

सारे स्टेट में जा सकते हैं। इसी बात पर जो ज्वायंट कमेटी ऑन सैलेरीज एंड एलाउंड सेज की है उस ने विचार किया था और उस ने कहा था कि राज्य सभा के मेम्बरों की कांस्टीट्यूयेंसी पूरा स्टेट हो सकती है और उन को सारे स्टेट में घूमना और सारे स्टेट के लोगों की हालत को देखना चाहिए। तो मैं समझता हूँ 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 हूँ कि मुलतान सिंह जी ने कहा था कि मैं बिल्डर इश्यू कर दिया करता हूँ। इस बिल के लिये मैंने कोई बिल्डर इश्यू नहीं किया है। और अगर न चाहें तो इस बिल 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

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

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, FCIs, LIC, UTI and the IRCI, 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 out 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-

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

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^m 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 hithertofore. 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 Inderjit 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 Inderjit Gupta have in their minute of dissent referred to the position that the employees' representatives will not be elected on the Board but will be selected 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 case of the nationalised banks, the scheme framed under the Banking Nationalisation Act does not provide, as such, for a direct election by workmen of their representatives on the

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

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, «id inject more purposiveness in the ^>here of public sector financing of i>dustrial development in India, which is done by various public sector financial institutions. The idea also obviously i_s 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 nace. 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 grown 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 a 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 Gupta raised this question of employees' representation. Now we have been told that the representatives of

(Shri S. G. Sardesai)

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 and 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 taken 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 or 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):
उपसभापति जी, यह जो बिल इसका समर्थन करने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि इस बिल में काफी ऐसे संशोधन किये गये हैं जिससे वित्तीय सहायता देने वाली जो संस्थाएँ हैं उनमें काफी सुधार हो सकता है। आज तक ये संस्थाएँ रिजर्व बैंक के डायरेक्शन के मुताबिक काम करती थी लेकिन अब केन्द्रीय सरकार के डायरेक्शन के नीचे काम करेंगी। मैंने काफी सुझाव इस कमेटी में दिये थे और मुझे खुशी है कि कई सुझाव मेरे मान भी लिये गये हैं इसलिये मैं ज्यादा डिटेल् में नहीं जाऊंगा। इस समय इसकी बकिंग के बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

आज तक गवर्नमेंट की नीति रही है कि भारत में औद्योगिक विकास हो। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना ख्याल हमने औद्योगिक विकास के लिये दिया उतना कृषि विकास के लिये नहीं दिया। इसीलिये कृषि विकास जितना हम चाहते थे उतना नहीं हुआ। आज भी इस बिल में कृषि विकास के लिए लोन देने का काम रिजर्व बैंक को दिया है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जिस तरह औद्योगिक 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 उससे हमें उम्मीद है कि कृषि के विकास के लिये रिजर्व बैंक की माफ़त फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स लोन देने का काम करेंगी। जो अपने इंस्टीट्यूशनल कंसर्न हैं—
institutional concern means any concern engaged in or to be engaged in the manufacture, preservation and processing of goods.

मैं प्रोसेसिंग ऑफ गुड्स को हमने इसमें डाला है, जो संशोधन किया है इसके मायने यह है कि कृषि की जो प्रोसेसिंग होती है उसके हिसाब से उसे इंडस्ट्री में आना चाहिये। आपको पता होगा इस साल राज्य सभा में

और लोक सभा में उनी बहस किसी पर नहीं हुई जितनी बहस कासा और जूट पर हुई, प्राइसेज की बात मैं नहीं कहना। मेरा कहना है कि जूट खरीदने के लिये गवर्नमेंट 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".

इसलिये फाइनेन्सिंग पैटर्न जो है आर्टी०बी० आर्टी० यह पुराना है उसमें तबदीली करनी पड़ेगी। जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, हमें उनकी लैंडिंग पालिसी बदलनी होगी और जिन लोगों को पैसे की जरूरत होती है उनको पैसा देना होगा। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे देश में जो प्रोसेसिंग इंडस्ट्री है उनको हमें पैसा देना पड़ेगा। गवर्नमेंट का यह प्रोग्राम है कि काटा का डेवलपमेंट किया जाय और जूट का डेवलपमेंट किया जाय। चूंकि सरकार को करोड़ों रुपयों का कासा बाहर के देशों से आयात करना पड़ता था, इसलिए यह उचित समझा गया कि इन चीजों का उत्पादन देश के अंदर बढ़ाया जाय। यह खुशी की बात है कि इस देश के अंदर कपास का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है और आज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि लॉन्ग स्टेपल काटन सरप्लस हो गई है। हमारे देश में कपास का उपयोग करने के बाद 6 लाख गांठें हमारे पास सरप्लस हो गईं और अब हम उन गांठों का एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। यह ध्यान देने की बात है कि जब तीन चार साल पहले हम कपास का इम्पोर्ट करते थे तो हमारी हालत क्या थी और आज क्या है। सरकार के डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम का यह नतीजा है कि अब हम कपास का एक्सपोर्ट करने लग गये हैं। आपको यह भी देखना होगा कि कासा को खेतों से मिलों 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 जिंकिंग किया जाय। इसी प्रकार की जूट कारपोरेशन की भी योजना है। लेकिन इन संस्थाओं को पैसों की कमी के कारण परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। भारतीय कपास निगम को इस काम के लिए तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता थी और महाराष्ट्र सरकार को 150 करोड़ रुपये 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 गांठें नहीं बनीं और गांठें न बनने के कारण माल निगम तक नहीं पहुंच सका जहां उसको पहुंचना चाहिए। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि किसानों को डेफ़्ट पैमेंट लेनी पड़ी। आप जानते हैं कि एग्रीकल्चर के लिए लॉन रिजर्व बैंक देगा और रिजर्व बैंक यह लॉन एग्रीकल्चरल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन के श्रू देता है। मैं समझता हूं कि मर्केटिंग के कामों के लिए पैसा देने का काम इस बैंक को सौंपा जाना चाहिए। क्योंकि अभी जो प्रंगाली है उसके कारण बड़ी दिक्कतें सामने आती हैं। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि लाइफ इंसुरेन्स कारपोरेशन के एक कर्मचारी को मकान बनाने के लिए 70 हजार रु० 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 विपरीत कपास और जूट खरीदने के लिए सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। केन्द्र सरकार महाराष्ट्र सरकार को काटन खरीदने का भी पैसा नहीं दे सकी और काटन कारपोरेशन तथा जूट कारपोरेशन का भी यही हाल रहा। तो मेरा मुद्दा कहने का यह है कि सरकार का अपनी लैंग्वेज पालिसी

का बदला पड़ेगा और मानव संसाधन महोदय ने लोक सभा में जो उत्तर दिया है वह काफी आसादायक और उचित बात 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, उसको 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। हम यह क्या 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 इम्प्लीमेंट 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 प्रापर्टी न मानें। आप इन्हें उद्योग मानें, लेकिन आपने कृषि को प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी मान रखी है, जिसकी वजह से यह दिक्कत आ रही है। अगर हम इन्हें उद्योग के रूप में मानें तो हमारे काफी सवाल हल हो जायेंगे। मेरा कहना है कि जूट और काटन कारपोरेशन्स आप को कंशियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स मानना चाहिये और इस इन्स्टीट्यूशन के मार्फत इन्हें पैसा देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद 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 झा]

सार्थ वालों का ही समर्थन होता है। सरकार इसमें जिनको मनोनीत करती है, वे लोग भी अधिकांशतः ऐसे वर्ग का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, हालांकि आई०डी०बी०आई० 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 इंडस्ट्रीज को फाइनेंस करती हैं, हालांकि ये कारपोरेशन्स बहुत हद तक सरकारी हैं और उनका उद्देश्य यह बनाया गया है कि ये कमजोर वर्ग को विशेष मदद पहुंचावेंगे, लघु उद्योगों को और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को विशेष मदद पहुंचावेंगे 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 डोमिनेट 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 वोट की। इनके शेयरहोल्डर्स ज्यादातर बम्बई और गुजरात क्षेत्र के हैं। वहां से शेयरहोल्डर्स के वोट इकट्ठे कर लिए जाते हैं और लाकर रख देते हैं। उस प्राक्सी वोट से जब कभी भी कोई संचालक इन संस्थाओं का जीतता है तो इसी क्षेत्र का जीतता है। जब से आई डी बी आई 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 मैनेजमेंट 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 पेंचिंग से काम नहीं चलता। आई डी बी आई की थिंकिंग कैसी है यह इस पर मुनहसिर करता है कि उसमें कैसे लोग बैठे हैं। चाहे जुड़ीशियरी हो, चाहे कोई दूसरी बोडी हो, किस तरह के लोग वहां बैठे हैं इस पर मुनहसिर है कि उनकी थिंकिंग कैसी है। जब तक इन फाइनेंसिंग कारपोरेशन का कम्पोजिशन, जिनमें जनता का पैसा अधिकांश लगा हुआ है, उनके मैनेजिंग बोर्ड का कम्पोजिशन ऐसा है वे घर ब लोगों की बात तो सोच ही नहीं सकते। उसमें देवरिया या गोरखपुर की किसी कोऑपरेटिव शुगर, फैक्ट्री की दरखास्त पहुंचे तो ऐसा एतराज लगेगा कि पांच साल तक क्लियरेंस नहीं मिलेगा। उधर की दरखास्तों पर एतराज होते रहेगे, दरखास्तें लौटती रहेंगी और अगर कोई दरखास्त बम्बई की आ गई तो दो महीने के अन्दर क्लियरेंस हो जाता है और पेमेंट भी हो जाता है। मंत्री महोदय, आप कृपया इस पर मेहरबानी करके ध्यान दें कि इन इंडस्ट्रियून्स के मैनेजिंग बोर्ड का कम्पोजिशन बदलना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रासेस है एप्लीकेशन्स की स्कूटिनी की, चेकिंग की और क्लियरेंस की उसमें आप जरूर संशोधन करें। अगर आप उनकी लॉनिंग 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 बैंक से। जब से इसका निर्माण हुआ

है तब मैं आप आज तक का आंकड़ा उठा कर देख लें कितनी लैंडिंग हुई है गुजरात सेक्टर को, बम्बई सेक्टर को और कितनी लैंडिंग हुई है ईस्टर्न सेक्टर को। उसमें स्पष्ट हो जायगा कि किस तरह से उनका दिमाग काम करता है। एक ऐसा निश्चित सिकल बना हुआ है। इस तरह का इनका, जालबट्टा बना हुआ है और ऐसा उनका सम्बन्ध है डाइरेक्टर से, ऐसा रिश्ता है बड़े घरों से कि जब उनका खेत देने की बात होती है तो दूसरे नज़रिए से देखते हैं और जब कभी किसी को आर्गेनिज संस्था या पूर्वी क्षेत्र 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 कम्पोज़ीशन को ज़रूर बदलें और उसकी इलेक्शन प्रोसेस को बदलें। जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक जिस उद्देश्य से इसका निर्माण हुआ है उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हरगिज़ 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: Bui 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 लूंगा, सिर्फ 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 बहुत थोड़े अरसे के लिये वहां काम करते हैं और ज्यादा अरसे बेकार रहते हैं। वहां का ज्यादातर एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर जो है उस को थोड़े अरसे के लिये ही काम मिलता है और बाकी समय वह बेकार रहता है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह लोग बेकार न रहें और काम करें। वह कैसे हो सकता है। जब तक आप रूरल एरियाज़ को इंडस्ट्रियलाइज़ नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह नहीं हो सकता। और जब तक आप रूरल एरियाज़ को इंडस्ट्रियलाइज़ नहीं करेंगे तब तक गरीबों की, बीकर सेकशन्स की हालत कभी सुधर नहीं सकती। आप जानते हैं कि उन गांवों में कुछ हेरिडेटरी कम्मुनिटीज़ हैं, मसलन चमड़े का काम करने वाले लोग हैं, लुहारगिरी का काम करने वाले लोग हैं या बड़ईगिरी का काम करने वाले लोग हैं, वह लोग वहां रहते हैं। मैं एक चीज़ की तरफ खास तौर से आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि आप देहातों को इंडस्ट्रियलाइज़ करिये और उसके 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 रिक़शा 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 फ़साद बरपा करते हैं। इसलिये आप उन को काम दीजिए और इस के लिये मैं एक बुनियादी चीज़ बतलाना चाहता हूँ। यह जो हेरिडेटरी कास्ट्स हैं उनमें ज्यादातर बीकर सेकशन्स के लोग हैं, फेड्यून्ड कास्ट के लोग हैं। वही लोग यह काम करते हैं। उनके बच्चे

[श्री. प्यारे लाल कुंज ल डफ तालिब]

जब पढ़ कर मैट्रिक पास करके निकलते हैं तो शहरों की तरफ नोकरी का तलाश में जाते हैं और वहाँ मारे मारे फिरते हैं। आप एक काम कीजिए कि उनको आप टैक्निकल ट्रेनिंग वहाँ दीजिए। जिस कम्युनिटी में वह आते हैं, जिस काम के वह माहिर हैं, जो काम उनके यहाँ होता है उसकी टैक्निकल ट्रेनिंग 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 छुट्टी 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 थोड़ी ट्रेनिंग देकर इस काबिल बना दीजिए कि वह उन चीजों की खुद ही सेट अप कर सकें तो काफी काम हो सकता है और उसके लिये उनको थोड़ी ट्रेनिंग ही देनी होगी। उनको अपने बाप दादों का कारवार मिला हुआ है, लेकिन साइंटिफिक ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत है, मौजूदा ट्रेनिंग देने की जरूरत है ताकि वह अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकें। जैसे काबलम है, वह देहातों में रह कर ही चमड़े का अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं। आप उनकी किमी टैक्निकल इंडस्ट्रीयूट में 5 या 6 महीने की ट्रेनिंग दे दें। वह में से दें तो वह देहात में ही अपना काम कर सकते हैं। हमारे दोस्त ने अभी कहा कि जितने भी लोन दिये गये हैं वह बड़े-बड़े तुरम योदों का है दिये गए हैं और वह बड़ा-बड़ा इंडस्ट्री लगाने के काम में आते हैं और वह सारे लोन पूंजीपतियों के ही दिये जाते हैं और देहातों में जो लोग काम करने हैं और दो दो हजार रुपये चाहते हैं, अपनी जमीन गिरवी रखने को तैयार है, उनको कुछ नहीं मिलता। मैं जानती हूँ पर ऐसे 50 कैबेज मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने रख सकता हूँ कि जिन लोगों को दो हजार रुपये का लोन भी नहीं

मिला। मैं अपना पर्सनल केस बताता चाहता हूँ। मेरी अपनी वाइफ है, कृष्णाकुमारी मैं नाम बता देता हूँ। कृष्णाकुमारी ने एप्लाइ किया ट्रेनिंग इंडस्ट्री लगाने के लिये। आपको याद होगा, हमारे यशपाल कपूर जो बैठे हैं वह जानते हैं कि एक नोन लिबरलाइज्ड स्कीम चली थी। उस वक़्त मैं एम० एल० सी० था। हम लोगों ने बैचकम किया कि हाँ यह इंडस्ट्री लगाई जाए और उन्नाव रायबरेली और कानपुर के बीच में हैं। हमारी वाइफ ने लाख रुपये के लिए अपनाई किया और सेक्युरिटी दी कुछ एप्रिक्लिवरल लैंड की और तमाम फारमेलिटोज़ पूरी कर दी और उन्होंने दरभंगास्त जो भेजी वह वहाँ के इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर ने रिकमेंड को और रिकमेंड करने के बाद जब गवर्नमेंट नेवल पर आई तो मैं वहाँ का बात बताता हूँ। एक लाख लोन के लिए गवर्नमेंट नेवल पर फैसला होता है, मगर रुपये देती है यू. पी० फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन। वहाँ पर एक असिस्टेंट डाइरेक्टर थे। दर्जनों उस असिस्टेंट डाइरेक्टर के मने चक्कर लगाये। चक्कर लगाने के बाद उन्होंने एक रिपोर्ट भेजी। जिसको अपना बोटा भी नहीं आता, ट्रेनिंग के मुनाफिक जो कुछ भी नहीं जानता—ट्रेनिंग के बारे में। बाद में मैंने वह सवाल उठाया तो उन्होंने कहा कि लैडर ऐक्साइड नहीं था हमारे यहाँ उसने नोन रिजेक्ट कर दिया क्या याउंड़ बताया कि यहाँ पर उन्नाव में रा-मैटीरियल नहीं मिलेगा। उन्नाव ऐसा जिला है जो पुराना और कानपुर का टेक्नरोज भी फोड़करता है। इस स्काम में 10-11 इंडस्ट्रीज बन गई थीं, ट्रेनिंग इंडस्ट्री बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट में लागू की जा सकती है, लेकिन वह साहब क्या जानते हैं कि वहाँ पर रा-मैटीरियल नहीं मिलता। ये कैबे वेमाने याउंड़म हैं जिनकी कोई हकीकत नहीं है। दूसरा याउंड़ क्या था कि इंडस्ट्री गांव में लगाई जा रही है। यह सफ कहाँ था कि यहाँ यह इंडस्ट्री चल नहीं सकती। मिनिस्टर साहब यह पता करें कि किस काम ने यह एनराज किया। उसके खिलाफ कांप्रवाही की जाए। हम चाहते हैं कि करन प्रियाज

इंडस्ट्रियलाइज हों। वह गांव में एक ट्रेनिंग इंडस्ट्री के लिए था, पास में रेलवे लाइन जाती है, आइडियल प्लेस है ट्रेनिंग के लिए। फिर उन्होंने कहा कि आपको तजुर्बा नहीं है। मैंने कहा कि मेरे बाबा दादा यह काम करते आये हैं। मेरी बाइफ भी इसका नालेज रखती है। उनके फादर ट्रेनिंग का काम करते थे इनको कुशामद के बाद उन्होंने रिक्तमंड किया। जब वह डायरेक्टर के पास आया तो उन्होंने कहा कि रिक्तमंड हो गया। मैं फोरन पहुंचा मेकैटरी इंडस्ट्री के पास और 3-4 पेज का हमने उसके खिलाफ लिखा। जब देखा कि मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट को बार्ड है उसके बाद उन्होंने रिक्तमंड कर दिया। 1 लाख रुपये के लिए रिक्तमंड कर दिया। यहीं मामला खत्म नहीं होता। रिक्तमंड करके उन्होंने फाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन कानपुर को भेज दिया। इसमें एक साल लग गया। उसके बाद उन्होंने यू०पी० फाइनेंशल 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। टैनेरी गत्ता चल नहीं सकती। मैंने पूछा क्या बात है? वही आर्गुमेंट्स जो उन्होंने दिये थे, शायद डाइरेक्टर ने कह दिया कि इनको पैसा नहीं देना है। जब गवर्नमेंट में रिक्तमंड हो जाता है तो यू०पी० फाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन को यह नहीं कहना चाहिए था। अगर मेरी बात गलत हो तो मैं इस सदन में इस्तीफा दे दूंगा। वहां पर यह वधा हुआ है कि जितना लोन आपको लेना है वो, कोई नहीं देखेगा आपने कागजात दाखिल किये हैं कि नहीं, उनको 3 परसेंट दे दीजिए और लोन ले लीजिए। सी० आइ० डी० से इक्वायरी कराइये, आप इस बात का पता लगाइये कि यह बात सही है कि नहीं। सही न हो तो मैं इस सदन से इस्तीफा दे दूंगा। सदन से ही इस्तीफा नहीं दूंगा बल्कि पोलिटिक्स से भी इस्तीफा दे दूंगा, पोलिटिक्स छोड़ दूंगा। वहां जब उन्होंने इंकार कर दिया तो मैंने पूछा क्यों, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास लेंडर ऐक्सपर्ट की टाय नहीं

है। मैंने कहा कि कोई ऐतराज हो तो मुझे भेजिये। उन्होंने कहा कि गुप्ता माहवृत्त का बल ऐक्सपर्ट है। वहां हरफनमौला एक ही है। इन सब प्रोजेक्ट्स को जानने वाला, स्कूलाइज करने वाला, टेनिकल पाइंट आफ व्यू का एक ही आदमी है। कहते हैं कि हर इंडस्ट्री की उस को नालिज है जब कि किसी इंडस्ट्री की उसको नालेज नहीं है। मैं उसके पास गया। उसने कहा कि हमने केस को लेंडर डेवलपमेंट कॉमिल गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को रेफर कर दिया है। मैं एक एक बात सही बता रहा हूँ, इसमें कोई झूठ नहीं है। लेंडर डेवलपमेंट कॉमिल की रिपोर्ट है कि आप लेंडर के काम को चला नहीं सकते। लेंडर का काम चलेगा नहीं। नई यूनिट का गुंदागुंदा नहीं। जब उन्होंने यह कहा तो मेरे पांव के नीचे से जमीन निकल गई। मैं तो कभी सोच नहीं सकता था कि यू०पी० फाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन कहेगा कि रा-मैटेरियल नहीं है, कच्चा माल नहीं है। मैंने उनसे पूछा इसमें क्या दिक्कत है? आपको मालूम है कि लेंडर डेवलपमेंट कॉमिल में कौन लोग हैं? इसमें इन्हीं टेनेरीज के रेप्रेजेंटेटिव हैं जो नहीं चाहते कि नई यूनिट खुले इसलिये उन्होंने रिक्तमंड नहीं किया है। मैंने एक मिमाल उनके सामने रखी थी कि एक बंगाली था उसने उस्ताव में टेनेरी लगाया। उसका अच्छा लेंडर था इसलिये उसके सारे लेंडर की खपत हो जाती थी। उसके साथ क्या हुआ? जब पता लगा कि उसका लेंडर अच्छा बनता है तो जिनकी मोनोपली थी टैनेरी में उन्होंने लोगों को भड़काना शुरू कर दिया जिससे उसका माल नहीं निकला। कानपुर में जो इसका काम करते हैं उसमें ज्यादातर मुसलमान कारीगर होते हैं ग्रेड्यूल कास्ट का कोई आदमी उसमें नहीं होता। जितने भी कानपुर में इसका काम करने वाले मुसलमान हैं उन सब से कह कर उसका लेंडर लेना बन्द करा दिया। यशपाल कपूर जी यहां बैठे हैं वे वहां जाया करते हैं वे इस बारे में पता लगा सकते हैं। उस टैनेरी को बंगाली को बेचना पड़ा और किसी

[श्री. प्यारे लाल कूरल उर्फ नालिब]

दूसरे आदमी ने, मुसलमान ने ही उसको खरीद लिया। आप अंदाजा लगाइये उसको इन्होंने कितना नुकसान क्या दिया। मैं इस ख्याल से का हूँ कि गैड्यूल कास्ट जो पेशा छोड़ रहे हैं उनको वह नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये इसके करने में इकोनॉमिक पोजिशन बेहतर होती है। यह जो हमारे लोग जानवरों की खाल निकालने का काम करते हैं, मैं उमे उड़ने के मुनाफिक नहीं हूँ। वह काम दूसरे लग करते हैं और लाखों करोड़ों रुपया कमाते हैं। जानवरों की खाल से और गोष्ठ से एक तरह का फर्टिलाइजर बनता है, खाद बनती है। उनकी हड्डियों से और बहुत सी चीजें बनती हैं। सींगों से भी कई चीजें बनती हैं। गवर्नमेंट की एक स्कीम चल रही है जिसमें सींगों से फीरस कालाबोरेशन में चीज बनाई जाएगी। किसी ज़िने में यह काम नहीं हो रहा है।

मैंने उन से दरखास्त की कि मुझे टेनेर के लिये परमिशन दी जाये लेकिन उन्होंने मना कर दिया। जब मैंने उनसे दूसरी यूनिट खोलने के लिये सारी बातें समझाई तो गुप्ता जी मेरी बात से सैटिसफाई हो गये और मुझे उम्मीद हो गई कि अब मुझे परमिशन मिल जायेगी। दो महीने के बाद जब मैं वहां गया तो हमारी फाइल गायब। मैं आपकी तरफ जहाँ इस बात को तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी इन्क्वायरी कराई जाये। सी० आर्ट० डी० के द्वारा इसकी इन्क्वायरी कराई जाये। जब हम डाकुमेंट्स फाईल करने गये तो फाइल गायब थी। उन्होंने हमारी आरीजनल जमीन का पट्टा वापस करते हुये कहा कि जब फाइल मिल जाएगी तब इसको दाखिल कराना। मैंने उनसे कहा कि ये जो मैं डाकुमेंट्स 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 फाइल ट्रेस-आउट की गई जब फाइल ट्रेस आउट की गई तब हम गये और उनसे कहा कि जो लोगल फार्मलटीज हैं वह बता दीजिये, उन्हें पूरी कर लेता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि हम आपको इस बारे में लेटर लिख देंगे। आप यकीन मानिये महीनों गुजर गये हम को वह लेटर नहीं मिला जिसमें यह लिखा हो कि कौन-कौन से लोगल कागजात हम को दाखिल करने हैं। फिर हमने उनका लेटर लिखा कि आपने हम को लेटर क्यों वह लिखा? उसके बाद उन्होंने हम को लेटर लिखा। उसके अनुसार हमने सब फार्मलटीज पूरी कर दी। इस मिलमिले में देर कुल सैटिसफाई। प्लान का जो रजिस्ट्रेशन होता है वह भी करा दिया और फ्रीम वगैरह भी जमा करा दी, दो तीन हजार रुपये। परन्तु अब दो महीने होने जा रहे हैं अभी तक लोन हमारे हाथ में नहीं आया। यह तो एक एम० पी० की हानत है और बेचारे एक गरीब आदमी को क्या हानत होती होगी यह आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। यह मामला मैंने इसलिए आपके सामने पेश किया कि इसमें आपको पता चल जाएगा कि छोटे छोटे आदमियों को लोन नहीं मिलता है। कितनी तरह की बंदिशें 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 मांगा, 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 मशीनरी लगेगी। मेरे ख्याल से उन मामले को ढाई तीन साल से भी अधिक का अर्सा हो गया है। उन्होंने

सारी फ़ारमेलिटीज पूरी कर ली है। लेकिन अभी तक उनको ज़न नहीं मिला है। इसलिए मैं यह दवास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आप करल एरियाज में डेवलपमेंट के लिए योजनाएं बनाइये, वहाँ पर इंडस्ट्रीज खोलिये। अगर आप देहातों में रहूँवतें देंगे, वहाँ पर लोगों को सेव्योरिटी होगी तो लोग देहातों की तरफ़ बढ़ेंगे और शहरों के अन्दर जो कंवेजन बढ़ रहा है वह भी कम होगा इसके अलावा मैं एक बात कम्युनिशन अफ़ दो बोर्डे अफ़ डायरेक्ट्स के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ और मेरी यह दवास्त है कि गित्तों को फ़ाइनेशियल कार्ररेशन्स हैं उनमें जोकर सेलन का कोई न कोई नुमाइता जरूर होना चाहिए। जब आप जोकर सेलन को इनमें नुमाइती देंगे तभी इस देश के अन्दर असर्वा रिबोल्पूशन सकल हो सकेगा। इन अफ़रज के साथ मैं आपका बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता 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 figure which would indicate that in certain cases where we have rendered assistance the 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 pouring into certain institution or industrial concern, either in the public sector or in the private sector or

merely declaring certain concessions for the backward regions 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 IRCI, 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, I 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