SHRI P. GOVINDA MENON: It is barred because we have already decided that fourteen banks alone will be nationalised, and they figure in the First Schedule. So the word 'certain' should be there.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before I take up the third reading there are two messages from the Lok Sabha.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

- 1. THE CENTRAL SALES TAX (AMEND-MENT) BILL, 1969
- 2. THE SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMEND-MENT) BIL, 1969

SECRETARY: Madam, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha signed by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha:

(1)

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1969, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1969.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(2)

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1969, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1969."

Madam, I lay both the Bills on the Table.

THE BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL, 1969 contd.

Lok Sabha

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the third reading. The Minister.

SHRI P. GOVINDA **MENON:** Madam, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was proposed,

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I want to appeal to the Members of the House that those who have already spoken may not speak again and only those who have not participated in the debate may speak. One Member only from every party or group.

LOKANATH SHRI MISRA (Orissa): Madam, I shall take two minutes only. In the course of the long discussion, my party—and I suppose the Jan Sangh also—made some constructive suggestions in the shape of amendments to the Government for acceptance. We find that the Government is not responsive at all. Therefore we feel it is futile on our part to participate in the third reading of the Bill.

(Interruptions)

If you keep on shouting I would be on my feet for long. Madam, it is they who are causing delay, not I. In a democracy, I feel, Madam, that members of every party have the right to speak and express their views on the floor of the House. Now, if that right is going to be throttled, then I would see that the Bill does not get through quickly; I will go on talking for half an hour and one hour.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: How can you?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I will go on talking and I will arrange that the Members of my party go on talking if that is the attitude.

DR. B. N. ANTANI: If you permit, Madam, I can go on speaking all night up to close in the morning.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: But that is not how we view at things. We want to behave in this House and we want others also to behave in this

[Shri Lokanath Misra]

House. Therefore I did not ask my party members to speak and prolong the debate. But if you behave like a fillibuster now when I am speaking, then I shall retaliate. But we don't believe in such tactics. You must also allow me to place my point of view.

Madam, for the reasons I mentioned earlier, I think it is futile on my part and on my party's part to be present here in the third reading and unnecessarily keep on sitting and listening to other points of view when my point of view is not accepted and my party's point of view is not accepted by the Government. Therefore you will excuse me and my party if we go out.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order. I do not think there is need for all this.

(At this stage, Members of the Swatantra Party left the House)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think from Jan Sangh Mr. Yadav will speak. He has not spoken, I believe. You will be as brief as you can, Mr. Yadav.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार): महोदया, मैं कुछ पटींनेंट, इंटरेस्टिंग और इंस्ट्रेक्टिंग क्वेश्चन्स अपने मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं और मैं आशा करता हूं कि वे अपने रिप्लाई में मेरे द्वारा उठाये गये मुद्दों का उत्तर देंगे।

What is the degree and character of control which the Minister should exercise over nationalised banks?

Should the nationalised bank be considered as of equal status with the Government department?

Is it not possible that parliamentary interpellation will bring a loss of managerial freedom?

How can you ensure that the nationlised banks do not fall outside the democratic regime and become a step towards the corporative State?

Who will control the day to day administration? How are the interests of the depositors and employees to be guarded in the day to day administration?

Should the nationalised bank be a profit-making body? How should the profits be allocated? From where should the deficiency grant come in case of losses? Does not this question of profit touch the roots of conflict of interests between workers and depositors? How do you propose to solve it?

With whom will rest the powers of borrowing for capital investment? Who is responsible for development?

How will the Parliament be kept informed about the activities of the nationalised banks? What effective check can the Parliament ensure to see that the nationalised banks are run on efficient lines? How can you avoid the danger of nationalised banks becoming an arbitrary empire?

Who should take decisions of non-economic character?

Can a Member of Parliament ask questions of details and particular point of service of nationalised banks? How can they gather the requisite information to exercise the necessary vigilance? Will not such a practice impair the nationalised banks' commercial freedom of action? How will you prevent this method from affecting the initiative of the staff, the tendency of centralisation in administration? Will it not make executive positions in the nationalised banks less attractive to men of outstanding ability with first class business mind?

If Ministers are made liable to unlimited questions this would force the boards towards centralisation and bureaucracy and create disincentives to efficient management.

Who is to audit the accounts of nationalised banks? What are the limits of such audit? Can they make any pronouncements on technical competence, efficiency and organisational structure, budgetary policy and such other broad and important topics?

Do you feel that the M.Ps. who are normally burdened with dozens of interests and who have innumerable claims on their time and energy are competent to assess the efficiency of nationalised banks? How do you then ensure public accountability of these banks, that they are run in public interest?

Generally the magnitude and complexity of these organisations is such that expert guidance is needed to

evaluate their performance. How can then we develop effective methods of public criticism, desired organs of security and investigation which can act without political interference? Who can act as the eyes and ears of the general public?

मैंने इन प्रश्नों को इस लिए अपने मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखा है कि इस बैंकिंग बिल पर जिस तरह से विचार होना चाहिए उस तरह से विचार करने का अवसर न तो प्रधान मंत्री ने लोक सभा को दिया और न इस सभा को । हमारे कानून मंत्रों ने भी किसी अमेंडमेंट को यहां स्वीकार नहीं किया और जिस प्रकार अपनी सरकार की ओर से 25, 25 संशोधन ला कर उन्होंने यह साबित किया कि यह बिल आ रहा है किन्तु इसे जिस प्रकार पारित करना चाहिए था वह नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए मैं इन प्रश्नों के साथ चाहना हूं कि मंत्री जी इन का उत्तर दें ताकि हम लोगों को संतोप हो मकें।

श्री बी० एन० मंडल: महोदया, कल प्रधान मंत्री ने इस हाउस में इस बिल के संबंध में जो कुछ कहा है उस का जो कुछ असर हमारे दिमाग पर पड़ा है वह यह कि शायद प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बात के लिए बहुत उत्सुक है कि बैक नेशन-लाइज्शन के बाद जो पैसा गवर्नमेंट के हाथ मे आयेगा उस मे देश के बेरोजगार लोगों का या जो देहात के मजदूर है या जो शहर के मजदूर है या जो छोटे किसान है, छोटे दुकानदार है या जो छोटे आदमी समाज के है ऐसे लोगों के उद्धार के लिए उस ह्या को यटिलाइज किया जायगा इस योजना के जरिये। लेकिन इस योजना का जो नतीजा अब तक निकला है वह हम लोगो के सामने है। जिन लोगों का नाम हम ने अभी लिया है इस योजना का भार उन लोगों के ऊपर ही पड़ा है और योजना का मुनाफा ऐसे लोगों को हुआ है जिन को किसी मुनाफे की जरूरत नही थी। प्रधान मंत्री ने जो कहा है उस के अनुसार वह ऐसे काम करेंगी कि जिस से उन गरीब लोगों की दशा में परिवर्तन आये; मगर इस बात की मझे उम्मीद नही है, लेकिन फिर भी जब उन्होंने वायदा किया है तो उस वायदे पर हम लोगों को भरोसा करना ही है। देश

इस काम के लिए रुपया देने के लिए तैयार है। अवमूल्यन के समय पहुने आध्वामन देने पर भी देश को बाद में उन्होंने धोखा दिया शायद उस ढग का धोखा देश को, इस बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद न हो, ऐसा मैं चाहता हूं। प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बात के लिए सावधान हो जायं कि फिर इस तरह की गद्दारी देश में इस गवर्नमेंट के जरिये न हो।

आज जो नेशनलाइजेशन किया जा रहा है वह केवल 14 निजी बैको का किया जा रहा है। क्या यह इसलिए तो नहीं किया जा रहा है कि वाकी निजी बैकों के और पंजीपति मालिको को डरा कर आम चुनाव के मौके पर उन से रुपया एंंठा जाय ? इस के लिए ही तो उन को नही छोड़ दिया गया है ? क्या जो फारेन बैंक है या जो दसरे बैक है उन को डर दिखा कर चनाव के समय पैसा तो नही वस्ल किया जायगा कि हमें रुपया दो नही तो तुम को भी नेशनलाइज कर देंगे ? अगंर प्रधान मत्री वादा करें कि काग्रेस अभियान में पैसा इस तरह से नही लेगे तो नेशनलाइज कर लेना ठीक है। मै चाहता हं कि ये जितनी भी खुराफात की बातें है उन को प्रधान मत्री जी अपने दिमाग से निकाल दें। अ ज इस बात की जरूरत है कि जिस पार्टी के लोग एक बार शासन में आ जाते हैं वे यह न समझें कि हम लोगों को ही हमेशा शासन में आना ही चाहिये। दूसरे देशों में जहा डेमोर्नेसी है वहा के मंत्री हर समय पावर छोडने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं लेकिन हिंद्स्तान का मत्री एक बार पावर में आने के बाद फिर उसे छोड़ना नहीं चाहता। इस कमजोरी को दिल से निकाल देना चाहिए ऐसा मैं चाहता ह । जो कदम नेशनलाइजेशन का प्रधान मत्री महोदया ने उठाया है, मैं चाहता ह कि वे उस को अन्त तक फालो अप करे जिससे देश की जनना को इस रार्प्ट्र य करण का नफा मिल सके; जिस की जरुरन हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता को है। ऐसा करने पर, उन को पुर्जीयतियों से रुपया लेने की भी जरूरत नही पडेगी और जनता अपने आप सतष्ट हो कर उन को फिर शासन मे लायेगी। इसलि ए मैं आज इस हाउस के जिरये प्रधान मत्री जी को

[श्रीबी० एन० मंडल]

कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक वह प्रधान मंत्री है देश के प्जीपितयों से जो रुपया पाने का उन को लोभ है उस को व छोड़ें और जनता के हित में काम करें और वैसे काम करने से निश्चित तरीके से उन को भी नफा होगा और देश को भी नफा होगा और देश को भी नफा होगा और देश में जनतंत्र भी कायम रह सकेगा। अगर ऐसा उहोने नहीं किया तो जिस ढंग की स्थित आ गयी है उसमें देश में कम्युनिस्ट डिक्टेटरिशाप आ सकती है या फासिस्ट डिक्टेटरिशाप आ सकती है । इस देश को रखने के लिए, गरीब जनता को राहत देने के लिए जो रास्ता हमने सुझाया है उस रास्ते पर प्रधान मंत्री जी अगर चलेंगी तो निश्चित रूप से देश का भला होगा!

श्री जंड० ए० अहमद (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापित महोदया, अब यह तारीखी, यह ऐतिहासिक बिल अपनी आखीरी मिजल तक पहुच
गया और पिछले दो तीन दिनों की बहम में
हमने काफी फासला तय किया, जिस्मानी तौर
पर नहीं दिमागी तौर पर ? कहा थे और कहा
पहुच गये। मैं समझता हूं कि बड़ी अच्छी, बड़ी
कारामद बहुन हुई, बहुत नजरिये बदले, बहुत
सी आखे खुली और बहुत से आइ दा के नक्शे
साफ हुये। रास्ता साफ दिखाई देने लगा।
मैं देखता हूं, दूध दूध और पानी पानी अलग
अलग होते हये दिखाई देता है।

जो सच्चे मानों में राष्ट्रीय परम्परा और कौमी रवायात को ले कर चलते हैं, चाहे किसी दल में हों, चाहे इधर बैठे हों या उधर बैठे हो, जिनकी जि दगी जनता के साथ, गरीवो के साथ जुडी हुई है, जो मुल्क को दरअस्ल एक सही और सच्चा समाज देना चाहते हैं, वह आज इस बैंकिंग बिल के समर्थन में हैं और जो लुटेरे हैं, लुटेरे वर्गों के नुमाइन्दे हैं, जिनका राष्ट्रीय परम्परा से कोई ना ज्लुक नहीं, जिनके पुरखे किसी जमाने में राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन पर डडे चलाया करते थें, आज वह अलग अलग चोले पहन कर कभी स्वतत्र पार्टी को, कभी जनसंघ को या किसी पार्टी को ले कर बैठे हये हैं।

भी जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : यह लुटेरे शब्द का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं । यह क्या है ? श्री जंड० ए० अहमदः आप मुझे बोल^{ने} दीजये। मैंने आपको कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादवः लुटेरा शब्द क्या पालियामेंटरी है।

श्री जेड़० ए० अहमद: आप बैठ जाइयेग् आप मुझे बोलने दीजिये।

मै साफ तौर पर कहता हूं कि राजनैतिक खान-दान एक दूसरे को पहिचानें। राजनैतिक खानदान, राजनैतिक परम्परा और राजनैतिक रवायात पर बनते हैं। इस खानदान को एक सही मानो में बनाओ । एक सही खानदान बनाओ । हममें बहत से मसलो पर राय और मत के भेद हो सकते हैं लेकिन ब्नियादी तौर पर एक दिशा हमें देनी चाहिये। एक डाइरेक्शन हम देना चाहते हैं कि इस तरफ हम मुल्क को ले जाना चाहते है या दूसरी तरफ ले जाना चाहते है। इतना बड़ा ऐहिहासिक बिल है, यहा आया है, और उठ कर बाहर चले गये, सारी बैचें खाली पड़ी हैं। तिलमिला रहे हैं, घर में चिराग नहीं जल रहा है, भूख लग रही है और खाना नही पक रहा है, परेशान है, कहा जायेगी हमारी थैलिया, हमारी थैलियो को कौत सम्हालेगा, उसी का रोना और भातम मनाते हैं। मैं इस मौके को एक ऐतिहासिक मौका समझता ह, मैं समझता हूं कि पहली बार हमने अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को, अपनी एकानामिक लाइफ को, अपनी कौमी जिन्दगी को एक डाइ-रेक्शन, कां । श डाइरेक्शन, देने की कोशिश की है। यह सवाल हमारी कौमी तहरीक और राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन से जुड़ा है और हमने एक डाइ-रेक्शन देने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन बीस साल से हम लड़खड़ा रहे थे, रास्ता हमे दिख नही रहा था, कभी इधर जाते थे, कभी उबर जाते थे, ढीली-ढाली बात करते थे, मिक्सेड एकानामी की बात करते थे, क्या ब्री है मिक्सेड एकानामी जो वह एक आरजी तौर पर हो लेकिन उसका भी एक डाइरेक्शन हो, अगर वह लड्खड़ाती हुई मिक्सेड एकानामी हो, जिसका तवाजुन और संतुजन नही दिखाई देता हो तो उसका मतलब है कि वह चलेगी नही। कभी सोशलिस्ट सोमा-इटी, कभी सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न, यह सारी चीजें

आती रही, लडखडाते रहे, हमारी शासक पार्टी लडखडाती रही, हम चिल्लाते रहे, कोई चिल्ला रहा है, कोई लडखडा रहा है, एक इधर गिर रहा है, एक उधर गिर रहा है, लेकिन साथ मिल कर कदम नहीं उठायेगे, जिन्दगी के नक्शे नहीं बनायेगे। तो आज मैं समझता हू यह खुशी की बात है कि आज उन नक्शों को बनाने की तरफ हमने नया कदम उठाया है।

अब जाहिर है कि इस पर कोई कहता है कि बडा भारी कोई इकलाबी कदम उठा है तो वह गलत है । यह तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने खद भी कहा है। मै नही समझता कि कोई बहुत बडा इक-लाबी कदम है ले किन एक पाजिटिव, एक फैसला-कून कदम है, एक दिशाकी ओर ले जाने वाला कदम है । रास्ते मे रुकावटे है । नेशनलाइजेशन को सही मानो मे नेशनलाइजेशन बनाना पडेगा मैं साफ तौर पर कहना ह कि महन सरकार के हाथ मे कोई इदारा या कोई इस्टीट्युशन आ जाय उससे ही सब चीज अच्छी हो जायगी, यह मै नही मानता। ब्युरोक्रटाइजेशन हो सकता है, ब्युरोकेटिक कैपिटलिज्म की तरफ, स्टेट कैपिटलिज्म की तरफ आप जा सकते है। सही नेशनलाइजेशन क मतलब यह है कि जो हुकूमत नेशनलाइज करती है उसका नजरिया, उसको नीतिया भी साथ साथ बदलती जाये । नेशनलाइ-जेशन का मतलब यह नहीं है कि बड़े बड़े प्जी-पतियों के हाथ से लें कर बड़े बड़े अफसरे। के हाथ मे रख दिया जाय और राज्य की नीतिया, राज्य की पालिसी, अपने उसी दर्रे पर चलती रहे। नेशनलाइजेशन का मतलब यह The basic policies of the Government should undergo a change in the popular direction and within the framework of socialism, in a socialist direction.

तब जा कर राष्ट्रीयकरण का सही मानो मे फायदा उठाया जा सकता है।

(Time bell rings)

मैं दो मिनट और लूगा। मैं कुछ बोला नही हू, मैं अमें डमेंट के समय भी नही बोला, इतना उस पर बोना गया, इसलिये मुझे दो मिनट और दे दिया जाय। मैं ज्यादा बोलता भी नहीं हू।

तो मतलब यह है कि अगर इस तरफ हमे जाना है तो अपनी नीतियो को भी, अपनी आर्थिक नीतियों को भी ठोक बजा कर देखना सोशलिस्टिक ओरियटेशन उसका करना पडेगा और आगे अपने कदम इस तरफ बढाने पडेगे। अगर हम एक गये और कहा कि साहब रुक कर बैठे थोडा एक साल दो साल, तो जमाना तेजी से आगे जा रहा है, वक्त बहत तेजी से दौड रहा है, आप उसके साथ दौडिये नहीं तो आप कही के कही पिछड जायेगे। इसान चाद तक पहच रहा है, हमारा बैलगाडी का जमाना खटर-पटर उसी में चल रहा है, समझना है कि इतना बडा मुल्क अगर तेजी से आगे नही बढेगा, अगर तेजी से कदम नही उठायेगा तो बहुत पिछड जायगा । वक्त बहुत तेजी से दौड लगा रहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्यः कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी मे . . .

श्री जोड ० ए० अहमद: कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को छोडिये। अभी छोटी बात मे मत जाइये। मैने काग्रेस पार्टी का नाम नही लिया. आज छोटी जहनियत न दिखाइये, छोटी बात न उठा-इये. पार्टी के चर्ची और झगडो को मत लाइये, इसी न हिन्दुस्तान को बर्बाद किया और यही हिन्दुस्तान को बर्बाद करेगा। मैं सब जानता ह । मैं जरा ऊपर उठ कर बात कर रहा हू । जरा आप अपने को ऊपर उठाइये। ये जमाने और ये मौके नही आये गे । आप हमारी आलोचना करे, मैं मानता हु आपको हक है। मैं आपकी आलोचना करू तो आप सुने लेकिन जब कभी देश की भलाई का सवाल है, देश की ीतियो का सवाल है, लेकिन जहा हमें अकेले नहीं मिल कर, साथ मिल कर खडे रहना है तो वहा साथ मिल कर खडे रहना चाहिये, यही गारटी है, यही जमा-नतः है आगे बढने की ।

तो उपसभापित महोदया, मैं कहता हू कि जमाना बदलेगा, जमाना बदल रहा है, हम बदल रहे हैं, हमे तेजी से कदम उठाना पडेगा, राष्ट्र के अन्दर बुनियादी परिवर्तन करने पडेगे अर्थव्यवस्था को सोणलिस्टिक ओरियटेशन देना पडेगा। ये जो बडे बडे पूजीपित है जो कि साप की तरह हमारी गर्दन के उपर बैठे हुये है इनको

श्रि जेड० ए० अहमद]

हटाना पड़ेगा, इनको हटाये बगैर आप नहीं आगे बढ़ सकते। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि आगे मंजिलें बहुत सो तय करनी हैं। आखीर में मुझे एक शैर याद आता है जो मैं आपके सामने पेश करता हूं, उसको उर्दू जानने वाले समझ सकेंगे और हिन्दी जानने वाले भी समझ लेंगे।

श्रीमती यशोदा रेड्डी (आश्र प्रदेश) : अग्रेजी में तर्जुमा कर दीजियेगा।

भी जंड॰ ए॰ अहमद: तर्जमा करने में वह बात नहीं आती । शैर है :

सितारों से आगे जहां और भी हैं। अभी इश्क के इम्तिहां और भी है।। 8 P. M.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN (Kerala): Madam Deputy Chairman, this Bill has found support in an extraordinary measure from practically all sections or large sections of this House and the other House. It is all the more important, therefore, that, in regard to such a measure, which has found such large support from Parliament and for which the hon. Prime Minister has claimed, probably rightly, the support of 95 per cent of the people of this country, it should not fail in its implementation. I am aware, Madam, that I am speaking on the Third Reading of this Bill, and it is my duty to confine myself to some statements that I would like to make in regard to the implementation of this Bill.

First and foremost, Madam, it is well to remember that the entire banking system in this country is not nationalised. We have just taken over 14 of the major banks of this country covering over 70 per cent. of the deposits in the entire banks in this country. have got an honest fear, and I shall place it before the Government at this stage, that there is likely to be diversion of deposits in a large measure in the coming months and years. The hon. Law Minister who has fairly ably piloted this Bill in this House and the other House has stated that there should be no fear regarding transfer of deposits as there are regulations and restrictions in this regard particularly in regard to transfers to foreign banks. There may be regulations and restrictions in regard to transfer to foreign banks, but nothing prevents one from withdrawing the deposits from the banks schedule in the Bill and redepositing the same either in foreign banks or in banks which are not scheduled in this Bill, and my honest fear is that unless in the implementation of this Bill the greatest care and attention are bestowed, it may well be that we may have mammoth banks of the size of these 14 banks from outside these 14 banks in the years to come, and that would again paralyse the entire effect of the nationalisation programme that we have undertaken in this Bill.

Madam, to a large extent the effect of this nationalisation would have to be seen and tested in the efficiency of the working of the nationalised banks, and the most important thing in regard to the maintenance of this efficiency is the staffing at the managerial level. I can understand, Madam, that in the Ordinance the first Custodians were named as the Chairmen of these banking con-The Ordinance was issued in a cerns. hurry. But now we have had time, and although we had about two weeks' time, the time has not been taken for the appointment of Custodians other than the Chairmen of these banks. Who are the Chairmen of these banks? are the persons wedded to anti-nationalisation. Psychologically they can never get themselves to accepting nationalisation. It will be their endeavour to see that nationalisation fails. Everybody will be happy to find that what he thinks as correct has come to be true. a small time of entrustment of these banks to these Custodians who are the Chairmen of these banking concerns— I feel greatly embarrassed on account of that fact because it is likely that their power and their position would be used for the purpose of seeing that this nationalisation is a failure. A new purpose and a new pattern and a new vision are necessary so far as the managers of these nationalised banks are concerned and I submit Madam, that this new vision will not be found either in the present custodians or in the bureaucratically-minded officers from whatever level these officers are drawn. Public men of a non-controversial type whose character and integrity are not questioned, who are respected by the nation as a whole, should be appointed to manage these banks and control these banks.

A word, Madam, before I close. The success of nationalisation so far as these scheduled banks are concerned

would by and large depend upon the co-operation and assistance that the bank employees in this country would The bank employees constitute one of the most effectively organised of the white-collar employees in the country and they have got the greatest dissatistaction on account of many things. That had happened in the past and they have always been agitated over the incorporation of section 36AD in the Banking Regulation Act of 1949. I feel, Madam, that the necessary psychological atmosphere for the proper assistance and co-operation by these banking employees to be rendered for the purpose of the success of this nationalisation programme would be there only if section 36AD is deleted from the Banking Regulation Act.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do. There are too many names. Five minutes each one, please.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN: The hon. Law Minister has stated that it cannot be deleted so far as the Scheduled banks alone are concerned. That is an argument for the purpose of logic. That is not an argument of reason. Certainly, Madam, the entire provision, whether it touches these scheduled banks or other banks or the State Bank of India, that section 36AD has got to be completely removed. It is also necessary to stress at this stage, to raise our voice on behalf of the nation so that the employees of the banks may know this, that if they go the wrong way, the entire nationalisation programme will be defeated. They may be playing into the hands of the anti-nationalisation people, and if the bank employees are not able to render their co-operation in the coming months, certainly the public will have the first distaste of nationalisation. I submit that these matters may be taken into account.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): Madam, this measure has come at a time of crisis in the country, economic crisis, political crisis and crisis in the Congress Party also.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. no. Wishful thinking.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: As such I welcome this measure. The question that is posed is: does this measure portend in the coming days big, serious, radical changes all along the line? I am not quite sure. True, is has hurt

the monopolists. It is true that it has hurt Mr. S. K. Patil and, may I say, perhaps the syndicate, and they are in a quandary. But let me warn you that these monopolists can digest this measure also. They are hurt. They are fighting, they are bitter, because so much of money and credit facilities have gone out of their hands. But it may not go out of their hands at the same time. It does not depend on a certain policy direction only. It w" depend on the entire course of democratisation of the public sector undertakings and institutions all along the line. Otherwise we have the example of the L.I.C., the State Bank, and other things, of how they have utilised even in certain imperialist countries, the monopolists, the nationalised banks, how the monopolists of England are utilising the nationalised So we have got to decide this way or that. Otherwise like other measures it may not portend big changes in the future. And secondly, all those Jana Sangh and Swatantra Party people, the reactionaries inside the country, inside the Congress, who are openly and extremely reactionary—those old reactionaries—those whose names are being bandied about and who are connected with the Syndicate, I dare say, they do not stand for India; they stand for some-They do not stand for thing else. . . (Interruptions). If India India wants to stand on its own legs they are against it. If India is to survive, if India is to go forward, then we must have more measures like this, we must have cool and complete nationalisation of export and import frade, we must have the nationalisation of foreign monopoly, we must have the nationalisation of the undertakings under these monopolies, and we must put those persons in charge of those things, people who are faithful to the core, and not the umpteen number of bureaucrats who would like to collude and conspire with the monopolists and whose hand-maidens they are. I have no illusion whatsoever that this is not only a social measure but it is a democratic measure. If we have to have socialism, then we have got to get rid of this rotten structure from top to bottom. Otherwise, they will utilise these very measures for their own ends. I do not know-because it is a critical time, a time of transition; and India, with its teeming millions, the democratic forces, will unleash a massive campaign throughout the length and breadth of the country for those measures, will unleash the seven lakh villages with a battle cry to strike down

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

feudalism, march forward and bring about a radical change. This measure may prove ultimately a damp squib. After August 16, if Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy is installed . . .

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please keep to the Bill.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:... they will digest this measure, and as they have utilised the LIC, so they will utilise the nationalised banks also in their favour, in favour of the reactionaries. A point of no return will not be there. Either the enemies of the country are struck down and India marches forward or there is chaos inside the country. We as a party are determined to wage a battle against reactionaries.

DWIJENDRALAL SHRI SEN GUPTA (West Bengal): Madam Deputy-Chairman, I take part in this Third Reading to utter a word of caution to the Government which is taking upon itself the responsibility of implementing the Bill which is becoming an Act. Nationalisation is not the synonym of bureaucratisation. They must be conscious of it. State capitalism is not the same thing as socialism either. Therefore, this Government must know what they are going to do, where they are going to People have an immense faith in go. nationalisation, in the nationalisation of the banking institutions and such other That was why they key industries. cheered her about this nationalisation of the fourteen banks. Let them not be disappointed. If there is failure in this nationalisation of the 14 banks, Government must note, there will be a swing to right reaction. Unless the Government takes up proper measures in right earnest, there will be an end to all nationalisation, nationalisation of any institution, in future. I asked the Prime Minister on the 21st July and on the 22nd July when she came before us whether she was conscious of the failure of some of our public sector undertakings and also of the fact that some of our public sector undertakings did not come up to expectation. She said, well, she was conscious of it. I also asked her, why is there such omission? Why are the foreign banks and medium banks not nationalised? Her answer was, well, they dealt in foreign trade and tourism. Is it not very very imperative that these foreign banks which indulged

in underinvoicing and other corrupt practices ought to have been first nationalised.

My submission before the House is that I am at one with others in this nationalisation of the 14 banks. It is right thing. Let us do the right thing in the right spirit.

I am reading a few lines from the radio speech of the Prime Minister on the 19th July. She is conscious, and we assure her of our fullest cooperation when she says—

"Some time ago we had adopted social control over banks. What is sought to be achieved through the present decision to nationalise the major banks is to accelerate the achievement of our objectives. purpose of expanding bank credit to priority areas which have hitherto been somewhat neglected-such as (1) the removal of control by a few, (2) provision of adequate credit for agriculture and small industry and exports, (3) the giving of a professional bent to bank management, (4) the encouragement of new classes of entrepreneurs, (5) the provision of adequate training as well as reasonable terms of service for bank staffstill remain and will call for conti-nuous efforts over a long time. Nationalisation is necessary for the speedy achievement of these objectives. But the measure by itself will not achieve these objectives."

I am emphasising this very last sentence which she has put "But the measure by itself will not achieve these objectives." I put it to the Prime Minister and it is for her now to answer. How will these objectives be achieved? What is necessary for achieving those objectives, where there had been a vacuum till now? These answers remain unknown and the success of this nationalisation depends upon the answers to this 'how' and 'what'.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Let us know her intentions.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got six names from that side. I shall give each strictly five minutes.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Madam Deputy Chairman, I congratulate the Government of India for having taken a momentous and historic step in the direction of achieving the happiness of the 530 million human beings of this country. If anybody

thinks that this measure has been adopted under the pressure of any single individual or anybody else he is mistaken. It is under the plan and programme of the great organisation called the All India Congress Committee that this measure has been undertaken. I and other Memoers on this side who have the honour to belong to that organisation owe to ourselves to pay our nighest compliment to this great organisation.

Madam, it may be that there are some rumolings here and there. But that does not matter. At Bangalore this resolution was unanimously adopted and soon after that it has been given effect to. Therefore I am very happy and proud that this All India Congress Committee has given this shape to the economy of this country,

Now, having paid my compliments to this great organisation to which I have tne nonour to belong, I would like to warn that this measure has raised enormous hopes in this country as it a millennium is going to be brought about overnight. That is far away. But this is the first measure, the first step that we have ascended towards the great achievement of the millennium that we hope to have. I am sure we are going to achieve that. In so doing, I would like to caution that the greatest priority has got to be given to agriculture and especially minor irrigation. If all the water that is available under the ground in this country is made available for irrigation, we need not be atraid of the failure of monsoons.

Therefore, I say in this vast country where nearly 300 million acres is cultivated under dry conditions irrigation must be provided. I am sure the resources of these banks are going to be diverted towards providing the basic necessity for agriculture, namely, the water,

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Having said this, I have not much to say. All the other points have been covered. I only warn that water is absolutely necessary. The Prime Minister has said in her statement that the competitive spirit in the banking institution should be maintained, otherwise the incentive will be lost. (Time bell rings). The speed with which the movement has been launched will be lost. Therefore, I want that each one of these banks that are nationalised must be allowed to keep

their individuality. The competitiveness must be kept up so that they may show greater progress.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: 1 wish this measure a great success. Madam, I hope this will certainly be the first step but not the last step in trying to achieve our great success.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Talwar. Be very briet.

(MRS.) **MANGLADEVI** DR. TALWAR: Only a few minutes. Incre is a symbolic mythology in the Hindi scriptures that there was a demon of destruction, Mahisnasur, who could not be destroyed by Devas, the super-beings, either individually or collectively. So Durga was born who destroyed the demon. There is a great symbolic similarity in our time. We have so many demons in our country, the demon of want and hunger, the demon of disparity between the rich and the poor, the demon of untouchability and backwardness, the demon of unemployment and dissatisfaction among the youth and, last but not the least, the demon of the tendency to disunity and dismember-ment of the country. The Durga of our time has taken a tiny little step towards the destruction of most of these de-Satimati Indira Gandhi has shown courage and determination no less in quality than that of the Durga of mythology. Tals little measure has stirred the soul of India.

There is nothing new in the decision that our Prime Minister has taken. Right from 1937, when our beloved leader and late Prime Minister had headed the Economic Committee of the Congress, our goal has been the uplift of the downtrodden. The A.I.C.C. has passed numerous resolutions, the most notable being the adoption of a socialistic pattern of society; implementation of 10-point programme, and most recent, the economic programme at Bangalore. The man in the street is convinced that a new era is beginning to dawn. As the Prime Minister has said. . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do now.

DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR: . . . 1 will just quote a

[Dr. (Mrs.) Mangladevi Talwar]

sentence from the Prime Minister. She has said—

"I realise that the test of the decision is in its effective implementation. Government are determined to take all possible steps to make this measure a success."

I thank you. Madam.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA (Bihar): Madam Deputy Chairman, I am glad that our House for the last three days has deliberated this issue and so far, on a rough estimate we have covered 18 hours, 30 minutes. Mr. Raghuramaiah's House considered it and did not take more than this time. I am happy that the House has co-operated and gone through all these hours of hard work cheerfully.

Now two superficial criticisms have been made with regard to this Bill by opponents and sometimes by one or two hon'ble Members belonging to my Party. The first is that the Bill has been hustled through. The very fact that this Bill was considered in Lok Sabha since Monday, the 28th July to Monday, the 4th instant and we are going through discussion for the 19th hour—is proof positive that it has not been hustled.

Secondly, Madam, it was asked why the Ordinance was issued on the eve of the session, when Parliament was going to meet. This also is a very superficial argument. It shows the utter ignorance of the people who say so.

Madam, finance capital is much more important than industrial capital, and these fourteen banks have much larger resources and control than what the imagine. If we had gone people through the normal legislative process in the House, the two Houses taking it up for so many days here, then so many manipulations and other things might have happened. To avoid that the promulgation of the Ordinance was essential in the interest of the country, in the interest of the people in whose interest we are going to nationalise these banks.

Madam, before the Imperial Bank of India was nationalised, it was functioning under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920. (Interruptions). They had so much control over the Bank; they had more powers, effective power de-

tailed power over the management of the bank; it was much more than what we have under the social control. Because of that Mr. Shanmukham Chetty said he was going to nationalise it in 1948. There was no golemal because the Government was omniscient and omnipresent; it was effective everywhere. Now let us compare the Imperial Bank Regulation with the social control that we had. You will find that the Government was entrenched everywhere in the Imperial Bank and so when it nationalised the Imperial Bank there could be no golemal. But here the Ordinance had to be promulgated in the interest of the common man to prevent manipulations.

Now I come to the third point,

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Last point.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA: I will take some time.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot take more time. Just five minutes.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA: My friend, Mr. Z. A. Ahmad, and I were working together in the Congress and the Congress Socialist Party. The Party does not exist now but the Congress is there and I am there. We have parted company. He has gone over to the Communist Party. He has the interest of the masses at heart in his own way. I have also the interest of the masses at heart in my own way. For us who belong to the Congress Party, Gandhiji said, before the interest of the masses every other interest vanishes. So, in pursuance of that objective this step has been taken.

Madam, this is not a socialist measure. Let us be frank about it. It is not a revolutionary measure either. Then what is this? We took general steps after independence. We finished the zamindari system. We nationalised, what is called, Life Insurance. We nationalised the Imperial Bank. We nationalised the Reserve Bank of India.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must wind up.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA: We set up the public sector, about which many people are critical. But our children will live to see that they are the guarantee for the well-being of the people.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA: Just a minute. The Congress brought about freedom, and we are children of the revolution. But for some time past we lost our morings and we go, into a rut. Itow our great Prime Minister has got us out of that rut and we are again going on that revolutionary path which Gandhiji showed us. Now we will not rest till we reach our goal and the well-being of the masses will be uppermost in our mind and we will mind no difficulties on the way, as we did during the freedom struggie. So, for the well-being of the masses, we will fight to the end and win the battle in favour of the masses.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yajee. Three minutes.

श्री शोलभद्र याजी : डिपुटी चेयरमेन महोदयाः में सिर्फ इस बिल का समर्थन और स्वागत करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं इसलिए कि कई वर्षों से हमारी यह मांग थी और वह मांग आज पूरी हो रही है और उसको पूरा होते देखकर हमें खणी हो रही है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मै अपनी सरकार को कुछ कहना भी चाहता हूं। हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि यह बैकों का राष्ट्रीय 🖢 करण सोशलिज्म नहीं है, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहंगा कि यह सोशलिज्म की ओर एक कदम है, लेकिन जब तक हिन्दुस्तान को बाकी बैंक और ो की और बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज हैं वह 1970 के 31 दिसम्बर तक सारो की सारी नेशनलाइज नहीं हो जायेंगी तब तक समस्या का हुन नही होगा, असंतोष रहेगा। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि जो बैक बाकी रह गए हैं उनकाभी राष्ट्रीयकरण हो। जितनी को ओर बेसिक इडस्ड्रोज है उन 🕹 भें। राष्ट्रीयकरण हो सब केपिटलिस्ट ोग चिल्ल-पों मचाएंगे। इसीलिए मैंने पहले ही कहा था कि सबसे पहले मोनोपोलिस्ट प्रेस पर प्रहार की जिए, जैसे लंका की श्रीमतो भंडारनायके ने किया। हमारी बहिन डा० तलवार ने ठीक कहा कि इन्दिरा जी दुर्गा की तरह हैं, महिलाओं में हिम्मत होती है, इन्दिरा जो में हिम्भत है इसलिए उन्होंने किया, नेहरू जी में हिम्मत नहीं हुई, शास्त्री जी में हिम्मत नहीं हुई । केपिटिलिस्ट लोग अभी सदन से भाग गए हैं, उनको सचेत रहन।

चाहिए, यह तो मामूली प्रदार है, आगे आने वालें प्रहार के लिए उनको भी तैयार होना चाहिए और सरकार को उसको करने के लिए तैयार होना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ में तहे दिल से इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chetia. After you, two more Members, and then, no more.

SHRI P. CHETIA (Assam): Madain Deputy Chairman, the nationalisation of banks is one of the landmarks in the history of the Congress administration in this country because it is one of the great leaps forward to reach our goalthe goal of democratic socialism.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you are reading it, then it will take a long time.

SHRI P. CHETIA: No. I wholeheartedly congratulate the Prime Minister for her bold and historic step in this regard in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the Bangalore A.I.C.C. ses-

Madam, banking institutions in the country are the instruments which help to concentrate economic power and wealth in the hands of a few persons. So we had to nationalise these 14 major banks. If necessary, we shall have to go ahead and nationalise the other banks also, if the circumstances so demand-In this connection, I would like to stress one important aspect. We have seen that there is discontent in different regions and in different States of our vast country. This discontent is due to imbalances in economic development and the absence of proper economic growth and industrial development. This is a consequence of the investment policy pursued by the financial institutions. You know in Assam there was, and there is, some discontent and we had to pass a legislation creating a small State within Assam. There is discontent and an unprecedented movement in Andhra Pradesh for a separate Telengana. All this arises on account of the economic grievances and the absence of proper economic growth and industrial development. (Time bell rings.) So I would like to request the Government to be very particular in following a sound policy of investment which would enable proper investments to be made in backward areas where there is absence of proper industrial development.

With these words, I support the Bill.

भी शहाबीर दास (बिहार) : मैडम, डिप्टी चेयरमेन, अब हाउस के सब सदस्यों ने अपनी भावना व्यनत कर दी है तो में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हं और आशा है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इन पर ध्यान देंगे। उनको मालम है कि अभी बैंकों में हरिजनों के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है, आदिवासियों के लिए नौकरी में जगह नही है। चंकि वहां पर बड़े बड़े धनिक लोगों की गंजाइश होती है, नौकरियां उनको ही मिलती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि अब जो नई नौकरियां हों वे ज्यादातर हरिजनों और आदि-वासियों को दी जाये।

Banking Companies

दूसर। मेरा सुझाव है कि हरिजनों में पढ़े-सिखे बहुत हैं, जो इस वबत बेकार है। वे रोजगार भी करना चाहते हैं, एजुकेशन जरूर है, बी०ए०, एम०ए० की डिग्री है, लेकिन उनके पास पैसा नहीं है कि कारखाना खोल सकें या रोजगार कर सकें। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इन बैकें। द्वारा उन पढे-लिखे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को रुपए दिए जाये ताकि वे काण्खाने खोल सर्वे व बिजनेस जमा सकें।

तीसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो हरिजन के पास और आदवासी के पास खेत है, उसमें काम आने वाले औजार उनके पास नहीं है वयोंकि उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। इसी वजह से वे अच्छा बीज भी नहीं खरीद सकते हैं। ओर लोगों को भा एम्लाय नहीं कर सकते है उन लोगों को भी रुपया मिलना चाहिए ताकि वे छेत उपज बढा सकें।

मेरा एक निवेदन और है और वह यह है कि एक तबका है कौम में शिक्षक का। उनको तनस्वाह बहुत कम मिलती है। उनको बहुत अरूरत होती है छपए की, उन्हें मिलता नही है। इस रार्व्हायकरण के बाद उनके आफीसर की सिमा-रिश भर उन्हें स्पया मिल जाना चाहिए ताकि गरीब शिक्षक वक्त पर राहत प्राप्त कर सकें।

श्री महाबीर प्रसाद शक्ल: महोदया, इस विधेयक का इस देश की कोटि-कोटि जनता ने मत्क कंठ से स्वागत किया है। उनके स्वर्

में अपनास्वर मिलाने का जो अन्त में आपने मुझे अवसर दिया है उसके लिए मैं आपका अत्यन्त आभारी हुं और माननीया प्रधान मंत्री और शासन को इस परम साहसिक और सामियक षदम उठाने के लिए मैं हृदय से धन्यवाद और बधाई देता हूं।

महोदया, मैं अधिक समय अन्त में नष्ट नहीं करना चाहता हं। इस विधेयक का इस देश की जनता ने जिस मुक्त कंठ से स्वागत और समर्थन किया है वह इस बात का सबूत है कि हमारे किसानों में, मक्दूरों में, छोटे कारीगरों में. नौजवानों में कितनी बेताबी और बेजारी इस बात के लिए है कि जो कांग्रेस ने लक्ष्य उद्घोषित किए है कराची से लेकर आवड़ी से लेकर, जबलपुर से लेकर, भुवनेश्वर से लेकर बंगलौर तक उनकी तरफ तेजी से पहुंचने के लिए कदम उठाए जाये।

महोदया, हम देखते हैं कि ये तेलंगाना और नक्सलबाडी किस रोग के लक्षण हैं। बंगाल की खाडी और आशा अन्तरीप से पीकिंग के विचारों की जो लहरें हमारे किनारों को धक्का दे रही हैं वे इस बात के लिए हमको प्रेरित कर रही है हम जल्दी से जल्दी इस रोग का निदान करने की आवश्यकता को समझें और इस बेताबी और बेजारी को दूर करने के लिए उन कदमों की तरफ तेजी से बढ़ते चले जाये। यह पहला छोटा कदम पहला न रहे, छोटा न रहे, बढता चला जाय और तेजी से हम शान्तिमय कान्ति की ओर बढ़ जायं ताकि हम रक्तमय ऋान्ति से इस देश को बचा सकें। इन शब्दों के साथ में पुनः प्रधान मंत्री को बधाई देता हूं।

SHRI N. PATRA (Orissa): Madam Deputy Chairman, the eighth day of August, Nineteen hundred and sixtynine (the Seventeenth day of Sravana, Eighteen hundred and ninetyone, Saka era) will be hailed as a day of rejoicing in the history of the teeming millions, the down-trodden, the have-nots of this vast country. This day has the greatest significance in the freedom struggle of India. It was on this day, the 8th August, 1942, that that glorious resolution was passed wherein the agriculturists, the workers, the metal-breakers, the down-trodden

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were assured of a fair deal. After exactly twentyseven years the dream of that glorious resolution is going to be fulfilled in this piece of legislation. So long, so far, there was never any representation given to a kisan or a worker on a statutory body under a statutory provision. It has now been enshrined, it has now been sanctioned, through legislation that the kisan and the worker will be consulted. This is a great step indeed. On this occasion I wish to remind the House of the memorable message which the great astronaut, Neil Armstrong, sent after landing on the moon. He said,

"One small step for a man, but one great leap for mankind."

I would say in the same strain,

"This one step of our beloved Prime Minister is a great step for the Indian nation.'

श्री पंढरीताथ सीतारामजी पाटील (महराष्ट) उपसमापति महोदया, यह जो बैंकों के राष्ट्रीय. करण का अति उपयुक्त बिल हमारी प्रधान मंत्री महोदया ने सभा सदन के सामने लाया है इस के लिए मैं उहें धन्यवाद देता हं और मैं इस विषय में कुछ सुझाव सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हं।

पहली बात तो यह है कि समाप्त होने वाले बैंकों के जो शेयर होल्डर्स हैं उनको ज्यादा मआवजा अर्थात क्षति पूर्ति नहीं देना चाहिए क्योंकि उन्होंने पहने ही बहत यानी करोडों रुपयों का डिविडेंड खाया हुआ है। दूसरी बात यह है कि आज इन बैंकों के जो प्रेसीडेंट हैं उनको नए राष्ट्रीय बैंक के अगले बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में लिया जाने वाला है। यह बात अनुचित है नयोंकि ये लोग हित विरोधी तथा प्रतिगामी श्रेणी के हैं और इन लोगों को वहां रखने से राष्ट्रीयकरण के मार्ग में रोडा अटकेगा । इसलिए इन को नहीं नेना चाहिए । तीसरी बात यह है कि किमान, मजदूर और कारीगर ही असल में देश की मंपितत को पैदा करने वाले हैं। अतः उ कि रिवेजेंटेटिव बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टस में बह पंख्या में लिये जाने चाहिएं। चौथी बात यह है कि बड़े बड़े देहातों में राष्ट्रीय बैंक की शाखा खोली जानी चाहिए ताकि किसानों को सुविधा हो। पांचवीं बात यह है कि आज तक

इन बैंकों ने कोई न कोई दलील देकर देश के गरीब किसानों और मजदूरों तथा कारीगरों को पैसा नहीं दिया, कर्ज नहीं दिया, अपित् बड़े बड़े पूजीपति कारखानदारों को पैसा दिया इसीलिए आज देश में अनाज और देहाती धस्तुओं के उत्पादन में कनी है। इस कनी को द्वर करने के लिए देहात के मजदूरों, किसानों और कारीगरों को मुक्त हुस्त से लम्बी अवधि के लिए इस राष्ट्रीय बैंक को कर्ज देना चाहिये और वह कर्ज कम व्याज पर होना चाहिए ताकि उनके नये साधनों और उद्योगों द्वारा हमारे देश का उत्पादन बढ़े। छठी बात यह है कि किसान और मजदूर लोग जो वस्तू पैदा करते हैं उनको बाजारों में उसकी उचित कीमत नहीं मिलती । व्यापारी प्रतिदिन उनका शोषण कर रहे हैं। इसलिए राष्ट्रीय बैंक को किसान और कारीगरों का माल खरीदकर के उस का जो उचित दाम देश में या बाहर विदेशों में हो उसे दिलाना चाहिए।

माननीय महोदया, अंत में मैं एक ही बात कहना हं और वह यह है कि अगर इस राष्ट्रीयकरण का उचित उपयोग होगा तभी हमारे देश का उत्पा-दन बढेगा और देश में अगर दौलत बढती है तो वह उत्पादन बढ़ने से ही बढ़ती है। हमारा उत्पादन ही हमारी सच्ची धीलत है। इस दिशा में यह राष्ट्रीयकरण हु को आगे से जायेगा यानी देश को ऊंचा उठायेगा इस आशा के साथ मैं बिल का समर्थन करके अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता

SHRI P. GOVINDA MENON: Madam Deputy Chairman, the best I can do to persuade Members here to vote for passing this Bill with good cheer is not to make a speech because there has been such a massive support for the Bill in this House, and there has been such a threadbare discussion regarding the various aspects of the Bill, that there is no point which has not been covered and there is no point which has been raised which I have not atempted to answer. Therefore, at this stage I do not propose to make any sneech regarding the provisions of the Bill. I want to thank on behalf of the Government and myself the various Members of the House who, by their criticism, have contributed to the pro[Shri P. Govinda Menon]

per consideration of the Bill. I am thankful to you, Madam, for the indulgence you have shown to me, and to those others who occupied the Chair in your absence for helping me to pilot this Bill. I am thankful also to the Members of the House for having shown equal indulgence towards me. I believe that this is a red-letter day in the history of this Parliament in that we have been able to pass this Bill.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is.

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Monday.

The House then adjourned at forty-seven minu es past eight of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 11th August, 1969.