

सारे स्टेट में जा सकते हैं। इसी बात पर जो ज्यायंट कमेटी ओन सैलेरीज एंड एलाउं सेज की है उस ने विचार किया था और उस ने कहा था कि राज्य सभा वे मेम्बरों की कांस्टीट्यूशंसी पूरा स्टेट हो सकती है और उन को सारे स्टेट में घूमता और सारे स्टेट के लोगों की हालत को देखना चाहिए। तो मैं समझता हूं कि उन को कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी और जिस तरह से वह लोक सभा के मेम्बरों को मिलेगा वैसे ही वह राज्य सभा के मेम्बरों को भी मिलेगा। मैं ज्यादा न कह कर अन्त में एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मुलतान सिंह जी ने कहा था कि मैं ब्हिप इश्यू कर दिया करता हूं। इस विल के लिये मैंने कोई ब्हिप इश्यू नहीं किया है। और अगर न चाहें तो इस विल को रिजेक्ट कर सकते हैं। आप जैसे चाहें इस पर उस तरह से वोट दे सकते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI OM MEHTA: Sir. I move; "That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will reassemble at 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at nine minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Constitution (Fortieth Amendment) Bill, 1975

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provision of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha I am directed to enclose herewith the Constitution (Fortieth Amendment) Bill, 1975, which has been passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1975, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India".

Sir, I lay the Bill on the Table.

THE PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move;

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the House may recall that the Public Financial Institutions Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973, which was

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introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 22nd December 1973, was referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses during the Budget session of 1974. The Joint Committee has concluded its report, and the Report of the Committee has since been laid on the Table of the House on the 25th July 1975.

Sir, the term-lending financial institutions, namely, the IDBI, IFC, ICICI, FCI, LIC, UTI and the IRCL, have been playing hitherto a very useful role in the industrial development of the country. In recent years, significant changes have taken place in the field of industrial development. The institutions are equipping themselves to meet those challenges. In the financing of major industrial projects, the resources available with the banks are now being increasingly mobilised by the Development Bank by arranging consortia. The institutions have adopted convertibility guidelines in cases of substantial financial assistance to industrial concerns in the private sector and are taking steps to associate themselves at policy level in the management of such concerns. Increasingly common approaches are being evolved by the institutions in the effective use of their voting power in the equity capital of enterprises in the private sector whenever there are indications that such enterprises are mismanaged to the detriment of public interest. To encourage industrial development in backward areas, concessional schemes of finance are being operated by the all-India term-financial institutions. A beginning has been made by the Development Bank to survey the industrially backward States to identify their industrial potential and most of the surveys have been completed. Efforts are being continuously made to encourage small and medium enterprises and also to promote a new emerging class of entrepreneurs. At the State level, several State Governments are taking steps to promote

Corporations to look after the tasks of promotion of infrastructure and other inputs, essential for generating industrial growth.

The time has now come for the Development Bank to play an enlarged role of a principal financial institution for financing industry in closer co-ordination with the all-India and State level institutions and public sector banks. The Bank has to play the very important function of encouraging industrial development of backward areas and the small and medium entrepreneurs, and removing regional imbalances as far as practicable. In this area, closer co-ordination with the State level financial corporations is called for. The Development Bank, in particular, and the financial institutions both at the all-India level and at the State level, in general, would have to build a strong cadre of competent managerial, technical and accounting executives. It has to monitor the progress of assisted units. It has also to assist the growth of the State level institutions, develop consultancy services and also finance research and developmental activities of industrial concerns. Recently, the Government have set up a centralised secretariat for industrial licensing with the association of the financial institutions in some of the committees. These have given a new dimension to the role of the Development Bank in actively participating with Government in implementing various policies of industrial promotion. The Reserve Bank has hitherto been in charge of the Development Bank through its own Board of Directors. It has, however, to perform its own delicate and complex tasks as the Central Bank of the country. Its functioning in the monetary and credit fields is becoming more and more complex with the changing pattern of the economy. The changed circumstances and the need to give a more positive role to the Development Bank as a lead institution, necessitates that the Develop-

ment Bank has to develop its own expertise and culture and function as an independent institution. Its newly enlarged role will demand the full-time attention of not only a separate Board fully professionalised but also of various full-time specialised key personnel.

Before proceeding to explain the important features of the Bill as reported by the Joint Committee of Parliament, I shall explain briefly the more important of the improvements made to the Bill, by the Committee?

The preamble to the Act has been amended by the Joint Committee to specify clearly that the Development Bank and the other institutions function and grant credit to industry, in accordance with national priorities.

Representation has been given for the first time, to the employees of the Development Bank and the financial institutions on the Board of the Development Bank—one to represent the officer employees and the other to represent the workmen employees.

With these improvements made by Joint Committee, I now proceed to explain some of the other more important features of the Bill.

The most important amendment to the IDBI Act provides for the transfer to the Central Government of the entire 100 per cent capital held by the Reserve Bank in the Development Bank. The Central Government will pay to the Reserve Bank an amount of Rs. 50 crores in cash representing the face value of the capital.

The Development Bank will have a separate Board of Directors, fully professionalised, in which except two Members who are Government officers and two Members representing the employees of the Development Bank and the financial institutions, the rest will be persons having professional knowledge and experience. 581 RS—3.

The definition of "industrial concern" is sought to be widened to ensure that the Development Bank assists either directly or indirectly its many-sided industrial activities including encouraging new entrepreneurs. The industrial concerns can be in any form of constitution, i.e., an individual firm, company—private or public etc., and may belong to any sector, viz. the private sector, joint sector, co-operative sector or the public sector.

It is proposed to empower the Central Government to issue directives on matters of policy to the Development Bank.

The amendments to the State Financial Corporations Act envisage that the share capital held by the Reserve Bank in the different State Financial Corporations which are eighteen in number, will be transferred to the Development Bank, for which the Development Bank will pay to the Reserve Bank in cash, a sum of Rs. 2.42 crores equivalent to the aggregate face value of the House capital of all the financial corporations. Consequently the number of nominees of the Development Bank on the Boards of every State Financial Corporation is being strengthened. It is also proposed to have a representative of small scale industry on the Board of every State Financial Corporation.

The amendments to the Unit Trust of the India Act envisage that the contribution to the initial capital of the Unit Trust of India made by the Reserve Bank will be transferred at its face value to the Development Bank for which a sum of Rs 2.50 crores will be paid by the Development Bank to the Reserve Bank.

With the transfer to the Development Bank of the initial capital of the Unit Trust of India, the power of appointment of Chairman, executive trustees and nomination of four trust-

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ees on the Board of Trustees will be transferred to the Development Bank. The association of the Reserve Bank with the Unit Trust, however, is proposed to be maintained by having a nominee of the Reserve Bank on the Board of Trustees.

The amendments to the Life Insurance Corporation Act envisage that the Development Bank will have a nominee on the Board of the Life Insurance Corporation and its Investment Committee.

I wish to inform the House that while this legislation was being processed, some representations were received from the staff of the Reserve Bank of India, expressing some fears about their future career prospects arising out of the transfer of the Development Bank and the other institutions, from the Reserve Bank family of institutions. The representatives of the employees also gave evidence before the Joint Committee through their Unions. The House will observe that exhaustive provisions have been made in clauses 16 and 56 of the Bill, as reported by the Committee. These had been framed in full consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. These clauses provide for the exercise of option within a period of 18 months from the dates of transfers of respective capital, by each member of the staff to choose the institution which he would like permanently to adopt for his future career including his reversion to the Reserve Bank of India. His promotional prospects are also fully safeguarded during this transitional period as if he belonged to the same common cadre with the Reserve Bank of India, as hitherto. I hope that these exhaustive provisions will go a long way in protecting the legitimate interests of the staff all round.

There are two notes of dissent—one jointly by Shri Dinen Bhattacharya and Sbn Mathew Kurian and the

other also jointly, by Shri Inderjit Gupta and Shri Bhupesh Gupta.

In the first note of dissent a number of points have been raised. I shall try to deal with them one by one. It has been argued that by the proposed transfer of capital of the IDBI from Reserve Bank to Government, I the co-ordination between "long term credit" and "short term credit" to industry will be jeopardised. I may remove this misapprehension. It is only with a view to ensure that there is "closer co-ordination in arranging both the long term credit and the short term credit for any industrial project, that representation has been given both to the long term financial institutions and to the public sector banks on the Board of the Development Bank.

It has been stated that, "in a developing economy the Central Bank should perform not only the traditional role of banker to the bankers but also perform the developmental and promotional role in the field of longterm lending" and that this principle is being negated by the present Bill. I wish to assure the members that the concern of the Reserve Bank as the Central Bank of the country, in the long-term lending, cannot and will not cease in the new arrangement.

A further point has been raised that even after the present Bill is passed, Agricultural Finance will continue to remain with the Reserve Bank and this will imply an asymmetry. Agriculture and co-operation are State subjects and the Reserve Bank has a special role to play in co-ordinating the requirements of agricultural finance with the different State Governments and the Central Ministries. I have already stated, in another context that even after restructuring of the IDBI, the association of the Reserve Bank will continue to be as close as before and there is no intention as such to delink the

Reserve Bank of India from the field of industrial finance. Thus, there appears to be no incongruity in the Reserve Bank looking after the developmental function in the field of agricultural finance after the coming into existence of the IDBI.

The very basis of the Bill has also been questioned, i.e. whether this restructuring of the capital of the institutions is at all needed. It is our view that a developmental agency should be organisationally independent and its Board professionalised. Having nurtured the IDBI since its infancy, for a decade, the Reserve Bank has placed it in a position of importance. The Government have, therefore, taken the view that the time has arrived to elevate the status of the Development Bank to that of the principal financial institution. Just as the Reserve Bank is the Central Bank of the country, the LIC is the principal investment institution, the Development Bank should achieve the status of the principal financial institution, all the three being directly owned by the Government. The Bill seeks to achieve this purpose.

Further the Board of the principal financial institution should reflect the various impulses of the different States of India, particularly those which are industrially backward. As I have already explained, you will see from clauses of the Bill that in a Board of 23 members, excepting two who are Government officials, and two employees of the financial institutions, the rest are professionals, in the sense they represent the Reserve Bank of India, all-India and State level financial institutions, banks, and various fields like science, technology, industry, economics, industrial cooperatives, marketing etc.

It has also been argued that after the restructuring of the IDBI, neither the volume of credit to industry will increase nor will the cost of credit decrease and this—there is no economic rationale for the Bill. Having elevat-

ed the status of the IDBI and made it statutorily responsible for the coordination, it is our view that within the available resources, the IDBI and the other financial institutions will work with greater cohesion and, to that extent, there will be better de-polyment of resources all round. A point has also been raised that with the transfer of the shareholding of the IDBI from the Reserve Bank to the Government, large industrial groups would have easier access to institutional finance than before. In the second note of dissent by Shri Inder-jit Gupta and Shri Bhupesh Gupta also, a similar point has been made that the credit policies to be followed by the institutions have not been defined. The policy of financing industry including small scale industry, cooperatives, etc. and the large industrial groups, is determined by Government. For implementing the policy of Government, it is perhaps not very material whether the IDBI is directly owned by Government or owned through the Reserve Bank. In any event, by sub-clause (b) of clause 6 of the Bill, it is proposed to assume power for the Central Government to issue directives on matters of policy to the Development Bank. Parliament has, therefore, the opportunity to oversee the policy being followed by the Development Bank and the other institutions in financing industry in general and the larger industrial groups in particular.

Shri Bhupesh Gupta and Shri In-derit Gupta have in their minute of dissent referred to the position that the employees' representatives will "ot be elected on the Board but will be se^cted in a manner prescribed by Government. They have referred to the practice prevailing in regard to the appointment of Directors on the Boards of the nationalised banks. I may inform the House that in the casp of the nationalised banks, the <j"hpmp framed under the Banking Nationalisation Act does not provide, as such, for a direct election by workmen of their representatives on the

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Boards of the banks, and a representative is chosen out of a panel of three names suggested by the Federation, which on verification by the Central Labour Commissioner, has the largest number of workmen as members. A mere or less similar procedure will be drawn up in this case also for selection of the employees' representatives.

I now take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the services rendered by the Reserve Bank of India in nurturing the IDBI from its infancy and having brought it up to its present status so that it could take up the leadership of the other financial institutions independently. As I have already stated earlier, the IDBI will continue to be as much a concern of the Reserve Bank as of the Government, in the new set up as well.

I have every hope that the Development Bank as the principal financial institution in the field of industrial finance with its enlarged role should be able to play an effective part in the balanced industrial development of the country in accordance with national priority and aspirations. I look forward to a very useful debate.

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

The question was proposed.

SHRI S. G. SARDESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. the broad objective of this Bill, as it has been explained by the hon. Minister, I may put in a slightly different words. The idea of this Bill evidently is to bring about a greater coordination, to inject more purposiveness in the here of public sector financing of industrial development in India, which is done by various public sector financial institutions. The idea also obviously is to bring about a greater discipline in industrial financing

so that the declared aims and objects of Parliament and of Government, and the priorities which have been set out in the course of these years, are properly implemented. A purpose of such a nature as this is surely welcome. There could be no two opinions on this. Innumerable financial institutions have been created in the public sector over such a long period of time despite the fact that the Reserve Bank of India is there to guide them very broadly. Even then for specific purposes like industrial development, the Bank should surely more or less function as it has been said, something like a central banking institution which will be able to guide industrial development in a more planned fashion, in a more coordinated fashion and in a clear cut fashion. This is undoubtedly correct. But, there are certain aspects of this question on which I would have expected the hon. Minister to throw some more light because already in India there is a large amount of experience about the actual functioning of these institutions. And, that question comes up because together with the purpose of this Bill, which is clear, the Hon. Minister will surely agree, this Bill is going to vest and make available to the Industrial Development Bank of India in future far greater resources than it has had till now through its connections with various other banks. That is point number one. And, secondly, it is going to give a far greater authority to the board of Directors than it had done in the past with the result that there will be a greater amount of centralisation of resources for the industry and a greater amount of centralisation of authority for financing the industrial development institutions. These things are also implicit and these things are clearly embodied in the Bill which is placed before us.

So, when we are creating now an institution, developing it further, giving it more autonomy and freedom

with more resources, with more authority, then surely this is an occasion when one should try to look back and see as to how far certain of the declared objectives of public financing in this country have been achieved in the past and, if they have not been achieved then what sort of newer measures, newer guidelines—some of them may not be incorporated in the Bill itself—had to be carefully brought about by the Government through some other document which may also be accepted by this House, and how far such clearer, more sharper and more stringent guidelines are also needed. What I have got in my mind when I am making this point is that in all these public sector institutions, financial institutions, which have been there, the common objective of breaking the monopolies in order to develop trade, industry and increase the credit for the general economic development of the country is not there. At the same time, it has always been the declared aim of the Government and accepted by Parliament that monopoly profit, monopoly development, in India should be severely curbed and that it should be restricted. In fact, the Monopolies Commission is also the authority to do so if it thinks it necessary and if it finds any popular interest to break up the existing monopolies. Now, this broad objective is surely applicable and the attainment of this objective has to be a part and parcel of the policy of these industrial financial institutions which we are setting up. Herein what is the actual experience⁰. The experience is that despite all these efforts which have been made till now, private monopoly in India has developed at a very big pace. The report of the Monopolies Commission is there. Several reports have already been submitted by the Commission but still we have failed to restrict the growth of monopolies. I remember year before last when we had to deal with the amendments to the Indian Companies Act, there also the same question came up, namely,

the question of restricting the monopolies by the existing legislation and by the existing institutions has not been successful and that these monopolies have growth despite all the declarations, despite the various institutions and despite the various regulations of their objectives. The question on which I would like the Finance Minister to give more attention is that when we are now giving greater authority, greater powers and more functions to the Industrial Development Bank of India, what precisely are the arrangements he is making, what precisely are the rules which he is laying down and what precisely are the measures which he is taking so that the declared objectives are actually achieved. The difference is not in the question of objectives, the difference is not in the question of intentions, the difference is in the question of instruments which he is creating and the categorical guidelines which he is laying down so that whatever management may come later on, it is not left to its choice or to its will but becomes absolutely operative and imperative that those particular guidelines are executed in practice. Now I will take you to the question to which the Minister himself has referred, namely, that so far as management of this bank is now concerned, there will be two representatives of the Central Government, two of the employees and all the rest will have professional knowledge and experience. I am not sure what will be the total number of members of the Board of Directors. Is it going to be 20 or something? The number is not clear but it will be quite large, obviously.

AN HON. MEMBER: Twenty-two.

SHRI S. G. SARDESAI: Anyway, that means quite a large number on the Board of Directors will be there. "With regard to the question of employees. Indrajit Gupta raised it in the other House and the Minute of Dissent showed that even there Indrajit j Gupta raised this question of employees' representation. Now we have I been told that the representatives of

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the employees will be from a panel which will be chosen by the Federation. Why should it be so? The various members of the Federation can vote together. It is not necessary that a panel of three should be there. If joint voting is made employees can definitely be elected in that fashion. But that is not my most important point,

The important point is that when we speak of professional knowledge and experience, on this question what is the past experience? Professional knowledge and professional experience generally is attributed to certain representatives of the private sector and these representatives come from very big business houses of their managements or their nominees. Their experience is supposed to come from the management of big business concerns. I am not saying that if you come from business it is not knowledge and experience but by experience and knowledge is also meant very highly placed officials of various financial institutions and public sector institutions. High level officials in the past have more or less agreed with or worked in co-operation with the representatives of the private sector in all these various public financial institutions. This is the main reason. You give them certain amount of instructions, you lay down policy matters but when it comes to the actual Board of Directors, the great majority of the members of this Board of Directors, they have got a certain outlook, they have got certain traditions, they have got certain habits, they have got certain ideas and they are not changed just by laying down something that the purpose of credit should be such and such.

Now, to a certain extent the purpose has been served. I am not saying that it has not been served at all. Particularly after nationalisation of commercial banks, etc, a lot of mobilisation of banking has taken place, more resources of the people have been collected, the deposits have in-

creased a bit more credit is being made available. All those things are true. But is this or is this not true that all recent investigations have brought out that quite a good part of the credit offered not only by commercial banks, not only by nationalised commercial banks but quite often by other financial institutions of the Government not excluding the industrial banks is also utilised for purposes for which it is not meant? We are living in a country where big business houses are simultaneously industrial houses and simultaneously big trading houses also. So credit is offered on paper on a certain kind of security which is meant for industrial development, and we know that in the past a good part of such credit has gone to trading whether in food or cloth or so many other kinds of things in which cornering and hoarding has been a place or a good part of the credit has been abused despite the fact that on paper you have no evidence and you cannot say with authority that it was borrowed for a kind of wrong purpose. This thing has been

going on for quite a long time.

Similarly, from the tremendous 3 P.M. drive which is being made against speculators, black-marketeers and evaders of income-tax it is clear that the Government surely knows that a good part of the money which was used for these various kinds of purposes was borrowed from public sector financial institutions. It is not germinated but created just from the private trade channels. So, this is the reality which faces us. With all its good intentions, a good part of credit which is offered by public sector financial institutions is also abused, it is abused for purposes against which the Government of India has declared a war today. I know, the Minister is going to say that all this cannot be put in the Bill. I know there are legal technicalities but could we not have, particularly in the light of the present emergency, when you are taking so many new measures, a resolution

passed by Parliament? The Government of India can find some other way of laying down certain rules which can serve the real purpose.

I have two things in mind. One is that the vast loans which are given to these industrial concerns should be transformed into equity capital. Why can't the Government come out with a clear-cut and definite policy? When such vast loans are made which are much in excess of the equity capital of the original concerns the broad policy should be that the Government should turn it into equity capital. It is not a question of nationalisation. You are financing the whole thing. You are part of the Board of Directors. All these things are there and yet, so far as the profits are concerned, they are going to the private concerns. So, actually what we are doing is, with the public money we are trying to build the monopoly concerns here. So, this is the occasion when some sort of sharper policy with regard to turning loans into equity could surely be there and Government could take a clear decision on this.

I remember, the other day, when a delegation of businessmen went in a delegation to meet the Prime Minister, after the emergency was declared, the Prime Minister pulled them up particularly on one point and that is, she told them; You people maintain double accounts and this double accounting must end. Surely the Finance Minister knows that this is one of the blatant fashions of a frank admission that there is black money; otherwise, why do you keep double accounts? One account is kept for the income-tax purposes, one is made for the official audit and the other is the real account. All these big firms do it. The Finance Minister can surely assure us that in future when you are going to give these loans for industrial development, you are going to insist and you are going to see to it that the firms to whom these advan-

ces are made do not keep double accounts. I have not the remotest doubt that the fight against double accounts will be far more vigorous than even the present one of going to their flats and trying to unearth black money. There are thousands and thousands of such flats in Bombay. I do not know how many of them you are going to catch. That is a good thing. The Government can do it in the fashion in which it wants but the point which I am making is that still we are not assured that the vast amount of credit which will be given by the IDB will be properly used. That is the important point. These loans have not to be used for the development of profiteering, blackmarketing and for all these kinds of purposes. It was expected that these things would come out more clearly when this Bill was moved. This is the most important thing. At any rate, so far as the policy is concerned and so far as the details are concerned there is no quarrel. The Government of India can take over all the main capital which is there from the Reserve Bank. You can take it up as you have said. So far as other financial institutions are concerned, more coordination between the Industrial Development Bank and the LIC and Unit Trust is very good. Very good. They help you to centralise the whole thing. They help you to have the central authority which will prepare and guide all these institutions. It is correct. But when you have made such a powerful authority, you should also make sure by clear-cut rules that the purpose for which this authority is centralised is actually served. Otherwise, you create a vast number of people who can abuse this. This kind of course is needed. The hon'ble Minister may not put it into the Bill, but I would expect him to give a very clear and categorical assurance as to what instruments he is going to create, what measures he is going to take to see that the actual purpose of the Bill is achieved.

श्री देवराव (पाटिल) (महाराष्ट्र): उपसमाप्ति जी, यह जो विल इसका समर्थन करने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं। जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि इधर विन में काफी ऐसे संशोधन किये गये हैं जिससे वित्तीय सहायता देने वाली जो संस्थाएं हैं उनमें काफी मुद्दार हो सकता है। आज तक ये संस्थाएं रिजर्व बैंक के डायरेक्शन के मुताबिक काम करती थी लेकिन अब केन्द्रीय सरकार के डायरेक्शन के नीचे काम करेंगी। मैंने काफी मुझाव इस कमेटी में दिये थे और मुझे खुशी है कि कई मुझाव मेरे मान भी लिये गये हैं इसलिये मैं ज्यादा डिटेल में नहीं जाऊंगा। इस समय इसकी वर्किंग के बारे में कुछ मुझाव देना चाहता हूं।

आज तक गवर्नमेंट की नीति रही है कि भारत में आद्योगिक विकास हो। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना खाल हमने आद्योगिक विकास के लिये दिया उतना कृषि विकास के लिये नहीं दिया। इसीलिये कृषि विकास जितना हम चाहते थे उतना नहीं हुआ। आज भी इस विल में कृषि विकास के लिए लोन देने का काम रिजर्व बैंक को दिया है और संष्टुल गवर्नमेंट जिन तरह आद्योगिक विकास के लिये लोन देने के लिये डायरेक्शन दे सकती है उतनी डायरेक्शन उसमें नहीं दे सकती है। लेकिन इसमें जो संशोधन किये गये हैं उसमें हमें उम्मीद है कि कृषि के विकास के लिये रिजर्व बैंक की माफ़त फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स लोन देने का काम करेगी। जो अपने इंस्टीट्यूशन्स कंसन हैं—

मैं प्रोसेसिंग अफ गुड्स का हमारा इसमें डालता हूँ जो संशोधन किया है इसके मायने यह है कि कृषि की जो प्रोसेसिंग होती है उसके हिसाब से उसे इंडस्ट्री में आना चाहिये। प्राप्ति को पता होगा इस साल राज्य सभा में

और लोक सभा में उनी बहस किसी पर नहीं हुई जितनी बहस कराया और जूट पर हुई, प्राइसेज की बात में नहीं कहना। मेरा कहना है कि जूट खरीदने के लिये गवर्नरमेंट पैसा नहीं दे सकती, रिजर्व बैंक पैसा नहीं दे सकता इसलिये यह दिक्कत आई है।

"I am unable to help your concern because I am not able to get money from the Reserve Bank".

इसनिये फाइनैन्सिंग पैटर्न जो दृ आ० ०८०० दृ० आ००० यह पुराना है उसमें तवदीली करनी पड़ेगी । जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, हमें उनकी लैंडिंग पालिसी बदलनी होगी और जिन लोगों को पैसे की ज़रूरत होती है उनको पैसा देना होगा । आज ज़रूरत इस बात को है कि हमारे देश में ज़ाप्रोसेसिंग इंडस्ट्री है उनको हमें पैसा देना पड़ेगा । गवर्नमेंट का यह प्रोग्राम है कि काटा का डेवलपमेंट किया जाए और जूट का डेवलपमेंट किया जाए । चूंकि सरकार को करोड़ों रुपयों का कमास बाहर के देशों से आयात करने पड़ता था, इसलिए यह उचित समझा गया कि इन बीजों का उत्पादन देश के अंदर बढ़ाया जाए । यह खुशी की बात है कि इस देश के अंदर कमास का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है और आज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि लांग स्टेपल काटन सरल्यम हो गई ह । हमारे देश में कमास का उपयोग करने के बाद 6 लाख गांठे हमारे पास सरल्यम हो गई और अब हम उन गांठों का एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं । यह च्यान देने की बात है कि जब तीन चार साल पहले हम कमास का इम्पोर्ट करते थे तो हमारी हानित क्या थी और आज क्या है । सरकार के डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम का यह नवीजा है कि अब हम कमास का एक्सपोर्ट करने लग गये हैं । आपको यह भी देखा होगा कि कमास को बेतों से बिलों तक ले जाने की जो प्रक्रिया है उसको भी सरल बनाना होगा और इस काम के लिए काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया को पैसा देना होगा । महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भी इस बारे में अपनी एक योजना

बनाई है कि किस प्रकार से प्रोसेसिंग और ज़िकिंग किया जाय। इसी प्रकार की जूट कारपोरेशन की भी योजना है। लेकिन इन संस्थाओं को पैसे की कमी के कारण परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। भारतीय कपास निगम को इन काम के लिए लोन सौ करोड़ रुपयों की आवश्यकता थी और महाराष्ट्र सरकार को 150 करोड़ रुपयों की आवश्यकता थी। इस आवश्यकता को तुलना में भारत सरकार ने कपास निगम को 10 करोड़ रुपये दिये और महाराष्ट्र सरकार को 20 करोड़ रुपये दिये। जूट कारपोरेशन का भी यही हाल रहा। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि भारतीय कपास निगम बाजार से कपास नहीं खरीद सका और कपास न खरीदने के कारण उसका प्रोसेसिंग नहीं हुआ और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसकी गांठ नहीं बर्ती और गांठ न बर्तने के कारण माल निगम तक नहीं पहुंच सका जहाँ उसको पहुंचना चाहिए। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि किसानों को डेफर्ड पेमेंट लेनी पड़ी। आप जानते हैं कि एशोकलचर के लिए लोन रिजर्व बैंक देगा और रिजर्व बैंक यह लोन एशोकलचर के लिए पैसा देने का काम इप बैंक को सौंगा जाना चाहिए। क्योंकि अभी जो प्रणाली है उसके कारण बड़ी दिक्कतों सामने आती है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि नाइक इंसोरेन्स कारपोरेशन के एक कर्मचारी को मकान बनाने के लिए 70 हजार रुपये का लोन दिया गया है। इसके अलावा कई कर्मचारियों को 70-70 और 80-80 हजार रुपये के लोन मकान बनाने के लिये दिये गये हैं। इसके बिपरीत कपास और जूट खरीदने के लिए सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। केन्द्र सरकार महाराष्ट्र सरकार को काटन खरीदने की पैसा नहीं दे सकी और काटन कारपीरेजन तथा जूट कारपोरेशन का भी यही हाल रहा। तो मेरा मुद्दा कहने का यह है कि सरकार को अपनी लैंडिंग पाली वी

की बदल रख पड़ेगा और मानना य मंत्र। महादय ने लाक समा में जो उत्तर दिया हैं वह काफी असाधारण और उचित बत है। क्योंकि हमारी डिमांड यह है The IDBI should advance funds for commercial institutions like the Jute Corporation and Cotton Corporation.

इस चीज में जो बाधा थी वह हमने संशोधन करके दूर कर दी है, उसकी निकाल दिया है। इसलिए हमारी मांग है कि जो काटन कारपोरेशन है, जूट कारपोरेशन है उसका आई० डी० बी० आई० के जरिये लोन दिया जाना चाहिये। हर यह क्यों कह रहे हैं क्योंकि वित्त मंत्री ने लोक सभा में कहा है कि The role of the institutions will be examined and the matter will be decided ultimately. Finance would not stand in the way of the development of these institutions.

यह कहना है कि इस चीज को इमोर्टिंग करने के लिए आपको डायरेक्शन देने चाहिये ताकि जूट और काटन कारपोरेशन्स को भी लोन मिल सके। आप कृषि को भी उद्योग के रूप में मानें, आप इन्हें प्राइवेट प्राप्टी न मानें। आप इन्हें उद्योग मानें, लेकिन आपने कृषि को प्राइवेट प्राप्टी मान रखी है, जिसकी बजाह से यह दिक्कत आ रही है। अगर हरने इन्हें उद्योग के रूप में मान गे तो हमारे काफी सवाल हल हो जायेंगे। मेरा कहना है कि जूट और काटन कारपोरेशन्स आप को कर्मियों इंस्टीट्यूशन्स मानना चाहिये और इस इंस्टीट्यूशन के मारकत इन्हें पैसा देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

श्री नानोबाब ब्राह्म शाही (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उप-सभापति जी, आई० डी० बी० आई० के मैनेजिंग बोर्ड का जो कम्पोजिशन है, वह इस तरह का है कि उसमें निहित

[श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाहों]

स्वार्थ वालों का ही समर्थन होता है। सरकार इसमें जिनको मनोनीत करती है, वे लोग भी अधिकारीतः ऐसे वर्ग का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, हालांकि आई०डी०बी० आई० के बोर्ड का जिस तरह से कम्पोजिशन किया गया है कि उस से लगता है कि विभिन्न तत्वों, विभिन्न वर्गों को उसमें प्रतिनिधित्व मिल जाता है। लेकिन व्यवहार में होता यह है कि एक ही वर्ग के लोगों को विभिन्न संस्थाओं की ओर से और विभिन्न वर्गों की ओर से प्रतिनिधित्व पहुंचता रहता है। इसमें मुख्यतः प्रभुत्व 'बम्बई' और गुजरात के लोगों का होता है।

आज देश में इस तरह की जितनी संस्थाएं हैं जो इंस्टीटीज को फाइनेंस करती हैं, हालांकि ये कारपोरेशन्स बहुत हद तक सरकारी हैं और उनका उद्देश्य यह बनाया गया है कि ये कमज़ोर वर्ग को विशेष मदद पहुंचायेंगे, लघु उद्योगों को और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को विशेष मदद पहुंचायेंगे लेकिन उनकी बनावट ऐसी है कि उनका जो मैनेजिंग बोर्ड है, उसमें बम्बई और गुजरात के जो निहित स्वार्थ वाले वर्ग के लोग हैं वे ही डोमीनेट करते हैं। वे लोग बम्बई और अहमदाबाद की ओर ही देखते हैं। उनकी निगाहें आसाम, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की ओर नहीं जाती हैं। इस बोर्ड की चुनाव प्रणाली इस तरह की है कि उसमें दूसरे क्षेत्र के लोग नहीं आ सकते हैं। इन्होंने प्रणाली बना रखी है प्राक्सी बोट की। इनके शेयरहोल्डर्स ज्यादातर बम्बई और गुजरात क्षेत्र के हैं। वहां से शेयरहोल्डर्स के बोट इकट्ठे कर लिए जाते हैं और लाकर रख देते हैं। उस प्राक्सी बोट से जब कभी भी कोई संचालक इन संस्थाओं का जीतता है तो इसी क्षेत्र का जीतता है। जब से आई०डी०बी० आई० का निर्माण हुआ तब से आज तक आप संचालकों की

लिस्ट उठा कर देखें, जो नामिनेटेड हैं वे तो नामिनेटेड हैं ही, उनमें तो वहां के लोगों का बाहुल्य है ही, जो चुने हुए लोग हैं बोर्ड आफ मैनेजेमेंट में वे भी उसी क्षेत्र के लोग हैं। उसमें काश्मीर का कोई आदमी नहीं पहुंच सकता, आसाम का नहीं पहुंच सकता उड़ीसा का नहीं पहुंच सकता, बिहार का नहीं पहुंच सकता; पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का तो प्रश्न ही नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहूंगा कि पैरिंग से काम नहीं चलता। आई०डी०बी० आई० की थिर्किंग कैसी है यह इस पर मुनहमिर करता है कि उसमें कैसे लोग बैठे हैं। चाहे जु ढीशियरी हो, चाहे कोई दूसरी बोर्डी हो, किस तरह के लोग वहां बैठे हैं इस पर मुनहमिर है कि उनकी थिर्किंग कैसी है। जब तक इन फाइनेंसिंग कारपोरेशन का कम्पोजीशन, जिनमें जनता का पैसा अधिकांश लगा हुआ है, उनके मैनेजिंग बोर्ड का कम्पोजीशन ऐसा है वे गर वे लोगों की बात तो सोच ही नहीं सकते। उसमें देवरिया या गोरखपुर की किसी कोआपरेटिव शुगर, फैक्ट्री की दरखास्त पहुंचे तो ऐसा एतराज होते रहेंगे, दरखास्तें लौटती रहंगी और अगर कोई दरखास्त बम्बई की आ गई तो दो महीने के अन्दर किलयरेंस हो जाता है और पेंट भी हो जाता है। मंत्री महोदय, आप कृपया इस पर मेहरबानी करके ध्यान दें कि इन इंस्टीट्यूशन्स के मैनेजिंग बोर्ड का कम्पोजीशन बदलना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो प्रासेस है एप्लीकेशन्स की स्कूटिनी की, चेकिंग की और किलयरेंस की उसमें आप जरूर संशोधन करें। अगर आप उनकी लोनिंग की व्यवस्था में संशोधन नहीं करेंगे, पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का कन्याण नहीं हो सकता। और उन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की इंडस्ट्रियल-यूनिट्स को कभी लोन नहीं मिल सकता। इस बैक से। जब से इसका निर्माण हुआ

है तब मेरा आप आज तक का आंकड़ा उठा कर देख ले कि तिनी लैंडिंग हुई है गुजरात सेक्टर को, बम्बई सेक्टर को और कितनी लैंडिंग हुई है ईस्टर्न सेक्टर को। उसमे स्पष्ट हो जायगा कि किस तरह से उनका विमाग काम करता है। एक ऐसा प्रिश्यन सर्किल बना हुआ है इस तरह का इनका, जालबट्टा बना हुआ है और ऐसा उनका सम्बन्ध है डाइरेक्टर से, ऐसा रिश्ता है वडे घरों से कि जब उनके लेन देने की बात होती है तो दूसरे नज़रिए से देखते हैं और जब कभी किसी को आपरेटिव संस्था या पूर्वी थेव की किसी इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट को लोन देने की बात आती है तो दूसरे नज़रिए से देखते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे दरखास्त करता हूँ कि आप आई डी बी आई के मैनेजिंग बोर्ड के कम्पोजीशन को ज़हर बदलें और उसकी इलेक्शन प्रासेस को बदलें। जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक जिस उद्देश्य से इसका निर्माण हुआ है उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हरिगिज नहीं हो सकती। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Minister.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy chairman, Sir, . . .

SHRI PIARE LALL KUREEL URF TALIB (*Uttar Pradesh*); Sir, I want to speak. I have given my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name is not here.

SHRI PIARE LALL KUREEL URF TALIB: If you can allow me just for a few minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you should have given your name.

SHRI PIARE LALL KUREEL URF TALIB: I Just requested. I do not know why the name did not reach you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

श्री प्यारे लाल कुरील उर्फ तालिब : उपसभापति जी, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगा, सिर्फ़ दो एक बातों की तरफ तबज़ह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं हमारी अक्सरियत ज्यादातर गांवों में रहती है, देहातों में रहती है और देहातों में जो खेत पर काम करते हैं वह वहन थोड़े अरसे के लिये वहां काम करते हैं और ज्यादातर एप्रोकलचरल लेवर जो है उस को थोड़े अरसे के लिये ही काम मिलता है और वाकी समय वह बैकार रहता है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह लोग बैकार न रहें और काम करें। वह कैसे हो सकता है। जब तक आप हरल एरियाज को इंडस्ट्रियलाइज़ नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह नहीं हो सकता। और जब तक आप हरल एरियाज को इंडस्ट्रियलाइज़ नहीं करेंगे तब तक गरीबों की, बीकर सैक्षण्य की हालत कभी सुधर नहीं सकती। आप जानते हैं कि उन गांवों में कुछ हैरिडेटरी कम्पनियाँ हैं, मसलन चमड़े का काम करने वाले लोग हैं, लुहारगीरी का काम करने वाले लोग हैं, या बढ़ीशीरी का काम करने वाले लोग हैं, वह लोग वहां रहते हैं। मैं एक चीज़ को तरफ बास तौर से आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा कि आप देहातों को इंडस्ट्रियलाइज़ करिये और उनके लिये आप को दूर जाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। जिन को काम नहीं मिलता है वह लोग वहां चोरी चकारी करते हैं, बदमाशी करते हैं और शहरों में आ कर रिक्षा चलाते हैं। उनके काम देने के लिये और यह बदमाशी रोकने के लिये आप देहातों का इंडस्ट्रियलाइज़ेशन कर दीजिए। शहरों में आज कितना कंजेशन है, लेकिन देहात वाले यहीं नौकरी की तलाश में आते हैं और यहां आ कर काम न मिलने पर चोरी और बदमाशी करते हैं। देंगे फसाद बरपा करते हैं। इसलिये आप उन को काम दीजिए और इस के लिये मैं एक बुनियादी चीज़ बतलाना चाहता हूँ। यह जो हैरिडेटरी कास्ट्स हैं उनमें ज्यादातर बीकर सेक्षण्स के लोग हैं, जेड्यूल कास्ट के लोग हैं। वही लोग यह काम करते हैं। उनके बच्चे

[श्र. परेनाल हुरेल द्वारा तालिका]

जब पढ़ कर मैट्रिक पाप करके निलंबने हैं तो शहरों की तरफ तोकरी की नवाच में जाते हैं और वहां मारे मारे किरते हैं। आप एक काम कीजिए कि उनके आप टैकिनकल ट्रैनिंग दहों दीजिए। जिस कम्पनीटी से वह आते हैं, जिस काम के वह माहिर हैं, जो काम उनके यहां होता है उनकी टैकिनकल ट्रैनिंग आप उनको दीजिए तो they can establish leather industry there in the villages. आज अगर एक ट्रैक्टर गांवों में खराब हो जाता है तो उनको शहर में ले जाते हैं और 20 दिन की युद्धी हो जाती है। एक मोटर खराब हो जाती है तो शहर में ले जाते हैं और काफी समय उस में लग जाता है। तो इस तरह से वेस्टेज आफ मनी और वेस्टेज आफ टाइम दोनों होता है। अगर आप उन लोगों को योड़ी ट्रैनिंग देकर इस कानिल बना दीजिए कि वह उन चीजों की खुद ही सेट आप कर सकें तो काफी काम हो सकता है और उनके लिये उनको योड़ी ट्रैनिंग ही देनी होगी। उनके आपने बाप दादी का कारबाहर मिला हुआ है, लेकिन साइटिहर ट्रैनिंग की जरूरत है, मीजूदा ट्रैनिंग देने की जरूरत है ताकि वह अच्छी तरह से काम कर सके। जैसे कावनर्स हैं, वह देहानों में रुद कर ही चमड़े का अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं। आप उनकी किसी टैकिनकल इंस्टीट्यूट में 5 या 6 महीने की ट्रैनिंग दें। हमें देना वह देहान में ही असता काम कर सकते हैं। हमारे दोस्त ने अभी कहा कि जिनसे भी लोन दिये गये हैं वह बड़े-बड़े नमम येदरां का है दिये गए हैं और वह बड़े-बड़े नमम येदरां का है दिये गए हैं और वह बड़े-बड़े नमम येदरां का है दिये गए हैं और दो दो हजार रुपया चाहते हैं, यानी जमीन गिरवों रखने की तैयार है, उनको कुछ नहीं मिलता। मैं जाती तोर पर ऐसे 50 केसेज मिनिस्टर माहब के सामने रख सकता हूं कि जिन लोगों को दो हजार रुपये का लोन भी नहीं

मिला। मैं अपना पर्मनल केन बनाना चाहता हूं। मेरी अपनी बाइक है, कृष्णाकुमारी मैं नाम बता देता हूं। कृष्णाकुमारी ने एप्लाई किया ट्रैनिंग इंडस्ट्री लगाने के लिये। आपको याद होगा, हमारे यशावन कपूर जो बैठे हैं वह जानते हैं कि एह जोन लिवर्सनाइज़ एक्सीम चली थी। उस बत्त में एम० एल० सी० था। हम लोगों ने बैनकम किया कि हां यह इंडस्ट्री लगाई जाए और उत्ताव रायबरेली और कानपुर के बीच में हैं। हमारी बाइक ने। लाख रुपये के लिए एप्लाई किया और सेक्युरिटी दी कुछ एप्रिकल्वरल लैंड की ओर तसाम कारमेनिटीज पूरी कर दी गयी उन्होंने दखलास्त जो भेजी वह वहां के इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर ने रिकमेंड को और रिकमेंड करने के बाद जब गवर्नरेंट नेवल पर आई तो मैं वहां का बात बताता हूं। एक लाख लान के लिए गवर्नरेंट नेवल पर फैसला होता है, मगर रुपये देनी है यू प०० फाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन। वहां पर एक अमिस्टेंट डाइरेक्टर थे। दर्जनों उस अमिस्टेंट डाइरेक्टर के मैने चक्कर लगाये। चक्कर लगाने के बाद उन्होंने एक रिपोर्ट भेजा। जिनको अन्होंना बोटा भी नहीं आता, ट्रैनिंग के मूल्यक जो कुछ भी नहीं जानता—ट्रैनिंग के बारे में। बाद मैंने वह सबान उठाया तो उन्होंने कहा कि लैंडर एक्सपर्ट नहीं था वहांसे रहा। उसने ना। रिजेक्ट करा दिये क्या याउंड जाया कि वहां पर उत्ताव में ग-मैट्रिशियन नहीं मिलेगा। उत्ताव ऐसा जिता है जो नहीं, और कानपुर का उत्तरोत्तरी फोटो करता है। इस स्कॉम में 10-11 इंडस्ट्रीज बनाई गई थीं, ट्रैनिंग इंडस्ट्री बैनकम डिमिनिट्यू में लागू की जा सकती है, लेकिन वह साहब क्या बोलते हैं कि वहां पर ग-मैट्रिशियन नहीं जितता। ये केन देमाने ग्राउंड्स हैं जिनकी कोई हक्कीकत नहीं है। दूसरा याउंड क्या था कि इंडस्ट्री गारम में लगाई जा रही है। यह सक रहा था कि वहां यह इंडस्ट्री चन नहीं रहती। मिनिस्टर माहब यह पता करें कि यह गाम ने यह एतराज किया। उसके खिलाफ वर्षावही की जाए। हम चाहते हैं कि हरत एतिवाज

इंडियलाइज हों। वह गांव में एक ट्रैनिंग इंडस्ट्री के लिए था, पास में रेलवे लाइन जाती है, आइडियल प्लेस है ट्रैनिंग के लिए। फिर उन्होंने कहा कि आपको तजुर्बा नहीं है। मैंने कहा कि मेरे बारे दादा यह काम करते आये हैं। मेरी बाइक भी इनका नामेज रखती है। उनके फादर ट्रैनिंग का काम करने ये इन्होंने दृश्यामद के बाद उन्होंने रिकमेंड किया। जब वह डायरेक्टर के पास आया तो उन्होंने कहा कि रिकमेंड हो गया। मैं फ़ॉर्म पहुंचा सेक्टरी इन्डस्ट्री के पास और 3-4 पेज का हमने उमके लिया लिखा। जब देखा कि मेस्ट्रेचर पालिगार्मैट को वाईफ़ है उसके बाद उन्होंने रिकमेंड कर दिया। 1 लाख रुपये के लिए रिकमेंड कर दिया। यहीं मामला खत्म नहीं होता। रिकमेंड करके उन्होंने फ़ाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन कानून को भेज दिया। इसमें एक माल लग गया। उसके बाद उन्होंने १००पी० फ़ाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन को भेज दिया कि इनको पैसा दे दिया जाए। थोड़े दिन में जब मैं वहां गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह स्कीम चल नहीं सकती। ऐसी गहां चल नहीं सकती। मैंने पूछा क्या बात है? वही आगुमेंट्स जो उन्होंने दिये थे, शायद डायरेक्टर ने कह दिया कि इनको पैसा नहीं देना है। जब गवर्नरमेंट में रिकमेंड हो जाता है तो १००पी० फ़ाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन को यह नहीं कहता चाहिए था। अगर मेरी बात गलत हो तो मैं इस सदन में उम्मीदा देंगा। वहां पर यह बधा हुआ है कि जिनका लोन आपको लेना है तो, कोई नहीं देखेगा आपने कागजात दर्खिल किये हैं कि नहीं, उनको ३ परसेट दे दीजिए और लोन ले लीजिए। १०० आइ० डॉ० से इक्वायरी कराइये, माप इस बात का पता लगाइये कि यह बात सही है कि नहीं। महां न हो तो मैं इस सदन में इस्तीफा दे दूंगा। सदन में ही इस्तीफा नहीं दूंगा बल्कि पोलिटिक्स से भी इस्तीफा दे दूंगा, पोलिटिक्स छोड़ दूंगा। जब उन्होंने इकार कर दिया तो मैंने पूछा क्यों, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास लैदर एक्सपर्ट की याय नहीं

है। मैंने कहा कि कोई लैदरगज हो तो मुझे भेजिये। उन्होंने कहा कि गुप्ता माहवृष्टेकर बल एक्सपर्ट हैं। वहां हरफतमीला एक ही है। इन सब प्रोजेक्ट्स को जानने वाला, स्कूलनाइज करने वाला, ट्रैनिंग काल पाइट आफ व्यू का एक ही आदमी है। कहते हैं कि हर इंडस्ट्री की उम को निजि जै जब कि किसी इंडस्ट्री की उमको न ले न नहीं है। मैं उमके पास गया। उमने कहा कि हमने केस को लैदर डैलमैट कॉमिल गवर्नरमेंट आफ इंडिया को रेफर कर दिया है। मैं एक एक बात मही बता रहा हूं, इसमें कोई सूझ नहीं है। लैदर डैलमैट कॉमिल की नियोंट हैं कि आप लैदर के काम को चला नहीं सकते। लैदर का काम चलेगा नहीं। नई यूनिट के गुलाब नहीं। जब उन्होंने यह कहा तो मेरे पाव के नीचे से जमीन निकल गई। मैं तो कभी सोच नहीं सकता था कि १००पी० फ़ाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन कहां कि रामैट्रियल नहीं हैं, कच्चा माल नहीं है। मैंने उनमें पूछा इसमें क्या दिक्कत है? आपको मालूम है कि लैदर डैलमैट कॉमिल में कौन लोग हैं? इसमें इन्हीं टेनेरेज के नियोंटेन्टिव हैं जो नहीं चाहते कि नई यूनिट खुले इसलिये उन्होंने रिकमेंड नहीं किया है। मैंने एक मिमाल उनके मामने रखी थी कि एक बंगाली या उमने उन्हाँव में टेनेर लगाया। उमका अच्छा लैदर था इसलिये उनके सारे लैदर की खपत हो जाती थी। उमके साथ क्या हुआ? जब पता लगा कि उमका लैदर अच्छा बनता है तो जिनकी मोनोपली थी टेनर में उन्होंने लोगों को भड़काना शुरू कर दिया जिससे उमका माल नहीं निकला। कानून में जो इसका काम करते हैं उसमें ज्यादातर मुसलमान कारीगर होते हैं जैड्यूल कास्ट का कोई आदमी उममें नहीं होता। जिनके भी कानून में इसका काम करने वाले मुसलमान हैं उन सब से कह कर उमका लैदर लेना बन्द करा दिया। यशपाल कपूर जो यहां बैठे हैं वे वहां जाया करते हैं वे इस बारे में पता लगा सकते हैं। उस टेनर को बंगाली को बेचना पड़ा और किसी

[श्र. प्यारे लाल कूरील उपर्युक्त सभा]
दूसरे आदमी ने, मुमलमान ने ही उसको खुरीद लिया। आप अन्दाजा लगाइये उसको इन्होंने कितना नुकान करा दिया। मैं इस ख्याल त का हूँ कि जैड्यूल कास्ट जो पेशा छोड़ रहे हैं उनको वह नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये इसके काने मेरे इकोनोमिक परिवर्ष के बहुत ही नहीं है। यह जो हमारे आग जानवरों की खाल लिकाने का काम करते हैं, मैं उसे छोड़ने के मुकाबले नहीं है। वह आप दूसरे लग करने हैं और लाखों करोड़ों रुपया कमाते हैं। जानवरों की खाल मेरे बोयत से एक तरह का फ़र्डीलाइजर बनता है, खाद बनती है। उनकी हड्डियों से और वहुत सी चीजें बनती हैं। मौर्गा ने भी कहा चीजें बनती हैं। गवर्नर्मेंट की एक स्कीम चल रही है जिसमें मौर्गा ने फ़ीरेस कोलाबोरेशन ने चीज़ बनाई जाएगी। किसी त्रिने में वह काम नहीं हो रहा है।

मैंने उत मेरी स्वीकृति की कि मुझे टेनेर के लिये परमिशन दी जाये लेकिन उन्होंने मता कर दिया। जब मैंने उसे दूसरी बूनिट खोलने के लिये नारी बात में समझाई तो गुला जी भेरी बात मेरी टिप्पणी हो गई कि अब मुझे परमेश्वर मिल जायेगी। तो महीने के बाद जब मैं वहाँ गया तो हमारी फ़ाइल गायब। मैं आपकी तज्ज्ञता है कि इस बात की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी इन्वेस्टिगेशन कराई जाये। मी० आई० डी० के द्वारा इसकी इन्वेस्टिगेशन कराई जाये। जब हम डाकूमेंट्स फ़ाइल करने गये तो फ़ाइल गायब थी। उन्होंने हमारी आरीजनल जमीन का पट्टा बापस करते हुये कहा कि जब फ़ाइल मिल जाएगी तब इसको दाखिल कराना। मैंने उनसे कहा कि ये जो मैं डाकूमेंट्स लाया हूँ ये तो ले लीजिये। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, हमारे पास रहेंगे तो गुम हो जायेंगे, हम गारन्टी

नहीं दे सकते। इसके तीन-चार महीने बाद फ़ाइल ट्रैस-आउट की गई तब हम गये और उनसे कहा कि जो लीगल फ़ार्मलिटीज हैं वह बता दीजिये, उन्हें पूरी कर लेता है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम आपको इस बारे में लेटर लिख देंगे। आप यकीन मानिये महीनों गुज़र गये हम को वह लेटर नहीं मिला जिनमें यह लिखा हो कि कौन-कौन से लीगल कागजात हम को दाखिल करते हैं। किर हमने उनका लेटर लिखा कि आपने हम को लेटर क्यों नहीं लिखा? उसके बाद उन्होंने हम को लेटर लिखा। उसके अनुसार हमने वह फ़ार्मलिटीज पूरी कर दी। हम मिलमिले में दे रख कृति सैटिसफ़ाइड। लाट जा जो रजिस्ट्रेशन होता है वह भी करा दिया और कीम बर्गेश भी जमा करा दी, तो तीन हजार रुपये। परन्तु अब दो महीने होने जा रहे हैं और तक लोन हमारे हाथ में नहीं आया। यह तो एक एम० पी० की हानित है और बैचारे एक गरीब आदमी की कश हालत होती होगी यह आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। यह मामला मैंने इसके लिये किया कि इसमें आपको पता चल जाएगा कि छोटे छोटे आदमियों को लत नहीं मिलता है। कितनी तरह की विदियें उनके ऊपर लगाई जाती हैं। इस मिलमिले में एक और मामले की तरफ़ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। एक श्री तिवारी हैं। उन्होंने डेरी खोलने के लिए लोन पाया, लेकिन उनको नहीं दिया गया और कहा गया कि डेरी के लिए लोन देने की हमारी कोई योजना नहीं है। सारी चीजों का विवरण उन्होंने लिख कर भेज दिया और यह भी बता दिया कि इस पर इस प्रकार की भविनरी लगेगी। भेरे ख्याल से उन मामले को ढाई तीन साल से भी अधिक का असा हो गया है। उन्होंने

सारी फारमेलिटीज पूरी कर ली है। लेकिन अभी तक उनको जान नहीं मिला है। इसलिए मैं यह दर्खास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आप लगल एक्सियाज में डेवलपमेंट के लिए योजनाएँ बनाइये, वहाँ पर इंडस्ट्रीज खोलिये। अगर आप देहानों में गढ़लियत देंगे, वहाँ पर लोगों को सेक्यूरिटी होगी तो लोग देहानों की तरफ बढ़ों और शहरों के अन्दर जो कंवेन्यन वह रहा है वह भी कम होता इवके अलावा मैं एक बात करनीचाही शक्ति दो बोर्ड लाफ़ डायरेक्टर्स के बारे में भी कहता चाहता हूँ और मेरी यह दर्खास्त है कि जिन्होंने भो फाइनेंशियल कारफोरेशन्स के उत्तरों जोकर सेक्यूरिटी कोई न कोई नुवाइल शहर होता चाहिए। यह आप बोर्ड लियन को इनमें नुगाइदमी देंगे तभी इस बेंश के अन्दर असरों रिवोल्यूशन सकत हो सकेगा। इन अनुक्रान के साथ मैं आपका बहुत यूकिया छव लगता हूँ।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the honourable Members for lending their support to the various provisions of the Bill.

Sir, while making their observations, they raised certain issues which are equally pertinent. While making his observation, Shri Sardesai raised a very basic question: What would be the principle of making available credit? Even under the present new arrangement, would the bulk of the credit go to the larger houses or to the other private sector units also? Sir, if we look at the performance of the financial institutions including the IDBI and others, you will see—and I cannot deny the possibility—that credit has been made available to the private sector including—the large houses. Just at the moment I am not coming to the question of the percentage of the credit and assistance given. But, in this connect-

ion, we shall have to keep one thing in mind. So long as the present industrial policy continues, it is a fact of life, and we have accepted, that the private sector would continue. The private sector, including the larger houses in certain areas, will continue. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act is there and various legislative and other administrative measures have been taken to restrict the monopolies. But, at the same time, it is the accepted principle of the Government, it is the accepted policy of the Government, which has been envisaged in the Industrial Policy Resolution and which has obtained the approval of this House and the other House also that the private sector would continue. Now, the *Question that arises* is this: If the private sector is to continue, would it be denied the opportunity of getting credit?

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri V. B. Raju) in the Chair. If we accept the policy that there would be no private sector, then the question of making available credit to the private sector cannot come. But, so long as the private sector continues, credit has to be made available to it and so long as the private sector is allowed to continue in the limited areas and if the industrial policy, accepted by the Government and approved by this Parliament, is to be followed, then, I think, it should be allowed to function in that limited and restricted area uninterruptedly. Sir, in this connection he has raised another question: Why are we not resorting to the provisions of the convertibility clause which is also the accepted policy of the Government? In this connection; I would like to mention that in all cases of assistance by the IDBI, IFC, SFCs, LIC, UTI, etc., if the aggregate assistance exceeds Rs. 50 lakhs, the convertibility clause is mandatory according to the guidelines laid down by the Government.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Karnataka): Then there is the question of retired MPs.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I would just like to quote from the figures which would indicate that in certain cases were we have rendered assistance thin convertibility clause has been stipulated. I am narrating the figures as stated on 31st October, 1974: IDBI, 143 cases; IFC, 108 cases; UTI, 53 cases; LIC, 68 cases and ICICI, 97 cases. Therefore, it is not a fact that the convertibility clause is not there; convertibility clause is very much there. And we resort to the convertibility clause as per terms and conditions as and when it comes.

Regarding the policy guiding the private sector when they get assistance from the financial institutions, there, too, guidelines are there. I had the opportunity of discussing these guidelines when this Bill was discussed in the Select Committee. A copy of the guidelines was supplied to the hon. Members of the Select Committee for their perusal. At that time it was also indicated whether some of the provisions could be changed and we took note of it that as and when the situation demands, the guidelines would be changed to copy with the new situation. Guidelines is definitely not a permanent thing.

Sir, in this connection, certain other issues have also been raised. Hon. Members have made their observations regarding the role of the financial institutions in dealing with regional imbalances and even in terms of making availability of the credit. When I look at the figures of the various financial institutions' assistance to various zones, I do not rule out the possibility that certain areas have received more assistance from these financial institutions. But it has to be kept in mind whether mere

location of these financial institutions-in particular zones have made it possible for getting assistance from these financial institutions, or there are certain other reasons also. At the same time, Sir, I do not rule out the possibility that locational advantages may give some facilities to the local entrepreneurs to place their cases in a more purposeful way and to expedite their cases. This type of advantages may be there. But we cannot, divide it into piecemeal it, for the very obvious reason[^] of administration and conducting the whole policy in an integrated manner. These things cannot be dispersed and diversified and placed in each and every part of the country. Somewhere it has to be placed, and wherever it will have to be placed, local entrepreneurs will get locational advantages of these institutions. The major reason why some areas are getting assistance and certain others are not getting assistance is the unequal level of development, so far as industries are concerned in different parts of the country. This is a fact of life. The whole country has not the same level of industrial and economic development, and in order to meet that situation various measures to do away with regional imbalances, to improve the situation in backward regions and various schemes by various Ministries, have come forward and are being pursued today. One of the major reasons why Gujarat and Maharashtra have received more assistance from the industrial financial institutions is that a larger number of applications have come from them. For quite some time, they have developed an industrial climate, an industrial situation and atmosphere there and more and more entrepreneurs have established their industrial enterprises in these regions. Sir, at the same time when you look at the development of the backward regions, perhaps you will come to the conclusion that mere purroine into certain institution or industrial concern? either in the public sector or in the private sector or

merely declaring certain concessions for the backward region, are not enough. If you remember, for quite some time, we have declared so many concessions like the 15 per cent subsidy scheme, loan at concessional rate from the financial institutions and transport subsidy for the hill regions. But if there is no infra-structural development and if there is no proper co-ordination between the various agencies working in these particular areas, the backwardness of a particular region will not be removed. Therefore, a total integrated approach is needed. So far as the present Bill is concerned, while making my introductory remarks. I have indicated that in order to co-ordinate the functions of the financial institutions and to enable them to play the role of an apex body, the IDBI is being constituted in its present form. Some hon. Members have tried to argue that since regional representation is not there in the IDBI, certain areas may be denied assistance. Till today, even the Bill has not been passed, the Board of IDBI and Reserve Bank Board are the same. There is no separate Board for IDBI. The Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank constitutes of the Board of Directors of the IDBI. In an expert body like this when we are emphasising that we should have more and more experts, it may not be possible to inject the idea of regional representation. At the same time, in order to ensure that relatively less-assisted areas get assistance and more attention, arrangements have been made for the representation of the State Financial Corporation in the Board of the IDBI which would be an apex body.

The question of agricultural refinance was also discussed in detail in the Select Committee. There too, we have suggested that so far as term loan is concerned, agricultural processing units are entitled to have the term loan from the IDBI and other financial institutions. Regarding the short-term loan for other purposes, it is known to you that only a couple of

days ago we had the opportunity of discussing the scope of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation which is working in that particular area apart from the other commercial banks and certain other agencies which are working under the State Governments and it is not a fact that agriculture is neglected or that adequate credit is not made available to agriculture. It should be kept in mind that even for the development of agriculture, we have to invest more in power, fertilisers, pesticides and certain other areas.

Agricultural development cannot be isolated from the industrial development. I have mentioned earlier on the floor of this House and I would like to repeat also that perhaps after many years the current budget which has been approved by the hon. Houses of Parliament, can be termed as truly agriculture-oriented budget. I would also say that it has not been possible for us to meet the total requirements. The reason is obvious. If we are to pass through difficult times and if the resources are inadequate and not available to meet the total requirements, we shall have to choose and there comes the question of priorities. Regarding priorities even in the Preamble of this Bill, it has been specifically mentioned that in determining the cases of financial assistance these financial institutions will have to keep in mind the national priorities. They cannot disburse the assistance according to their own will. They have to keep in mind the national priorities because, this is one of the areas where we have to have the strictest possible discipline. Without strict discipline, it would not be possible for us to develop the economy in the desired way, the way in which we want to take it.

It has been the experience and there is no denying the fact that on certain occasions, we have given assistance where the assistance was not needed. Less priority items have found a place while more priority items have not found a place in the credit list of various institutions. That is

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

the reason why more and more emphasis is being laid on the priorities. When this Bill will be approved by the Parliament and when it will come into force, it would be possible for us to see that the IDBI as an apex financial institution, as the principal financial institution, will be able to co-ordinate the roles of the various financial institutions, the IFC, the IRCA, the ICICI, the LIC, the UTI and various other organisations which are working for both long-term and short-term credit.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to reiterate the point that has been mentioned earlier also, and it is about the necessity of this Bill and the scope of this Bill. Regarding the scope of this Bill, as I have explained earlier, it would not only co-ordinate, but at the same time, we hope that by developing some sort of expertise which the IDBI has already acquired since its inception, it would be possible even to reduce the cost of credit. Regarding the availability of credit, Sir, it depend on the total resources which will be at the command of the public sector financial institutions.

With these words, Sir, I commend that the Bill be passed unanimously by this hon. House. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank Finance Corporation Act, 1948, the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 58 were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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**THE CIGARETTES
(REGULATION OF PRODUCTION,
SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION) BILL,
1975**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): Sir I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for certain restrictions in relation to trade and commerce in, and production, supply and distribution of, cigarettes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, it is now established beyond any doubt that cigarette smoking constitutes a major health hazard. A great many studies have been made on this. I will not take the time of the House by referring in very great detail to these studies except to two very recent publications. One is the report of a World Health Organisation Expert Committee of 1975—this very year—on 'smoking and its effects on health'. And the second report is the conclusions of the Third World Health Conference on Smoking and Health, held in June this year in New York.

4 P.M.

Sir, these and other reports clearly show that a wide variety of harmful effects now from smoking both directly and also synergistically? In other words, smoking is bad in itself