

**MEMORANDUM FROM THE TAMIL NADU
MILL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION**

67. SHRI M. K. MOHTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tamil Nadu Mill Owners Association has, in a recent memorandum to the Prime Minister urged Government for giving tax relief to the sick textile mills in Tamil Nadu to enable them to recover from the present crisis;

(b) whether any other Mill Association has made a similar request to Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A presentation had been received earlier from the Southern India Millowners' Association through the Government of Pondicherry. Two suggestions were made in the said representation, namely :—

(i) continuant; of development rebate to plant and machinery installed in 'priority industries' at the rate of 35% for another five years from 1-4-70, and

(ii) inclusion of cotton textile industry in the Sixth Schedule to the Income Tax Act, for the purpose of exemption of 8% of its profits from Corporation tax.

The matter was examined but neither of the above two suggestions was found to be acceptable.

The Tamil Nadu Millowners' Association has desired substantial reduction in excise duty for revival of the textile industry nothing short of complete tax holiday until the sick and marginal units recover the heavy losses borne by them, and appointment of high power Finance and Technical Committees to go into the longstanding crisis faced by the industry.

So far as the proposed reduction in excise duty is concerned, no action is called for in view of substantial reductions in duties allowed as a part of the Budget proposals of 1969. So far as the proposed tax holiday is concerned, it has

been felt that the proposal is too vague to be given serious consideration. So far as the proposed high power Committees are concerned, the request has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक

68. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद उन चौदह बैंकों की प्रबन्ध नीति और पूंजी निवेश नीति में क्या परिवर्तन आये हैं और इन बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को सुविधायें देने के मामले में क्या सुधार किये गये हैं; और

(ख) बैंक बोर्डों में क्या परिवर्तन किये गये हैं और उनके गठन में क्या परिवर्तन करने का विचार है और किन-किन व्यक्तियों को विभिन्न बैंक बोर्डों के सदस्य के तौर पर लेने का विचार है ?

■[NATIONALISED BANKS]

68. SHRI J. P. YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what changes have taken place in the management policy and investment policy of the fourteen banks after their nationalisation and what improvements have been made in the matter of providing facilities to the employees of these banks; and

(b) what changes have been effected in the banks boards and what changes are proposed to be made in their composition and what are the names of the persons who are proposed to be associated as members of various bank boards?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) और (ख) बैंकिंग समवाय (उपक्रमों का अभिग्रहण और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा, रिजर्व बैंक से सलाह करके, अभिगृहीत बैंकों के निदेशक मंडलों का गठन करने और उक्त धारा की उप-धारा (3) में उल्लिखित

हितों को उन मंडलों में प्रतिनिधित्व देने की एक योजना बनाये जाने का उपबन्ध है। सरकार उक्त उपबन्ध के अन्तर्गत एक योजना तैयार करने और अभिगृहीत बैंकों के निदेशक मंडलों का गठन करने पर विचार कर रही है। जब तक प्रथम निदेशक मंडलों का गठन नहीं हो जाता, जिनमें से प्रत्येक में सात से अधिक व्यक्ति नहीं होंगे, तब तक बैंकों के कार्यों का सामान्य अधीक्षण और प्रबन्ध अभिरक्षकों (कस्टोडियन) के हाथ में है। आशा है कि इन प्रथम मंडलों का गठन जल्दी ही हो जायगा। फिलहाल अभिरक्षकों का मार्गदर्शन अन्तरिक प्रबन्ध समितियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है, जिनमें से प्रत्येक में रिजर्व बैंक का एक अधिकारी भी होता है।

जहां तक निवेश सम्बन्धी नीति का सम्बन्ध है, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने अपने क्रियाकलाप में सामान्यतः इस बात पर ध्यान रखा है कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की योजना का एक मुख्य उद्देश्य ही यह है कि देश के सभी भागों में भिन्न-भिन्न किस्मों के उत्पादक उद्यमों के लिए, जो वाणिज्यिक रूप से सक्षम हों, वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाय, चाहे ऋण-कर्ता का आकार और उसकी हैसियत कुछ भी क्यों न हो। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने इस व्यापक ढांचे के अन्दर-अन्दर छोटे किसानों, छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों, खुदरा व्यापार, और स्वतंत्र रूप से काम-धंधा करने वाले व्यक्तियों आदि जैसे अब तक उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों को ऋण-सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की विभिन्न योजनाओं की घोषणा की है। बैंक अब प्रस्तुत जमानत के वाणिज्यिक मूल्य की अपेक्षा योजना की वित्तीय सक्षमता को अधिक महत्व प्रदान करते हैं।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को, बैंकों के क्रियाकलापों में विस्तार होने से, उन्नति के अपेक्षाकृत अधिक अवसर प्राप्त होंगे। उन्हें अब पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक सुरक्षा महसूस होगी और प्रबन्धकों की ओर से निष्पक्ष और उचित व्यवहार प्राप्त होगा।

[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 provides for the framing of a scheme by the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank, for the constitution of Boards of Directors for the acquired banks and for representation on them of the interests specified in sub-Section (3) of that Section. The framing of a scheme and the constitution of Boards of Directors of the acquired banks under the above provision is under consideration of Government. Meanwhile, the general superintendence and management of the affairs of the banks lie vested in Custodians until the first Boards of Directors, consisting of not more than seven persons each, are formed. These first Boards are expected to be formed soon. The Custodians are at present being guided by Internal Management Committees on each of which there is a Reserve Bank official.

As regards investment policy, nationalised banks have, in their operations generally kept in view the fact that one of objectives underlying the scheme of nationalisation is the provision of financial assistance to commercially viable productive endeavours of diverse kinds irrespective of the size and the status of the borrower in all parts of the country. Within the above board framework the nationalised banks have announced various schemes for providing credit facilities to hitherto neglected sectors such as small farming, small scale industry, retail trade, self-employed persons, etc. The banks now attach more importance to the financial viability of a scheme than to the commercial value of the security offered.

Employee? of nationalised banks will have greater opportunities of advancement arising from the expansion of the* activities of the banks. They will also have a greater sense of security and impartiality and fair treatment from the management.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS IN VITHALBHAI PATEL HOUSE, NEW DELHI

69. SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

[] English translation.