जो
पैसा हो वह भी बैंकों में रहे, और दूसरे
यह कि बैंकों से लोग पैसे लेकर अपनी
कमाई के जरिये बना सके चाहे उद्योग
हो, खेती हो या और कोई दूसरा कमाई का
जरिया हो, और उस में बैंक हमारे उपयोगी
संस्था बने।

जो पहल प्राइवेट बैंक्स थे उन का
राष्ट्रीयकरण इसी दृष्टि से किया गया कि
जो अलग अलग बैंक बने थे वह पहले अलग
अलग लोगों के हिता को देखते थे। फिर
यह सोचा गया कि इन के पास चूकि काफी
बड़ी जनता की पूजा है ता उस से जनता
का ही क्या न भला हो। इस दृष्टि से 14
बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया। अभी
भी बहुत से प्राइवेट छोटे छोटे बैंक हैं
जो राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं है। उन की नीति
भी सरकार की निगाह में रहनी चाहिये
कि वह बैंक किमतगह से आगे काम करे
और उन की श्रेय कैमे हो। कोआपरेटिव बैंक
का एक अलग मिलसिला है, राष्ट्रपति बैंक
है। जब हम ने देखा कि काम नहीं
बन रहा है और एक जगह आ कर
हमारे बैंकों की तरक्की गावा में जाने
से रुक गई तो हम ने प्राचीण बैंकों की
एक नई संस्था को खोला। उस का
कानून भी अमेंड कर रहे हैं। जिस दृष्टि

से यह कानून अमेंड किया जा रहा है उस
के पीछे एक ही मकसद है कि इन
बैंकों में जो बैरमेन बाइस चेयर-
मेन और मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर्स हैं
वह ऐसे हों जो इस सिद्धान्त की
मानते हों कि हमें हर परिवार
के पास मदद के लिये पहुंचना है, और
लोगों के पास जो पैसा का पैसा है उस को
देश के काम के लिये वापस बैंकों में लाना है।
अगर इस दृष्टि से बैंकों में काम करने वाले
कर्मचारी नहीं हैं तो फिर हमारा मकसद
पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिये यह बिस
लाया गया है। और माननीय अमूल
नाहाटा ने जो बात कही कि हर सिक्के के
दो पहलू हैं, अगर अच्छे आदमियों को हटा
कर के काम खराब करना चाहे तो कुछ लोग
कर सकते हैं। अच्छे काम करने वाले लोगों
को भी इस फायर-हायर के नीचे डाला जा
सकता है। तो कुछ सिद्धान्त हमको
बनाने चाहिये और इस दृष्टि के लोग रखे,
जो कि हर परिवार तक पहुंचने का दृष्टिकोण
रखें मुश्किलता को पार करते हुए अपने
अरेन्जमेंट को इस तरह से फिनावे कि उनका
कमिटमेंट हो। मैं सोचता हू कि आपने
महसूस किया होगा कि जो पुरानी दृष्टि
के लोग इन बैंक में हैं, उनसे आपको बहुत
ज्यादा आशा नहीं है, इसीलिये आप इस
तरह का अमेंडमेंट लाये हैं। एक तरह से
इसके पीछे जो आपका दिमाग है, उसमें
शक्ति है और उसे सही दृष्टिकोण में मानता
हू। मंत्री महोदय, एक बड़ी पालिसी का
निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं, वास्तव में उसके सही
मायने निकले, इसीलिये मैं चाहता हू कि
इसकी सफाई होनी चाहिये। मंत्री जी जो
सिद्धान्त लेकर आये हैं इसके दो पहलू
हैं।

एक तो यह है कि ऐसा इर पैदा कर
दिया जाये कि काम करने वालों को लगे
कि काहे के लिये मुसीबत में पड़ते हो, ये
चाहेंगे तो हटा देंगे, चाहे कही और फीक

Law (Amndt.) Bill

देंगे। तो काम करने का सब हक जगह काम कराना है। कई आदमियों को कई बार इस प्रकार की बातें लगे कि किसी वस्तु भी बिना कारण के तीन महीने में हटाया जा सकता है, दोनों तरफ नोटिस देकर, और इतनी अन-सरटॉन फाउन्डेशन है, तो अच्छे आदमी कई दफे ऐसे कामों में आते नहीं हैं। इसलिये अगर हम चाहते हैं कि कैसे आदमी इसमें आयें तो उसके लिये कुछ करना चाहिये। कुछ खराब आदमियों को अगर आप इस प्रावधान के नीचे निकालना चाहते हैं तो जरूर निकालें। कमिटेड आदमी को आप लायें और इस जगह पर बैठायें जिससे उसको जो टास्क एसाइन्ड हो कि इतने महीने में इस तरह से काम करना है, अपने बैंक की इस तरह से हैसियत जमाना है, लोगों के पास जाना है, नहीं जायेंगे तो मजदूरी में छूटी हो जायेगी, यह बातें पहले से तय हों और इस तरह का कानून आप लायें। देश के हर परिवार को बैंक के साथ जोड़ना है तो इस मशा के पीछे हम यह मानकर चलते हैं कि आपके दिमाग में कुछ अच्छे काम करने की व्यवस्था है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी माफत मदी जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि इसके प्रावधान में जो दृष्टिकोण उन्होंने सोचकर रखा है उसमें फॉर्म भी है और कुछ कमजोरी भी है। लेकिन इन सारी चीजों का अच्छी तरह से पालन हो, ग्रामीण बैंकों में कुछ काम हो, वहां के लिये कुछ ट्रेनिंग हो, कुछ रिस्कमैट की पालिसी हो यह सब होना चाहिये।

एक बात में जरूर जाना चाहता हू कि अभी तक जो ग्रामीण बैंक खुले हैं उनमें छोटे लोगों, खासतौर से माजिनल फार्मर, स्माल फार्मर, लैंडलेस लोग और प्रॉटिजन्स की मदद के लिये क्या व्यवस्था है? लेकिन अगर कुछ लोग इन कैटेगरी में नहीं हैं जो दूसरी हैसियत के हैं, बड़े फार्मर कह दीजिये,

जो सीलिंग में आने के बाद रह गये, वे इन सोसाइटीज में जुड़कर ग्रामीण बैंकों से लोन ले सकते हैं या नहीं ले सकते हैं? या यह ग्रामीण बैंकों की लोन की सर्बिस सिर्फ उन्हीं चार जगहों के लिये है? ग्रामीण बैंकों में यह बात साफ नहीं है और कई जगह कंपली-कैशन्स सामने आ खड़े हुए हैं।

प्रो० एस० एल० सक्सेना (महाराज-गंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत दुःख है, बहुत से बैंक अपने क्लाइन्ट्स के इंटरेस्ट का ध्यान नहीं रखते हैं। सेंट्रल बैंक, बम्बई के चेयरमैन श्री गट्टा हैं। पंजाब शुगर मिल, गुगली उसकी क्लाइन्ट हैं और वह आज से नहीं 20 साल से है और करोड़ों रुपया इंटरेस्ट उनको दे चुकी है। तीन-चार साल से वाटर लागिंग के कारण उनकी रिकवरी बहुत कम हो रही है। नतीजा यह है कि वह बहुत घाटे में पड़े हुए हैं और तीन-चार महीने की अपने मजदूरों की तनख्वाह भी नहीं दे पाये हैं। उस मिल के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर ने बैंक से कहा कि लोन दे दीजिये ताकि मजदूरों की पूरी तनख्वाह भरा कर सके और बाद में वापस कर दये। लेकिन बैंक वालों ने कहा कि यह नहीं हो सकता है।

मेरा कहना है कि वह कितने दिनों के बैंक के क्लाइन्ट हैं, हमेशा उनको इंटरेस्ट देते रहते हैं, आज रिकवरी बट जाने के कारण तनख्वाह नहीं दे पाते हैं तो आप देखें कि मजदूरों की क्या हालत होगी और वह कितने परेशान होंगे। मैंने इस बारे में श्री प्रणव कुमार मुकर्जी से बात की थी। उन्होंने कुछ मदद की थी, लेकिन वह बहुत कम है और उस से काम नहीं चल रहा है। कम से कम 20,000 रुपये तो फौरन दिये जायें, ताकि मजदूरों की चार महीने की तनख्वाह बांटी जा सके।

[श्री० एल० एल० सक्सेना]

गुजरात स्टेट फिनांस कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन और डायरेक्टरों ने सभा नाइत रुपये के ट्रक को सिर्फ 25,000 रुपये में बेच दिया है। वे लिखते हैं कि प्राय 26,000 रुपये एरियर्स के दीजिये, हण प्राय का ट्रक वापस कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What have these got to do with the Bill?

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: I only wish to point out that the same Chairman and directors of the Gujarat State Financial Corporation who had said that they had sold the truck for Rs. 25,000 on 10th of May, now write....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You mean to say that the Chairman or Managing Director has written to you?

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: They have written to my sister and they say:

'We hereby accept your proposal to pay us Rs. 26,000 towards our arrears immediately and we would hand over your confiscated truck to you'.

They had sold the truck among themselves. These directors deserve to be sacked and good directors should be appointed there so that the State may have good industrial development. That is what I wish to say. I want a CBI enquiry into this matter.

Regarding debt relief the position is this. A Chamar boy came to me and said: "I cannot go back to my village because the brahmins would kill me. They will say, pay back our debts, or we will kill you. I have run away and come to you." I sent him to Indira ji and she has ordered an enquiry. Unless you open branches of the banks in almost every village to provide credit, to replace the grip of the sahu-kars, people will suffer. If you pass the laws, there should be arrangements made for carrying out those laws.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I am grateful to the hon. Members who have made observations, more so, because, though the scope of the Bill is limited strictly in regard to mode of termination of some of the executives of the State Bank and some financial institutions, they, while making their observations have highlighted some of the general points regarding the functioning of banks in the nationalised sector.

Coming to the observations made on the provisions of the Bill, a question was asked as to why we have not brought public sector banks also within the purview of this Bill. Appointments of Chairman and Managing Director of public sector banks are provided in the scheme itself which Parliament in its wisdom has provided. There is that scheme and we are having this provision there. As it is not a statutory provision we can't bring it before Parliament. Regarding two other institutions this question was raised, particularly, ICRCI and ICICI. ICRCI is not a public financial institution in the sense that it is a limited company whose share is distributed between IDBI, 14 nationalised banks, and certain other agencies. That is why appointment of Chairman and Managing Director of ICRCI is done by IDBI with the approval of Government and for that we need not bring any piece of legislation.

15 hrs.

For that, no amendment is necessary. That is my point. Similarly, the ICICI is an All-India term lending institution incorporated under the Companies Act.

Now, the question is why we are bringing in this piece of legislation and what is the necessity for that. In that connection, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, while making his observations,

raised a point why we are not giving the chance to the person when we are terminating his service. He has very correctly pointed that out. But, there is a difference between the removal and the termination of service of a person, particularly, in the context of the Central Civil Service and other Rules. When we remove some persons, in that process, an element of punishment is also associated here. That is why perhaps he might have noticed that in regard to the provisions for removal, we are providing that a show-cause notice will have to be issued to the person concerned. He will be provided with the chance of being heard. After that, a decision will be taken.

But, Sir, this provision did not exist in many of the acts. We are bringing in a Bill for amending the various provisions. Here, I would like to submit one point for the consideration of the hon. Members. I would not like to use the phrase 'hiring' or 'firing.' After all the Members should also appreciate that today most of them, while taking part in the debate, have expressed their concern about the functioning of the Banks. There too we do feel that, if the Department has not the authority for the appointment and termination of the service of the highest executives of the banks and financial institutions, sometimes we find it really difficult to get rid of an undesirable element in the Institution.

The term is fixed and it may happen in a country like ours where there is no provision for getting rid of a man. The man may be inefficient but he may be quite honest; he may be decent even or he may be polite in his behaviour to the customers. He cannot be discharged even if he cannot deliver the goods. After all, he is appointed in that post. In that case, we shall have to wait because there is practically no charge of corruption or maladministration against him.

For that, we have to wait till the termination of the term for which he is appointed. Therefore, we want to have this opportunity that if the Government, in its wisdom, finds it necessary to terminate the service of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman or the Managing Director, it will be enough to provide three months' notice or salaries in lieu thereof and the similar facilities will be given to the officer concerned who, in his turn, can also give three months' notice. Termination does not mean that he is removed because of certain specific charges. When the question of specific charges comes, then, definitely, a regular show-cause notice will be issued to him. For removal, the procedure that is laid down in the law will be followed.

In this connection, I would like to submit another point why we have not taken into consideration on consulting the Reserve Bank of India. There too, I would like to submit for the consideration of the hon. Members that there are so many intermediate agencies in between taking a decision. For example, the present provision of the State Bank of India Act provides for the nomination of the entire Board of the State Bank of India by the Government of India. But, when I am to appoint somebody or to get rid of somebody, then I will have to go to my own nominated Body; I mean the Government of India will have to go to its own nominated body. Anyway the entire procedure has to be routed through them. This is a provision for that purpose because we would like to act expeditiously. That is why the provision of three months' notice or salaries in lieu thereof is being provided for. When we are going to appoint a person, we are consulting the Reserve Bank of India; similarly, when we are going to remove him, on a specific charge, the Reserve Bank of India is being consulted. We have to take a decision expeditiously. Even today the law provides the power for removal by paying three months' pay

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

In order to take an expeditious decision. We have now different intermediate stages of consulting the Reserve Bank of India in relation to cases of termination.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I want to seek a clarification. I know you are supporting valiantly this provision. On principle, for appointment, it is with the consultation of the Reserve Bank of India and not with the sanction of the Reserve Bank of India. You consult them obviously for their expert guidance. And for removal also you consult them. Why not termination because without finding any charges you are getting rid of a person? The Reserve Bank can give a proper suggestion.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Though we have not provided it yet there is nothing which prevents the Government to consult the Reserve Bank of India. When we find it necessary definitely we will consult the Reserve Bank of India. We do not want to make it obligatory. We want to avoid that.

Another question has been raised as to why we are not making any provision in the Bill to the effect that if somebody commits some mistake, for example, somebody suggested if somebody defalcates and runs away. Sir, there is a provision to that effect. The provision of show-cause notice is there and if there be a specific charge he will be prosecuted and brought to book and will not be allowed to run away merely by giving three months' notice.

Secondly, Sir, there is the need for uniformity. While making his observations Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya suggested as to why we are bringing in the regional rural banks. The whole objective of this Bill is to bring some sort of uniformity. As I mentioned in my introductory remarks some of these Acts were passed in 1955, 1958, 1959 and the latest one was passed in 1975. We want to bring

uniformity in all the financial institutions and the public sector banks and, therefore, we thought as we are bringing a piece of amending legislation why should we not take the opportunity of inserting the provision which did not exist in the regional rural banks. That is the whole objective of bringing the regional rural banks into the scheme.

Regarding the general observations which the hon. Members have made, I would like to submit that it is true that the functioning of the banking institutions is not in conformity with the expectations of the people and more so of the Members of Parliament. There is no denial of this fact but at the same time we shall have to keep in mind one thing that the banks are also to function within the constraints and limitations under which the whole economy is passing through. It is not true that the banks' resources and their manoeuvrability are unlimited. If the banks' credit is earmarked for certain specific objectives such as Plan finance, investment of one-third of the total assistance in Government securities and if certain priority sectors are earmarked by the Government in its wisdom then a good amount of credit is being diverted therein. Therefore, naturally even among the priorities the other areas sometimes may suffer but that cannot be an excuse to say that this situation will continue for all times to come.

Sir, it is true that the problem with which we are confronted—the rural credit—is a serious problem and while making my observations on the Finance Bill, I tried to explain the problem in detail. I would like to submit for the information of the hon. Members that this is an area where we want to get the assistance and suggestions from all the hon. Members and all concerned to get rid of the problem which has been created as a result of the declaration of moratoria. The problem is not of the

Law (Amdt.) Bill

availability of resources. So far as the requirements of the resources are concerned, as it has been indicated by Sivaraman Group, if we want to give assistance to the lowest strata of the society, the total requirements may be of the order of Rs. 170 crores say, in terms of money. But the whole question is the question of the organisation. Until and unless we can build up the organisation, strengthen the co-operative credit structures by making the Membership universal, by providing a whole-timer as a Secretary in the Co-operative Credit Societies, it would not be possible to extend the bank branches to cover this area and to bridge the gap, that has been created. After all there are certain limitations in so far as capabilities are concerned. But whatever efforts we may make, if the banks after nationalisation could expand and extend the rural branches from 1700 to 7000 in a span of seven years, it was not expected that within a period of six months or eight months—they would be in a position to double it or triple it. Therefore, we will have to look into those areas where we can expeditiously and quickly organise the necessary infrastructure through which the credit could be dispersed. That is why we are emphasising on the building up of the Co-operative Credit Structure, re-constituting the farmers' service societies and linking it up with the commercial banks and regional rural banks. In this connection, I would like to inform the hon'ble Members that the Prime Minister has recently written a letter to the Chief Ministers of the States concerned, highlighting this particular point which has been highlighted by the Sivaraman Group and we are taking it up with the State Chief Ministers and the State Finance Ministers so that expeditiously and quickly we can build up the organisation and we can come into that area. Regarding the structural pattern, it is now known to the hon. Members and I have mentioned it on an earlier occasion on the floor of this House, that we are

going to appoint a Commission—very soon it will be announced—to look into the whole structural and organisational patterns of the existing public sector banks, whether there is any need of having all these 14 nationalised banks in its present structural pattern, in what way we can improve the customer service. There are, certain terms and conditions which are being given to the Commission and they are expected to look into it and on the basis of the examination of them, we shall be in a position to sort out the problem.

Regarding the improvement of the services, particularly the point which is a sore to the hon. Members and equally a disquieting point to me, that is, about the territorial jurisdiction of the branch office—I have explained the difficulty. Mere extension of the territorial jurisdiction would not lead us anywhere. We can only substitute it by other agencies like the co-operative credit societies, by farmers' service society and by rapid expansion of the bank branches. Even theoretically, if you take the position that 10 miles territorial limit may be extended to 15 miles, 20 miles or 25 miles, the number of people that are to be served, number of accounts they have to be taken care of—if it is not manageable efficiently within the scope of the resources available at the branch offices—there will be further deterioration of these services. Therefore, the answer to that problem is not merely the extension of the territorial jurisdiction but to cut through the problem and to meet the immediate requirement. I have no hesitation in extending the territorial jurisdiction. Already we have issued necessary instructions. But that too would not be able to take care of the problems in its entirety. Until and unless, side by side, we extend the branches rapidly and we build up the other organisational agencies through which these resources can be provided, credit could not be disbursed and at the same time credit could not be recovered. I would not like to

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

take much time of the House. I am really grateful to the hon. Members for making their observations. In fact while answering the questions or during the course of the debate, we have sorted out these points. In fact, it is not a question of clarification. You have asked whether the farmers service societies will get assistance from the Regional Rural Banks. Yes, they will get it and the Regional Rural Banks are basically for the small and marginal farmers and poor artisans.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Suppose the farmers who are not small, join the service societies, will the rural bank advance loans to them also?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: This problem is a typical problem of Jaipur Regional Rural Bank. This problem did not arise in other areas. We have taken care of that problem. But it is not a question which can be sorted out by making some amendments in the rules and regulations. On the one hand we are suffering from limited resources and on the other we are suffering from limited organisational structure. Unless we can take care of these, for sometime these problems will remain and we shall have to see in what possible manner we can sort them out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 and the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments to clause 2.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Naik is not there to move his amendment.

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Amendment of Act 23 of 1955)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 3. line 13.—after "office" insert—

"or does not agree with the policy of the Government regarding economic development and rendering all possible help to the weaker sections of the people." (4)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं बहुत गौर से मन्त्री जी का जवाब सुन रहा था लेकिन जो बात इनके अनुकूल नहीं पड़ी, उसका जवाब उन्होंने नहीं दिया। मैंने बिल्कुल रेलेवेन्ट सवाल उठाया था कि आप जो बेयरमैन, वाइस-बेयरमैन या मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर एंपाईन्ट करते हैं, उनकी योग्यता क्या है, काइटीरिया क्या है, मापदण्ड क्या है? आपने इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया क्योंकि यह आपके लिए एक इनकॉन्सिडियेन्ट सवाल था। इसी सिलसिले में मैंने रिजर्व बैंक की बात उठाई थी और आई० डी० की० आई० की बात भी उठाई थी। मैं चाहूँगा कि मन्त्री

की इसके बारे में ब ताएँ। मेरे संशोधन जो पेज नं० 9 पर है उसका आशय इतना ही है कि आप कुछ लोगों को हटाना चाहें तो हटा दें लेकिन, अब देश में ऐसा समय आ गया है कि ऐसे लोगों को भी आप इसमें न रखें जो आप की नीति का समर्थन नहीं करते हैं यानी उसके विरोधी हैं और जो राष्ट्रीयकरण को नहीं मानते। आज आपने उनको किसी न किसी तरह बैंकों में बैठा दिया है, पेंशन देने के नाम पर और अपनी ताकत को मजबूत करने के नाम पर। इस वक्त जबकि आप चाहते हैं कि शरीकों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा कर्जा दिया जाए और वे उनको देते नहीं हैं, तो ऐसे लोगों को भी हटाना चाहिए। मेरे संशोधन का आशय इतना ही है क्योंकि आज स्थिति बदल रही है और आप की नीति भी बदल रही है लेकिन उसके अनुसार आप कदम नहीं उठा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसत रह की व्यवस्था आप इस बिल में रखिये। इस तरह की व्यवस्था आपकी आर्थिक नीति में हो, इसके बारे में कई सदस्य बोल चुके हैं और मैं भी बोल चुका हूँ। जो लोग बीस-मूठी कार्यक्रम का भीतरघात करते हैं, उनको आप न रखिये। रिजर्व बैंक, पटना में किस तरह से नोट जलाने के नाम पर घाघली हो गयी है और जो समझौता यूनिनयन के साथ 1972 में हुआ था; उसको ताक पर रख दिया गया है और अधिकारी जो चाहते हैं मनमानी करते हैं, इसके बारे में कई दफ्ता कहा जा चुका है। वहाँ पर राइटिस्ट एलीमेंट, दक्षिणपंथी और फासिस्ट तत्व बैंकों में घुसे पड़े हैं। उनको निकालने की भी बात है। ये तमाम लोग आपकी आर्थिक नीतियों में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। इसीलिए मैंने यह संशोधन देकर सरकार का ध्यान इस तरह खींचा है कि इस तरह के लोगों को सरजीह न दी जाए जो भीतरघात करते हैं और आप की नीतियों को असफल करके जनता से आपकी बदनामी करते हैं। आपको बदनाम करने की कोशिश करते हैं। इसीलिए मेरे लोगों को आपको निकाल देना चाहिये।

इस तरह की व्यवस्था इस कानून में हो यही मेरे संशोधन का आशय है।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member has moved the amendment, but the power which we are taking i.e. termination with three months' notice or salary in lieu thereof, will enable us to get rid of the man who is not desirable and who is against the principles and policies of the Government. Regarding the two points he has mentioned, I would like to submit that to the best of our judgment, we found that the Governor of the Reserve Bank and the Chairman of the IDBI were the best possible competent men

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Mr. Ramavater Shastri's amendment No. 4 to vote.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 4, 5 and 6, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4, 5 and 6, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री इच्छाक सम्बन्धी (अनरोहा) : यह बिल अब पास हो रहा है। मैं सिर्फ दो तीन प्वाइंट्स ही आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। रूरल बैंक की बात कही गई है। मेरे जिले में भी रूरल बैंक है और प्रवसा के नाम से

[श्री इसहांक सम्प्रदासी]

सिडीकेट बैंक उनको खोल रहा है। लेकिन यह प्रजीव बात है कि ग्राम सीर पर सिडीकेट बैंक और दूसरे बैंक जो लोनिंग करते हैं उन पर तो चार परसेंट इंटररेस्ट लेते हैं लेकिन प्रथमा बैंक जो लोनिंग करते हैं रुरल बैंक के नाम से उन पर सोलह परसेंट इंटररेस्ट लिया जाता है। अब जबकि इन बैंकों को गरीब किसानों के लिए, लैंडलैस लोगों के लिए, छोटे लोगों के लिए बनाया गया है तो क्या यह उचित है कि इतना ज्यादा यहा पर उनसे इंटररेस्ट चार्ज किया जाए ?

मिर्घा जी ने ठीक कहा है कि जिलों में जो बैंक हैं और जो गरीबों की मदद के लिए हैं वहा पर गरीबों की मदद नहीं होती है, बड़े लोगों की ही मदद होती है। गरीब आदमियों की मदद हो सके इसके लिए आपको कोटा फिक्स कर देना चाहिये और बता देना चाहिये कि कितना बड़े लोगों को लोन दिया जाएगा और कितना छोटे लोगों को। आजकल यह हो रहा है कि बहुत आसानी से कर्ह दिया जाता है कि हमने पचास लाख लोन दिया लेकिन कितने आदमियों को दिया है और उनमें कितने छोटे आदमी हैं, यह बताया ही नहीं जाता है। मेरी दरकवास्त है कि आप कोटा फिक्स कर दें कि दस हजार रुपये तक जो लोग लोन मागे उनको कम से कम टोटल लोन का 75 परसेंट मिलें। ऐसा आपने कर दिया तो बड़े लोगों को मिलने वाले लोन की रकम घट जाएगी।

पम्पिंग सैट जो किसानों को दिए जाते हैं उसके लिए कुछ खास बूकानदारों को साइडसेरी आपने बना दिया है और किसानों को उन्ही बूकानदारों के पास जाकर पम्पिंग सैट लेने पडते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो पम्पिंग सैट बाहर 1800 का मिलता है वहीं उनको तीन हजार का मिलता है। नती किसानों को बैंक दिया जाता है और नही उनको यह अर्थि-

कार है कि वे जिस बूकान से चाहे जाकर खरीद लें। आपको चाहिये कि आप उनको पसा है दें और वे जहां से चाहें जाकर लें लें। कुछ खास बूकानदारों को ही आपने प्रोटेक्शन दिया हुआ है और उनके जरिये किसानों को लुटवाया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस पर गौर करे और किसान की इस मामले में मदद करें।

[श्री असحاق سمبھلی (امروہہ) :

جہ بل اب پاس ہو رہا ہے - میں صرف دو تین پوائنٹس ہی آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں - روول بیلنس کی بات کہی گئی ہے - میرے ضلع میں بھی روول بیلنس میں اور پرتما کے نام سے سٹڈیکھت بلک انکو کھول رہا ہے - لیکن یہ صحیح بات ہے کہ عام طور پر سٹڈیکھت بلک او دوسرے بلک جو لونگ کرتے ہیں ان پر تو چار پورسنت انٹرسٹ لیتے ہیں لیکن پرتما بلک جو لونگ کرتے ہیں روول بیلنس کے نام سے ان پر سولہ پورسنت انٹرسٹ لیا جاتا ہے - اب جبکہ ان بیلنوں کو فریب کسانوں کے لئے ، لہذا لیس لوگوں کے لئے ، چھوٹے لوگوں کے لئے بلایا گیا ہے تو کیا یہ اچھا ہے کہ اتنا زیادہ یہاں پر ان سے انٹرسٹ چارج کیا جائے -

مردھا جی نے توہیک کہا ہے کہ شخصوں میں جو بلک ہیں اور جو شخصوں کی معد کے لئے ہیں وہاں پر

فریبوں کی مدد نہیں ہوتی ہے، بڑے لوگوں کی ہی مدد ہوتی ہے۔ فریب آدمیوں کی مدد ہو سکے اسکے لئے آپکو کوٹا فکس کر دینا چاہئے اور بتا دینا چاہئے کہ کتنا بڑے لوگوں کو لون دینا جائیگا اور کتنا چھوٹے لوگوں کو۔ آجکل یہ ہو رہا ہے کہ بہت آسانی سے کہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ ہم نے پچاس لاکھ لون دینا لیکن کتنے آدمیوں کو دیا ہے اور ان میں کتنے چھوٹے آدمی ہیں، یہ بتایا ہی نہیں جاتا ہے۔ سووی دو سو لاکھ ہے کہ آپ کوٹا فکس کر دیں کہ دس ہزار روپیہ تک جو لوگ لون مانگیں انکو کم سے کم ٹوٹل لون کا 75 پورسنت ملے۔ ایسا آپ نے کر دیا تو بڑے لوگوں کو ملے والے لون کی رقم کوٹ جائیگی۔

پینلگ سہت جو کسانوں کو دئے جاتے ہیں اسکے لئے کچھ دوکانداروں کو لائسنسی آپنے بنا دیا ہے اور کسانوں کو انہیں دوکانداروں کے پاس جا کر پینلگ سہت لئے پرتے ہیں۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ جو پینلگ سہت باہر 1800 کا ملتا ہے وہی انکو تین ہزار کا ملتا ہے۔ نہ تو کسانوں کو کھی دیا جاتا ہے اور نہ ہی انکو یہ ادھیکار ہے کہ جس دوکان سے چاہیں جا کر خرید لیں۔ آپکو چاہئے کہ آپ انکو

بھستہ دے دیں اور وہ جہاں سے چاہیں جا کر لے لیں۔ کچھ خاص دوکانداروں کو ہی آپ نے پروٹیکشن دیا ہوا ہے اور انکے ذریعہ کسانوں کو لگولیا جا رہا ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ اس پر غور کریں اور کسان کی اس معاملہ میں مدد کریں۔

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: There is some misunderstanding that Syndicate Bank is giving loan at 4 per cent interest and the Zonal Regional Bank at 16 per cent. Moradabad is a district where differential rate scheme is applicable like the 265 districts in our country. Therefore, all the banks will operate under differential rate scheme. That means, that half per cent of the total advances can be given to the weaker sections of the society at 4 per cent rate of interest but that is not the normal rate of interest for the Zonal, Regional Banks. They have to provide credit at a rate of interest which the co-operatives are charging. We do not want to see that the institution of cooperative movement is disturbed and that is why, they can neither charge less nor more.

Regarding the other point, I would like to submit that it is written in the Act and it is meant for small and marginal farmers, poor artisans and landless labourers. Therefore, there is no question of fixing the quota of credit to the smaller people in the Zonal Banks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.