

country. What actually happens is that Government does what is necessary to import cotton but it imports it little too late. I would suggest that expeditious action should be taken and as much cotton as is necessary should be imported in time so that the mills are not closed and labourers do not suffer. We have to see that there is no scarcity of cloth in the country and that cotton mills are enabled to work.

श्री मोलूहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रिवी पर्स उन्मूलन के सम्बन्ध में इसी सत्र में विधेयक लाने का जो पुरजोर आग्रह किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। कारण यह है कि प्रिवी पर्स के उन्मूलन विधेयक ने हमारे दल का विशेष सहयोग है।

पिछले सत्र में अस्पृश्यता निवारण अधिनियम को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए विधेयक आने वाला था। तब वह नहीं आया। यह सत्र समाप्त हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको लाया जाए और उसको शीघ्र से शीघ्र पारित किया जाए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अगर सरकार के दिमाग में लोक सभा भंग करने का विचार हो तक मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रिवी पर्स पर इसी सत्र में विचार कर लिया जाए और अगर ऐसा विचार न हो तो जितनी जल्दी हो सके उस पर विचार करने के लिए स्पेशल सेशन बुलाया जाए।

दिल्ली पुलिस के बारे में विगत बजट अधिवेशन में उस समय के गृह राज्य मंत्री श्री शुक्ल ने आश्वासन दिया था कि बहुत शीघ्र ही सभी सदस्यों के सन्तोष लायक रास्ता निकाल कर, उसका एलान कर दिया जाएगा। उसके बाद बजट सेशन फिर आने वाला है। शायद यह लोक सभा भंग भी इस बीच हो जाए। अभी तक उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस वालों के खिलाफ जितनी भी कार्रवाई की गई है, उन्हें वापिस लेने की घोषणा परसों कर दी जाए।

घ्राप जानते हैं कि बिहार बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। गरीब भी है। उसकी पर कैपिटल आमदनी 299 रुपये औसत है। वहाँ बराबर अकाल पड़ते रहते हैं। वहाँ दो सिचार्ई योजनायें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। एक गंडक योजना और दूसरी सोन नदी की कोईल योजना। बिहार राज्य की नदी घाटी योजना के मंत्री अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व दिल्ली आए थे और उन्होंने बिहार के पार्लमेंट मेम्बरों से बात की थी। प्रधान मंत्री से भी प्रतिनिधि मंडल मिला था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आठ करोड़ की जो मांग उसके लिए की जा रही है वह पूरी कर दी जाए ताकि गंडक योजना का जो काम बन्द हो गया है वह पुनः शुरू हो सके। सरकार इसके सम्बन्ध में एक बयान दे कि उसने इस पर विचार किया है या नहीं और किया है तो उसका फैसला क्या है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister has taken note of the valuable suggestions given by various hon. Members. He has been listening very attentively. I hope he will convey all these to the Prime Minister and to the various Ministers concerned.

15-20 hrs.

MOTIONS *Re.* MODIFICATION OF NATIONALISED BANKS (MANAGEMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) SCHEME, 1970

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up the motions for modifications of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970. Hon. Members who want to move their motions may do so now,

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM
(Visakhapatnam) I beg to move :

'This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the following modification be made in the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, laid on the Table on the 17th November, 1970, namely :—

for sub-clause (c) of clause 3, *substitute*—

"(c) one Director from a panel of three names furnished by the recognised staff Union, indicating the order of preference ;"

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution.'

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : I beg to move :

'This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the following modification be made in the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, laid on the Table on the 17th November, 1970, namely :—

(i) in clause 2, in the Proviso to sub-clause (f),

for "fifteen per cent" *substitute* "fifty per cent" ;

(ii) in clause 3, after "As soon as may be" *insert* "within sixty days";

(iii) in clause 3, in item (i) of sub-clause (b), *for* "six weeks" *substitute* "three weeks" ;

(iv) in clause 3, in sub-clause (d), *after* "the Reserve Bank" *insert* "and with the body representing the depositors" ;

(v) in clause 3, *for* sub-clause (e), *substitute*—

"(e) two Directors who in the opinion of the Central Government are competent to represent the interest of the farmers to be appointed by the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank and wherever applicable with such institutions or bodies representing the interests of farmers ;

Provided that one of the two Directors so appointed will be nominated from the Southern States of India."

(vi) in clause 3, *after* sub-clause (e), *insert*—

"(ec) two Directors who in the opinion of the Central Government are competent to represent respectively the interests of workers and artisans, to be appointed by the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank ;"

(vii) in clause 3, in sub-clause (f), *for* "five Directors" *substitute* "four Directors" ;

(viii) in clause 9, in the Proviso to sub-clause (1), after "the Central Government may" *insert* "for valid reasons and";

(ix) in clause 16, in sub-clause (4), after "The Board may" *insert* "for valid reasons" ;

(x) in clause 16, in sub-clause (5), after "Regional Consultative Committee may" *insert* "for valid reasons".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I beg to move :

'This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 9 of the

Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970. the following modifications be made in the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, laid on the Table on the 17th November, 1970, namely :—

(i) in clause 3, for item (i) of sub-clause (b), *substitute*—

“(i) one Director to be nominated by the representative Union on the Board of Directors”;

(ii) in clause 3, for sub-clause (c), *substitute*—

“(c) the Bank Officer to be nominated by the representative Union as Director on the Board of Directors;”

(iii) in clause 9, after clause (3), add the following proviso—

“Provided that if a Director representing the workmen staff loses confidence of the representative Union he should be removed and a person recommended by the Union representative, should be appointed as a Director in his place provided that (a) the change should be made after at least one year of earlier appointment and (b) at least 60 per cent workmen staff opposes continuance of a particular person on the Board of Directors”;

(iv) in clause 13, after sub-clause (2) insert—

“(2A) The Management Committee should also include a nominee of the representative Union, as determined in terms of clause 2(f) of the Scheme.”;

(v) in clause 14, add the following sub-clause—

“(2) The Advisory Committee should have a nominee of the representative Union, determined in terms of clause 2(f) of the Scheme.”

(vi) in clause 15, after sub-clause (2), insert—

“(2A) Such Committees should have one nominee of representative Union, determined in terms of clause 2(f) of the Scheme.”;

(vii) in clause 16, for sub-clauses (4) and (5), *substitute*—

“(4) A nominee of the representative Union shall be removed in consultation with the representative Union and the vacancy so caused should be filled in consultation with the representative Union”.

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution.’

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : I beg to move :

‘This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the following modifications be made in the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 laid on the Table on the 17th November, 1970, namely :

(i) in clause 3, for item (i) of sub-clause (b), *substitute*—

“(i) one Director, from among the employees of the nationalised bank, who are workmen to be

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

elected by them on the basis of simple majority through secret ballot.” ;

- (ii) in clause 3, for sub-clause (c), *substitute*—

“(c) one Director, from among the employees of the nationalised bank, who are not workmen to be elected by them on the basis of simple majority through secret ballot;”.

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution.’

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I would like to move my motions Nos. 8 and 9, But in No. 8 I would like to make one correction ;

I am moving all parts except (ii).

I beg to move :

‘This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the following modifications be made in the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, laid on the Table on the 17th November, 1970, namely :—

- (i) in clause 2, in the proviso to sub-clause (f), for “fifteen per cent” *substitute* “ten per cent” ;
- (ii) in clause 3, in sub-clause (b), in item (iii) (A), for “five” *substitute* “two” ;
- (iii) in clause 3, for sub-clause (c), *substitute*—

“(c) one Director from among the employees of the bank who are not workmen to be elected by secret ballot nominated by their association. Such association who have 30 per cent of the total membership of

such employees of the respective banks will nominate two names and the voting will take place by transferable system of voting ”;

- (iv) in clause 3, for sub-clause (f), *substitute*—

“(f) (i) not more than two Directors to be appointed by the Central Government in consultation with Reserve Bank who have special knowledge and practical experience of banking industries ;

- (ii) one member of Parliament to be appointed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and/or the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha as the case may be ;”;

- (v) in clause 8, in sub-clause (2), add at the end—

“But such salary and allowance should not exceed Rs. 2,000 and fees and perquisites Rs. 500 per month.”;

- (vi) in clause 9, sub-clause (2) add at the end—

“But such office should not be more than for a period of three years subject to renewal by the Government.”;

- (vii) in clause 10, after sub-clause (c), add—

“(d) if he or his, she or her close blood relations has or have any interest with trade and commerce or is and/or are connected with any partnership, firm or company which has or have commercial interest with the said bank.”

- (viii) in clause 13, in sub-clause (2), after “Reserve Bank” insert—

“Out of the four such Directors appointed by the Government, two

will belong to who are elected by the workers and non-worker employees of the Bank”;

- (ix) in clause 15, in sub-clause (2) after item (c), add—

“(d) one member of Parliament and one member of Legislative Assembly from each States which goes to comprise the Regional Consultative Committees of the nationalised banks.”;

- (x) in clause 15, in sub-clause (3), add at the end—

“In the absence of the Minister of Finance or any other Minister, the member of Parliament will preside on a rotation basis. And the said R.C.M. will at least meet not less than three times a year”;

- (xi) in clause 17, in sub-clause (1), add at the end —

“But such fees shall not exceed Rs. 30 per day’s attendance of the meeting.”

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution.

I beg also to move :

“This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the following modification be made in the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, laid on the Table on the 17th November, 1970, namely :—

In clause 3, for item (i) of sub-clause (b), substitute—

“(i) two Directors from among the employees of the nationalised bank, who are workmen to be elected by all the worker employees

of the nationalised bank in a secret ballot. The nomination for the candidature for such post of Directorship should be submitted by the representative Union and any other registered union or unions having a minimum membership of 10 per cent of the total employees of the nationalised bank and each such union or unions, as the case may be, can nominate not more than two names. The voting will take place on a transferable system of voting and each worker employee will have two votes to cast.

In case of delay in verification proceeding the two Directors will be chosen by draw of lots out of the names nominated by the union or unions, as the case may be, as above.”

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : I beg to move :

“This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the following modifications be made in the Nationalised Banks (Management and miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, laid on the Table on the 17th November, 1970, namely :—

- (i) in clause 9, in sub-clause (1), after “A Director” insert “elected or”;
- (ii) in clause 9, in sub-clause (1), for “reappointment” substitute “re-election or reappointment”;
- (iii) in clause 9, in the proviso to sub-clause (1), omit “(b), (c).”;
- (iv) clause 11, in sub-clause (3), for “nominated under sub-clause (b) or sub-clause (c)” substitute “elected under sub-clause (b) or sub-clause (c)”.

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do conecur in this resolution:

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : I beg to move :

This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the following modifications be made in the Notionalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, laid on the Table on the 17th November, 1970, namely :—

- (i) in clause 3. after sub-clause (h), insert-

“Provided that not more than one Director in a bank shall be a person who is serving or who has in the past at any time served with the State Bank of India or Reserve Bank of India as an officer or Director and the Chairman and or Managing Director of a Bank shall not be a person who has been serving or has in the past served as an officer or Director of the State Bank of India or Reserve Bank of India ; and not more than two Directors (including the Chairman and Managing Director, if any, and such Director as is mentioned in this proviso earlier) shall be officials of the Government of India.”

- (ii) after clause 19, insert—

“20. Nationalised Banks to publish audited accounts within six months of the close of the year—A nationalised bank shall, within six months of the close of the accounting year, draw up a revenue account of its transactions during the year and a balance sheet of its assets and liabilities as at date closing of the accounting year and, after having the same duly audited, shall publish the same and

also have the same placed before Parliament :

Provided that the Central Government may, in any special case, extend such time by three months.

21. Efficiency audit to be performed. A nationalised bank shall appoint a Committee, constituted of two officers of nationalised banks other than its own, who have not less than 10 years' experience of banking and one professional auditor, to conduct an efficiency audit in order to appraise the standards of efficiency of the banks ; and such Committee shall approach its work in a constructive spirit with a view to make suggestions and recommendations for improving the standards of efficiency and management of the nationalised bank.

And the Board of a nationalised bank shall take note of the Report of such Committee and implement its suggestions and recommendations as far as practicable ; and in case, the Board does not agree with the same, it shall explain the reasons therefor to the Reserve Bank of India, which may give such directions in the matter as it deems fit.”

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the following modifications be made in the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970,

laid on the Table on the 17th November 1970, namely ;

- (i) in clause 3, in item (i) of sub-clause (b), for "six" substitute "four" ;
- (ii) in clause 3, in item (iii)(A) of sub-clause (b) for "five" substitute "two"
- (iii) in clause 3, after sub-clause (d), insert—
 "Provided such representative of the depositors has below the average deposit in the nationalised bank." ;—
- (iv) in clause 3, in sub-clause (e), before "farmers" insert "small" ;
- (v) omit clause 7 ;
- (vi) in clause 8, in sub-clause (1), for "shall be eligible" substitute "shall not be eligible" ;
- (vii) in clause 9, in sub-clause (3), after "appointed" insert "within three months" ;
- (viii) in clause 14, after "wholly of other persons" insert "of social service background or Members of either House of Parliament of the area" ;
- (ix) in clause 14, after "partly of other persons" insert "of social service background or Members of either House of Parliament."

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI (Basirhat) : I beg to move :

'This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970,

the following modifications be made in the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, laid on the Table on the 17th November, 1970, namely :

- (i) in clause 9, in sub-clause (1), in the proviso, after "Reserve Bank" insert "and by giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard".
- (ii) in clause 9, in sub-clause (1), in the proviso, after "that clause" insert "for any proved misbehaviour or gross neglect of duties" ;
- (iii) in clause 9, in sub-clause (2), after "office" insert "for a period which may be specified or" ;
- (iv) in clause 10, after "appointed" insert "or to continue" ;
- (v) in clause 10, omit "and for being".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution.'

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I beg to move :

'This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the following modifications be made in the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, laid on the Table on the 17th November, 1970, namely :

- (i) in clause 3, in sub-clause (a), after "Reserve Bank" insert "and the Board of Directors" ;
- (ii) in clause 3, in sub-clause (d), after "from among the" insert "top ten" ;
- (iii) in clause 3, in sub-clause (e), for "competent to represent respectively the interests of "substitute" pre-eminent among" ;

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

(iv) in clause 3, in sub-clause (f), for "one or more matters which are likely to be useful for the working of the nationalised bank" substitute

"Commerce, Industry, Economics, Finance and Transport. The National institutions of these subjects, including Chambers of Commerce, to be specified by Government, will propose a panel of names from which Government will appoint";

(v) in clause 5, in sub-clause (i), after "Reserve Bank" insert "and the Board of Directors" ;

(vi) in clause 8, in sub-clause (2), after "determine" insert "consistently with the salaries of comparable appointments in the Public Sector";

(vii) in clause 9, in sub-clause (1), in the proviso, after "vacancy" insert "after giving him an opportunity to show cause against the proposed action";

(viii) in clause 15, in sub-clause (2) (a), after "Central Government" insert "from among names submitted by specified institutions, including Chambers of Commerce and Industry".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna) : I beg to move :

"This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the following modifications be made in the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme,

1970, laid on the Table on the 17th November, 1970, namely ;

(i) in clause 2, in sub-clause (f), for "after due verification" substitute "after ascertaining the strength by secret ballot".

(ii) in clause 2, omit sub-clause (h) ;

(iii) in clause 3, for items (i) and (ii) of sub-clause (b), substitute

"(i) one Director, from among the employees of the nationalised bank, who are workmen, to be appointed by the Central Government, whose name shall be furnished by the representative Union within a date to be specified by the Central Government, which date shall not be more than six weeks from the date of the communication made by the Central Government requiring the representative Union to furnish the name ;

(ii) (A) where there is no representative Union to represent the workmen of a nationalised bank, or

(B) where such representative Union, being in existence omits or fails to furnish any name within the specified date, or

(C) where the person whose name has been furnished by the representative Union is disqualified, whether under item (iii) of this sub-clause or under clause 10, the Central Government may at its discretion, appoint such workman of the nationalised bank, as it may think fit, to be a Director of such bank ;";

- (iv) in clause 3, for sub-clause (c), substitute—
- Union express no confidence in him”;
- “(c) (i) one Director, from among the employees of the nationalised bank, who are not workmen, to be appointed by the Central Government whose name shall be furnished to it by the representative Union within a date to be specified by the Central Government, which date shall not be more than six weeks from the date of the communication made by the Central Government requiring the representative Union to furnish the name ;
- (ii) (A) where there is no representative Union to represent the employees of a nationalised bank who are not workmen, or
- (B) where such representative Union, being in existence, omits or fails to furnish any name within the specified date, or
- (C) where the person whose name has been furnished by the representative Union is disqualified under clause 10, the Central Government may, at its discretion, appoint such employee of the nationalised bank who is not a workman, as it may think fit, to be a Director of such bank;”;
- (v) in clause 9, in the proviso to sub-clause (1), omit “(b), (c)”;
- (vi) in clause 9, in sub-clause (1), after the existing proviso, add
- “(vii) in clause 13, in sub-clause (2), for “sub-clause (g) and (h)”, substitute “sub-clauses (b), (g) and (h)”;
- (viii) in clause 14, add the following proviso—
- “Provided that when the Board constitutes an advisory committee with a Director or Directors on it, the Director or at least one of the Directors, as the case may be, shall be the Director appointed under sub-clause (b) or sub-clause (c) of clause 3.”;
- (ix) in clause 15, in sub-clause (2), after part (c), insert
- “(d) one nominee of the representative Union”;
- (x) in clause 16, after sub-clause (4) insert the following proviso—
- “Provided that no nominee of the representative Union shall be removed without consulting the representative Union and the vacancies arising due to the removal of such nominees shall be filled in consultation with the representative Union”;
- (xi) in clause 16, after sub clause (5), insert the following proviso—
- “Provided that no nominee of the representative Union shall be removed without consulting the representative Union and the vacancies arising due to the removal of such nominees shall be filled in consultation with the representative Union.”;
- (xii) omit the First Schedule.
- “Provided further that the Directors appointed under sub-clause (b) or (c) of clause 3, shall be removed when not less than 60 per cent of the members of the representative
- This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution.”

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :
After the nationalisation of the banks, this is really the first opportunity for the House to have a review of what had happened. But I do not like to go into the details. All that I can say is this. All that was hoped for when nationalisation was done and all the reasons which induced us to support the Bill wholeheartedly, somehow do not seem to have borne fruit. Ministers here had expressed high hopes, and sometimes figures have also been given. Recently, the Finance Minister was good enough to tell us the increase in deposits etc. That is good and heartening. But still, wherever the small man goes to these banks, he is being treated just as he was being treated prior to nationalisation. This small man is the biggest propogandist against this now. If a small man gets a little help and he observes a little change in the attitude of those who are in charge of the management of the banks, he is the greatest asset to Government and its propogandist, for it is the small man who spreads the good word or the bad word deeply and widely into the masses. So, I suggest to the hon. Finance Minister to bestow his special attention on this aspect. It may look very small, but it is only when the benefits are spread wider and wider and deeper and deeper into the masses that the real good that was expected after nationalisation will be felt by all the people. I am not saying these things only to suggest to the Finance Minister that every day he must have some look into this matter.

Several complaints are coming, and some of them are referred to the Finance Minister also, and sometimes he is good enough to give instructions. But why should it be left to the Finance Minister from Delhi to issue instructions? There is an entire big bureaucratic machinery for this. Nationalisation was made nearly eighteen months ago, and still when we go to a bank and ask them whether they have received instructions and what the procedure is and what rules they are following with regard to loans and other things, they used to say till three months ago that they had not received any instructions. Only recently they said that they had received some instructions

with regard to the disbursement of loans to small businessmen and small farmers, but they could not make them public. That is what I have been told, when I sent an assistant of mine to one of the banks. I sent him not because I needed any money but just to know how things were shaping but the answer was that they had private instructions but they would not show them to us. I ask the Finance Minister now to make these instructions public. It is true that banking was always a secret affair before nationalisation. But we have now opened a new chapter. Now whatever is happening should made sufficiently public to all those who come in contact with the banking management.

These management rules concerning formation of boards of directors and other matters have come after nearly 18 months of nationalisation—they were laid on the Table on or about November 17. It is these delays that there are the real cause discontent in this country. When we take a decision there must be some body in the department or there must be a cell in each department, specially the Finance Department, which will have the special function of seeing to it that there is expeditious implementation. This is one of the most important things. I trust the Finance Minister will attend to this aspect. It is not enough for him, the Secretary or other officer to say 'Yes' we have issued instructions and it will take time'. If it is a delay of a month or two-one can understand. But if there is a delay of 18 months, these answers will not satisfy either MPs or the general public.

My motion is a very small one. I am not going to review the working of the banking system. All that I say is that quick instructions must be given and these benefits must be brought to the masses, the small borrowers. They must be made to feel that a change has come.

For example, at the time of the agricultural season, more counters should be opened to attend to the small borrowers who come to the bank for loan against gold. They should not have to go to the

sowcars who charge 50 and 60 per cent. The state Bank is already giving such loans on gold. This is so in my part of the country—I do not know what is the practice in other parts. These small borrowers are not very nicely dressed, they are poorly clad; they have got a little gold with them. if they go to the sowcar, they have to pay 50-60 per cent interest. They redeem the loan after three or four months. I then suggested that the State Bank might open more counters everywhere to cope with the rush of borrowers. That simple thing was not done. When I give the suggestion to the then Minister of State, Shri Sethi, he forwarded it to the department. The department was content to tell him that the SBI was already doing it. Doing what? Having one counter. This one counter caters to only the rich people coming with lots of gold, not to the small agriculturist, It is these small things that will make the people realise that a new era has been ushered after bank nationalisation and a new change has come about in their favour.

My amendment is with regard to the election of directors. For sub clause (c) of cl. 3 :

“One Director, from among the employees of the nationalised bank, who are not workmen, to be appointed by the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank”.

I wish to substitute :

“One Director from a panel of three names furnished by the recognised staff Union, indicating the order of preference”.

Just as choice is given to the other employees to suggest a panel of names through their recognised unions, I suggest that for the officers also the same procedure might be adopted. Moreover the Reserve Bank is not in a position to know the credentials of officers generally speaking.

There is another thing. The SBI management and the officers have come to some agreement with regard to wage scales. After

a dispute was hanging fire for three or four years, on November 11, they came to a particular arrangement. That arrangement was sent to the Finance Ministry here for formal clearance. The Finance Ministry cannot have, really speaking, greater care and greater caution than the State Bank management itself, and when they have entered into an agreement, why should it wait for clearance for so many days? They sent it, it appears, on November 18th and today is December 16th. May I request the Finance Minister to immediately call for the papers and give a clearance and spread an atmosphere of good will and contentment among the officers concerned.

I commend once again my amendment that in taking a Director from among the officers you take one from a panel of three names suggested by the officers union.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet)—Any scheme to streamline the banking industry and improve the working of the nationalised banks must be based on two points. Firstly, the banks must be able to compete with other banks, and there should be nothing like a monopoly. Secondly, they should function independently without outside interference. Too much interference from the Reserve Bank or the Government of India cannot conduce to the proper working of the banking industry. Of course, the Reserve Bank as the central bank, and the Government as the proprietors of these banks, have a right to appoint the directors, but they should not interfere in the working of the directors.

Rightly the Government have decided that one of the employees of the banks should be a director, but he should be selected by the bank alone, and not from a panel as suggested by Shri Viswanatham. One with banking experience a one should be in a position to serve as director. That is most important.

The representatives of the small scale sector and medium industries and trade must be on the various Boards; otherwise they cannot really carry on because the

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

clientele is mostly from industry and trade. Therefore, their representation on these Boards is very essential for their proper working.

The directors appointed should be free to function independently. The directives or instructions from the Reserve Bank and the Government of India should be only in writing and not oral, and only on policy matters and not on day-to-day working of the banks. It should be seen that there is unreasonable pressure on the management of the banks and their Chairman so that they are unbiased and objective.

As I said, competition is a very essential condition for efficiency, and we need efficiency. Without efficiency we cannot function.

In giving credits to various constituents, in providing them supplementary services, in opening branches and also in development matters, the banks should take individual decisions within a broad framework. If competition is reduced, the functioning of the banks will be adversely affected.

The Board of Directors as envisaged in the scheme does not seem to be representation because trade and industry must be on the Boards. I would also say that the Directors on the Boards, particularly the Managing Director, the Chairman and the full-time directors, must have adequate experience of the banking industry. At least ten years experience as a senior officer of a bank is very essential to become a Managing Director or a whole-time director or Chairman. Just pumping in IAS officers will not help the industry. Therefore, people with adequate experience must be brought into this sector.

Very unfortunately the nationalisation of these 14 banks has not led to the expected improvement in the banking industry.

Deposit mobilisation has not been more than in the past and there is not much of an improvement to my mind. The recent all-India strike cost the Exchequer Rs. 12 crores. This is really a serious matter and

discipline is most essential and it must be brought in at all costs. Otherwise we cannot carry on the banking industry. We must remember that the bank employees get a much higher pay than in many other sectors. Therefore, I appeal to Chavanji to see that there is discipline in the banking industry. Government should also give urgent thought to additional services that the banks can provide to the clients. In other countries they do. It is also essential that the banks have to fulfil their economic and social functions. Service has to be improved considerably. Banks should think of new lines of productivity and provide investment services, income-tax advisory service and other similar services.

Sugar industry is an agro-based industry. Unfortunately this year it is in a chaotic condition; huge stocks are accumulating because of an unparalleled glut in the markets. This year also the crop is good and we expect more stocks to accumulate in the coming two or three months. Credit facilities are essential for the sugar industry so that they can meet the requirement of cane growers.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The House is today discussing the scheme exactly eight months after the passing of the Bill. It was apprehended even at that time that the Government might delay things. An assurance was therefore, obtained by the House that within two or three months the scheme would be brought forward but unfortunately that had not been done and one is left wondering as to the cause of the delay particularly in the content of the haste with which the original legislation in the form of an Ordinance was brought within four days of the decision of the Supreme Court; they did not even wait for ten days for parliament to meet. This is on a subordinate legislation derived from the principal legislation; and I do not see any reason for this long delay. It has definitely done wrong to the managements of banks. I hope the hon. Minister while replying will explain why there was this inordinate delay in bringing forward the scheme.

This scheme needs to be discussed with

the background of the experience of 18 months of nationalisation. We have to examine whether after nationalisation these banks have been able to achieve the objectives which were set out and maintain the level of services which were available to the customers and were also able to maintain the autonomous functioning which is very necessary for efficient working of the industry. Before nationalisation, there was direct control by the Reserve Bank of India over the functioning of these banks. Under the guidance and control of the RBI these banks functioned efficiently to the satisfaction of all concerned including the Government. The Reserve Bank had developed an expertise and competence in banking affairs. But after bank nationalisation the RBI had been deflated and relegated to the background; a new force and a new agency in the form of Finance Ministry's representatives holds the power; the custodians have also been relegated to the background. These representatives of the Finance Ministry interfere with the functioning of the RBI on the one side and dictate upon the management of the nationalised banks on the other. They have become superbosses in banking institutions. Their commands must be followed, whether it is the RBI or the custodian. If the Finance Minister would speak in private to the representatives of the RBI and the custodians, he will be convinced about the type of role played by the Finance Ministry, although they do not have any expertise in banking matters. At best they can give overall direction in banking policy. Now they have started interfering in the day-to-day activities of banking. This was never expected.

One argument put forward by the Government at the time of nationalisation was that monopoly control over banks must end, monopoly in the hands of a few directors must end. At that time at least the so-called monopoly was shared by hundreds of directors of these banks. Now that monopoly is concentrated in the hands of the Finance Ministry and their representatives; it is a much worse kind of monopoly. I would request the hon. Minister to examine the structure of management in some countries like Italy and France where also banks are nationalised. He would find that

in order to retain competence and competitiveness in banking their autonomous character has been retained. In some of these countries civil servants are not taken on the board of directors. If we are serious on maintaining the autonomy and competence and also competitiveness it would be necessary to devise ways by which interference of civil servants could be reduced to the minimum and if possible civil servants should not be taken on the management boards of these banks.

Another assurance that the Government had given was that the element of competitiveness of the Banks would be retained and that these banks would be permitted to function, in competition with each other so that service does not get deteriorated and customers continue to be benefited. That principle has been lost completely. All the fourteen banks are functioning under the thumb and direction of the Finance Ministry and whatever the Finance Ministry decides is applicable to all the fourteen nationalised banks. There is no element of competitiveness left. Even a quarter per cent latitude is not given to the management within which they can compete and show more efficient results compared to other banks.

With regard to services, I need not say much. It has deteriorated in the last eighteen months to an extent which was not even imagined. But before I come to other forms of services, the principal objective of nationalisation was to make the Bank services available to weaker sections of society to offer facilities and loans to farmers and small entrepreneurs. Let the Finance Minister or his representatives move around the country. Certain amounts had been advanced. But let him ask those borrowers whether they were happy and what was the element of service that they are getting? Corruption has crept into it. There are illustrative cases where officers had to be pleased, not only by talking but by greasing their palms. Unless an ordinary farmer or a small entrepreneur is in a position to please the officer of the bank, he is not able to get advances. What about delay? I had the privilege of meeting in my constituency, farmers in that area, in Sirohi and Jalore districts. The formalities

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prescribed by the banks are so difficult ; the documents that are demanded are so impossible that it is difficult if not impossible to fulfil all those conditions for a poor farmer ; he goes from door to door continuously for two or three months before a loan of Rs. 3,000 is sanctioned in his favour. Was this the purpose for which the banks were nationalised ?

With regard to the services, I think it is known to all of us because I believe that most of us are also bank-account holders. Cheques are not encashed for weeks together. Business documents are not presented to the parties for weeks together. Remittances are lost in transit. There have been innumerable cases of complaints that banks have refused to accept notes of smaller denominations. Legally they are not permitted to refuse to accept notes of smaller denominations, but they have been doing it. Courteous faces, smiling faces of bank officers and employees are a rare commodity now. The officers and the employees have become obstinate and rude persons to deal with. The customers are no more happy by the service they are getting now.

After nationalisation, in the course of 18 months, I understand nearly 2,000 branches have been opened. It is a good thing, because by opening these branches we should be able to spread the activities of banking into the rural sector where the facilities are not available. But then, while we have increased the expenses by opening of branches, have we really taken care to see that mobilisation of deposits is also conducted simultaneously ? According to the figures available to me, mobilisation of deposits is stagnant, and in the course of 11 months, from December, 1969 to November, 1970 the total increase in deposits was of the order of merely Rs. 406 crores as against Rs. 323 crores in the last year of the corresponding period. The growth is more or less stagnant. Even compared to the standards of previous year, the growth should not have been less than Rs. 500 crores. But looking into the number of branches which have been opened, which are not less than 2,000 over the last 18

months, the total growth in deposits should not in any case have been less than about Rs. 700 crores. But there is no growth in deposits. On the other hand, the expenses are rising. Recently, the hon. Finance Minister sanctioned an increase in the wage bill of the banks which will have a cumulative effect of not less than Rs. 20 crores although he suggested it was only Rs. 12 crores. Naturally, such a rise in the expenses and rise in the wage-bill, will have an adverse effect on the economy of the banks. As it is now, the banks are charging a 12 per cent rate of interest even from the small farmers and small borrowers. Did we nationalise the banks by which the borrowers would be charged a higher rate of interest ?

Here is a case where at least in respect of farmers, at least in respect of small entrepreneurs, and the weaker sections of society, there should be guidelines by the Government to suggest that the rate of interest charged will never be more than one and a half per cent over the bank rate, and then we can understand that one of the objectives has been fulfilled by nationalisation. You have to allow a differentiation between this section of society and those who can afford to pay a higher rate of interests.

Now, coming to the scheme, this scheme, provides for the constitution of a Board of Directors, and every Board will consist of as many as 15 directors. Out of these 15 directors, 14 would be completely nominated and appointed in one way or the other by the Government of India, and only one will be having some sort of an elective character, who will be the representative of the employees. Beyond these 15, there is a provision for a management committee, an advisory committee and regional consultative committees. In respect of each of these committees, the appointment or nomination of each of these persons will be entirely at the discretion of the Government. If Government says Mr. A is competent to look after agriculture, Mr. A will be competent, and there is no criterion, there is no directive indication in the scheme by which we can examine, the House and the country can examine as to whether the person selected by the Government is competent or not.

The worst part about the formation of the Board of Directors, the Advisory Committee Management Committee and Regional Advisory Committee is that wide in Powers have been retained in the hands of the Government for distribution of political patronage. This is an element about which the House is extremely concerned. We would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what precautions he is thinking of devising by which the misuse of political power in the hands of government may be eliminated, by which the House and the people could be satisfied that the people who are selected by the government are the people really capable of representing the respective interests.

There is a provision in this Act for the representation of depositors but there is no guideline available in the scheme by which least a consultation is made by the government with such bodies who represent the depositors. There should at least be formal consultation before such representatives are selected so that some sort of satisfaction is available that the person selected by the Government is competent to represent the depositors. We are prepared to concede that ultimately the decision of the government may be final in respect of selecting the representative of the depositors but, nevertheless, it would be necessary and prudent for the government to have at least a consultation before the representatives of depositors are appointed.

Coming to the representatives of farmer, a time will come very soon in future when farmers will form the biggest number of borrowers from the banks, and these farmers are spread over the entire territory, north and south, east and west. The interests of the farmers vary from place to place, from region to region. Therefore, it is not enough to have one representatives of farmers. There should be at least two representatives of the farmers in the Board of Directors, one representing the north and another representing the south. Because, as I said, problems vary from region to region and a person coming from the north may not be able to represent the problems of the south.

Then there is discretion in the hands of the government to appoint five directors who, in the opinion of the government,

would be considered to be competent to represent various interests. But there is no reference to representation for trade and industry. Even today trade controls about 15 per cent and industry controls about 64 per cent of the borrowings of the bank. I am sure the hon. Minister will agree that a section which controls as much as 80 per cent of the bank advances cannot be completely ignored and he cannot say that their representation is not necessary for deciding on the banking policy. So, let the hon. Minister come out with a definite assurance that out of the four or five directors who are to be appointed by the government at their discretion, at least two of them would be people who are competent represent the trade and industry of this country.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : What can I do when there is no provision in the Act ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I want an assurance that you will see that out the five persons two would be such as are competent to represent trade and industry. I do not seek any amendment of the Act ; I only seek an assurance that you will take care to see that an interest which controls 80 per cent of the bank borrowings will be given proper representation.

Coming to the representation of the employees in the Board of Directors I have one small suggestion. It has been provided that any union which has a membership of 15 per cent would be considered a representative union. In this country we are already suffering with the mushroom growth of trade unions everywhere and the multiplicity of unions has been affecting our economy at every stage. The banking sector should avoid the growth of multiplicity of unions. So, I have suggested in my amendment that only such union which controls a membership of not less than 50 per cent should be considered to be the representative union.

With regard to some other amendments I do not wish to deal with them here because they are such which, I am sure, the Finance Minister must have studied already. But I want to make my last observation by saying that if we want to make a success of the nationalisation of these banks, if we want

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to see that the element of competitiveness is retained, it is necessary for us that the autonomous character of banking must be retained; it is necessary for us that the interference of the civil servants and of the Finance Secretary is reduced to the minimum and, if possible, on the lines of some of the West European countries, it should be seen that there is no representative of the Finance Ministry. In the matter of administration of banking, in day-to-day matters, it is necessary that the interference is completely eliminated and the super-bosses of the finance Ministry are no more permitted to function as super-bosses, they may only function in an advisory capacity and nothing more.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं सरकार को दोबारा बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने 14 बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था। मैं अभी पटोदिया साहब का भाषण सुन रहा था। उनका कहना है कि नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद बैंकों के अफसरों की हंसी गायब हो गई है और इनकी हंसी पहले ही गायब हो चुकी थी। अब अफसरों की हंसी भी गायब हो गई है यह मुझे मालूम नहीं। आखिर कोई भी अच्छा काम होता है जैसे बैंकों की मानोपेली समायोदारों के हाथों में थी उसको तोड़ कर जनता के हित में सरकार ने उसको लेने का कोशिश की तो वह एक अच्छा काम हुआ है। मेरी समस्या में नहीं आता कि इस तरह के किसी अच्छे काम पर मातमी शक्ल क्यों बन जाया करती है? चाहे बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का सवाल हो, चाहे प्रीवी पसेज का सवाल हो, कोई भी काम देश और समाज के हित में हो तो मैं देखता हूँ कि हंसी गायब हो जाती है हमारे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के मेम्बरान की। अक्सर मैं सोचता हूँ और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप रोते क्यों हैं लेकिन उसका जवाब यही होगा कि हमारी शक्ल ही ऐसी है। ये चाहते हैं कि वही काम होना चाहिए जोकि समायोदारों के हित में हो...

सभापति महोदय : आप शक्ल को छोड़ कर स्कीम पर आ जाइये।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अभी इन्होंने कहा कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद बैंकों की एफीसिएन्सी घट गई है। यही दलील तब भी दी गई थी जबकि बीमा कंपनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था, उसका एक कारपोरेशन बनाया गया था। आज मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या वहाँ की एफीसिएन्सी बढ़ा नहीं है? बढ़ी है। उसी तरह बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन में कितना विरोध किया गया था। मैं जानता हूँ कि कुछ बड़े अफसरों ने, एजेंट्स ने और इनके चाहने वालों ने कितना विरोध किया। बैंक पहले समायोदारा के हाथ में अलादीन का चिराग था। उसका चिख दिया ता पेंसा आ जाता था। डिवाइजिस के पैसे से कारखाने खरीदे जाते थे और तमाम चीजें हुआ करता थी और नाम हाता था फ्लान का कारखाना है, फ्लान का कारखाना है। लेकिन वह चिराग ही जब इनके हाथ में ध्वनन को आ गया तो इनको लगा कि यह बहुत बुरा काम हो गया। मैं आपके जाँच से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ दिन का मोटा आप दाजए, मैं आल इडया बैंक एम्पलाइज एसोसिएशन का तरफ से विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि जिस तरफ से बैंकों के कम-जारी आज सहयोग कर रहे हैं या सहयोग देने का वादा कर रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कभी भी बैंक के कम-चारियों में इतना ज्यादा उत्साह नहीं था। हो सकता है कि हड़ताल हुई और जैसा कि मेरे बंधु ने उपर से कहा कि डिस्प्लिन होना चाहिए मैं मानता हूँ डिस्प्लिन जरूर होना चाहिए, वह होगा और है भी। लेकिन यह भी उन्होंने सोचा कि अगर उन लोगों ने बेज इंक्वीज की बात की तो क्या वह नाजायज थी? अगर नाजायज थी तो बेज इंक्वीज क्यों होती? जब आप बढ़ती हुई प्राइसेज को रोक नहीं सकते तो फिर मैं

समझता हूँ बेज इंग्लैंड जस्टिफाइड थी और उसी आधार पर उसको दिया गया।

15.59 hrs.

[SHRI PARKASH VIR SHASTRI *in the Chair*]

अभी श्री पाटोदिया ने कहा कि जिस की 15 परसेंट मेम्बरशिप हो उस की रिप्रेजेन्टिव यूनियन न माना जाय जैसा कि स्क्रीम में कहा गया है क्योंकि ट्रेड यूनियन की मशरूम ग्रंथ इस देश में हो रही है। मशरूम ग्रंथ मैंने पोलिटिकल पार्टीज की होते देखी है, वह तो होता ही है। लेकिन 1926 का जो ट्रेड यूनियन ऐक्ट है उस के अनुसार जिस यूनियन में 15 परसेंट मेम्बरशिप हो उस को रिप्रेजेन्टिव संगठन माना जाना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं संशोधन रख रहा हूँ और इस में रटो बदल करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने अपने संशोधन है कहा है कि :

“in clause 3, for item (i) of sub-clause (b) substitute —

(i) one Director to be nominated by the representative Union on the Board of Directors.”

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि तीन आदमियों में से सेलेक्ट करने का मौका सरकार को दिया जाये। मगर आल इंडिया बैंक एम्प्लायीज एसोसिएशन एक रिप्रेजेन्टिव ऑर्गेनाइजेशन माना जाना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बेल्ट के बारा हो, या और किसी तरह से साबित करने की बात हो तो उस के लिए भी हम तैयार हैं। मैं तो आज भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि the All-India Bank Employees' Association is the only representative Union.

उस में 90 प्रतिशत बैंक कर्मचारियों की नुमा-इन्दगी करने का दावा ही उस को नहीं है बल्कि 100 परसेंट का है। आर्इ० एन० टी० यू० सी० में कुछ लोग हैं, और दूसरे लोग हैं, लेकिन

वह रिप्रेजेन्ट नहीं करते। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिप्रेजेन्टिव यूनियन जो भी नाम दे उस को मानना चाहिए। आप तय कर लीजिए कि रिप्रेजेन्टिव यूनियन कौन है। इस के लिए आप आधार तय कर लीजिए। जब आप आधार तय कर लीजिए तब उस के बाद आप के पास च्वायस नहीं होनी चाहिए कि तीन नाम आप को दे दिये जायें, उस के बाद आप उन में से एक ले लेंगे। जो भी नाम आप को रिप्रेजेन्टिव यूनियन दे दे उस को आप को मान लेना चाहिए।

इस के बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि :

“in clause 3, for sub-clause (c), substitute-

(c) the Bank Officer to be nominated by the representative Union as Director on the Board of Directors ;”

इस को रिप्रेजेन्टिव यूनियन करे।

16 hrs.

इस के बाद क्लॉज 9 में मैं चाहता हूँ

कि :

“in clause 9, after clause (3), add the following proviso—

Provided that if a Director representing the workmen staff loses confidence of the representative Union, he should be removed and a person recommended by the Union representative, should be appointed as a Director in his place provided that (a) the change should be made after at least one year of earlier appointment and (b) at least 60 per cent workmen staff opposes continuance of a particular person on the Board of Directors.”

अगर 60 परसेंट कर्मचारी उस को अपोज करते हैं तो उस को बोर्ड में नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस को नहीं होना चाहिए,

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

लेकिन यह नहीं शौचना चाहिए कि जो प्रोविजन स्कीम में है मैं उस का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि उस में मेरा प्रोविजो जोड़ दिया जाय।

इस के बाद मैं चाहता हूँ कि :

“in clause 13, *after* sub-clause (2), *insert-*

(2A) The Management Committee should also include a nominee of the representative Union, as determined in terms of clause 2(f) of the Scheme.”

उस के बाद मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐडिशन हो।

“in clause 14, *add* the following sub-clause-

(2) The Advisory Committee should have a nominee of the representative Union, determined in terms of clause 2(f) of the Scheme.”

एक कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधि हो।

क्लाज 15 में मैं चाहता हूँ कि :

“(vi) in clause 15, *after* sub-clause (2), *insert-*

(2A) Such Committees should have one nominee of representative Union, determined in terms of clause 2(f) of the Scheme.”

इसी तरह से क्लज 16 में भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि :

“(vii) in clause 16. *for* sub-clause (4) and (5), *substitute—*

“(4) A nominee of the representative Union shall be removed in consultation with the representative Union and the vacancy so caused should be filled in consultation with the representative Union.”

यूनियन रिप्रेजेंटेटिव को केन्सल्ट करेंगे और केन्सल्ट करके के बाद बेकेन्सी को भरेंगे। मैं मांग करूंगा कि रिप्रेजेंटेटिव यूनियन की तरफ से नाम दिया जाये उस को सरकार मंजूर करे क्योंकि रिप्रेजेंटेटिव यूनियन के नाम देने के बाद उन के हाथ में यह श्राप्शन नहीं होना चाहिये कि वह किस को चाहेंगे और किस को न चाहेंगे।

इस के बाद मैं किसान के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। किसानों का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव कौन है ? यह हो सकता है कि इस सदन में बहुत से भाई कहें कि वह किसान के नुमाइन्दे हैं। लेकिन कैसे किसानों के ? गरीब किसानों के या धमीर किसानों के ? 100 एकड़ वाला किसान या 15 एकड़ वाला किसान या 5 एकड़ वाला किसान ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस की नुमाइन्दगी मिले जो बाकई किसान हो, जिस का पसीना उस की जमीन पर वहता है, जिस के हाथ में हल हो। जो हल चलाने वाला किसान हो उस को नुमाइन्दगी देनी चाहिए। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि किसानों का नुमाइन्दा हल चलाने वाला किसान बोर्ड में जा कर क्या करेगा ? वहां तो ऐसे लोगो को जाना चाहिए जो पढ़े लिखे हो। इस देश के अन्दर एक उमूल रहा है कि बस पढ़ा लिखा आदमी ही सब कुछ कर सकता है, बाकी जो अनपढ़ आदमी हैं या कम पढ़े लिखे आदमी हैं उन को कहीं नहीं आना चाहिए। इस के लिए क्लेरिफिकेशन दिया जाता है कि किसान कौन हो। काफ़ी पढ़ा लिखा हो, जो कृषि विद्या से अच्छी तरह परिचित हो। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कृषि पंडित भी किसानों को बनाते हैं, उन को उपाधि देते हैं। तब फिर आखिर किसान बोर्ड में प्रतिनिधि क्यों नहीं बन सकता ? इस के बारे में मेरा सुभाव है कि उस को भी नुमाइन्दगी दी जाये, लेकिन नुमाइन्दगी उस किसान को दी जाये जो बाकई असली किसान हो। बड़े किसान न हो। ग्राम इस देश में लड़ाई चल रही है उन के और छोटे किसानों

के बीच में। ऐसे बड़े किसान हैं जिन के हाथों में जमींदारी खत्म होने के बाद, काफी जमीन भ्राज भी है। वह खुद खेती नहीं करते हैं बल्कि दूसरों से करवाते हैं, महानत के बदले में चन्द चांदी के खनखनाते टुकड़े दे देते हैं, और अगर वह नहीं तो कुछ गल्ला दे देते हैं सारा दिन काम करने के बाद। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो शस्य खुद किसानी करता हो उसको नुमाइन्दे की हैसियत से रक्खा जाये।

इस के बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में कुछ संशोधन होना चाहिए। मुझे अफमोस है कि मेरे मित्र श्री मधुकर बीमार हैं और उन का संशोधन मूव नहीं हुआ है। श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ने भी संशोधन मूव किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन उन को स्वीकार करेगा और हम को उन का समर्थन करने का मौका मिलेगा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों ने बैंकों को अच्छी तरह चाने के लिए ए.सी.एम. में जो सुझाव दिये हैं उन को सरकार माने। मैं खास तौर से एम्प्लायीज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी का सुझाव है कि रिप्रेजेंटेटिव आर्गनाइजेशन बेल्ट के द्वारा तय हो। हम भी वही चाहते हैं। लेकिन आज तक इस हिन्दुस्तान में इंडियन नेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस ने कभी बेल्ट को नहीं माना है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बेल्ट के आधार पर तय हो, लेकिन जब कभी आई० एल० ओ० में या दूसरी जगहों में बेल्ट का सुझाव आया है तब हमारे आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० ने उस को नहीं माना। बेल्ट के लिए हम हमेशा तैयार हैं। लेकिन ग्राल इंडिया बैंक एम्प्लायीज एसोसिएशन जो है वही रिप्रेजेंटेटिव यूनियन है, दूसरी नहीं हो सकती, इस आधार को मान कर सरकार को उन के न.मिनेशन को मान लेना चाहिए। अगर उस के ऊपर सरकार ठीका टिप्पणी करेगी तो मैं सुमझता हूँ कि उस का

फल ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं कोई घमकी नहीं देना चाहता हूँ, न चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सुझाव को मान लिया जाय क्योंकि काफी सोच समझ कर दिया गया है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस को मंजूर किया जायेगा।

यहां पर 50 परसेंट के बजाय 60 परसेंट रुल्स में रखना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम 100 परसेंट मेम्बरशिप दिखा सकते हैं बेल्ट के अनुसार, 99 परसेंट तो दिखला ही सकते हैं। अगर हम 99 परसेंट दिखला सकें तो हम को नामिनेशन का अधिकार दिया जाये नहीं तो न दिया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से दरुवास्त करूंगा कि इन संशोधनों के बारे में वह ठंडे दिमाग से सोचें और उस पर फंसला दें। जो स्कीम वह बना चुके हैं वह कोई लक्षमण रेखा नहीं है कि उस को कोई क्रास नहीं कर सकता। इस तरह का सवाल यहां पर नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं दुबारा कहता हूँ कि जो स्कीम है उस का जेनरली मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन अगर संशोधनों को मान लिया जायेगा तो मैं तहे दिल से उस का समर्थन करूंगा।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : सभा-पति महोदय, नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों के बारे में जो स्कीम प्रार्थ है वह काफी देर से आई है, इस में कोई दो राय नहीं है। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ। लेकिन जैसी स्कीम सामने आई है, वह स्वागत योग्य है। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से देश में कोई नई हवा, एक नई आशा, एक नई उमंग एक नया वातावरण तैयार हुआ था। उस वातावरण में देश के गरीब लोगों, देश के छोटे किसानों, गाँवों में रहने वाले छोटे व्यापारियों में आशा का संचार हुआ था और उनको आभास

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

हुआ था कि आने वाले जमाने में उनके हालात बदलेंगे और वे ज्यादा सुखी होंगे, उनको ज्यादा कर्ज बैंकों से मिल सकेंगे। यह सही है कि पिछले चौदह महीनों में राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद बैंकों की क्रेडिट पालिसी, उनके द्वारा ऋण देने की व्यवस्था में सुधार हुआ है। मैं श्री पाटोदिया जी की इस बात से असहमति व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ और कतई मैं उन से सहमत नहीं हो सकता हूँ कि गांवों में किसानों को बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने में काफी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। वह यहां नहीं है। शायद वह गांवों में जाते भी नहीं हैं और जाते भी होंगे तो यदाकदा जाते होंगे। मैं गांवों में रहता हूँ। मेरा वहां रहने का बगबर काम रहता है। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि यह आरोप निराधार है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि बैंकों की ऋण सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था में और सुधार की आवश्यकता है। आज भी जरूरत इस बात की है कि गरीब लोगों को, छोटे लोगों को, छोटे व्यापारियों को और तेजी से ऋण मिले। इस बात की भी जरूरत है कि बैंकों का मैनेजमेंट बदले। असल में ये जो बैंकों का मैनेजमेंट है यह पाटोदिया जी जैसे दोस्तों की ही देन है। आखिर इन्हीं के तो ये रखे हुए लोग हैं या इनके भाई बन्धुओं के रखे हुए लोग हैं। ये जो बैंकों में काम कर रहे हैं वे कभी यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण सफल हो। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप उस पर कड़ी निगरानी रखें और निगरानी करने की आपको एक पक्की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। मैं माँग करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्रालय में एक मंत्री के सुपुंय यह काम होना चाहिए जो बैंकों के बारे में जानकारी रखे, जो बैंकों का ही काम करे। कारण यह है कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की सफलता पर ही हमारे समाजवाद का ढाँचा निर्भर करता है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ एक ओर यह अच्छी स्कीम है, वहाँ इसके इम्प्ले-

मेंटेशन में घाला न हो। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आप ने पंद्रह महीने के बाद तो यह स्कीम बनाई है और पंद्रह महीने और इसको इम्प्लेमेंट करने में आप लगा दें। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो यह सारा जोश और खरोश जो देश में पैदा हुआ है, यह काफूर हो जाएगा। इस वास्ते इस पर आपको विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

स्कीम की कलाजिज का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। आप दो होल टाइम डायरेक्टर रखने जा रहे हैं। इन दोनों को ग्रूप मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर की सहमति से नियुक्त करें या उसकी राय से उनको आप नियुक्त करें। कारण यह है कि असल में बैंकों का काम मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर और इन दो डायरेक्टरों को चलाना है और अगर उनमें आगम में कोओर्डिनेशन नहीं हुआ, सांमर्जस्य नहीं हुआ तो उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि अन्तर्विरोध पैदा हो जाएगा और बैंकों के काम में गतिरोध पैदा हो जाएगा। इस वास्ते जो भी दो होल टाइम डायरेक्टर आप अप्वाइंट करें, उसको एप्वाइंट करने से पहले कम से कम ग्रूप मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर की सलाह इनफार्मली अवश्य ले लिया करें। यह निहायत जरूरी है।

जो बहुत बड़े बैंक हैं उन में आपने पंद्रह डायरेक्टर नामिनेट करने का फैसला किया है। उस में कुछ रिप्रिजेंटेटिव होंगे और कुछ दूसरे तरीके से आप नामिनेट करेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि पंद्रह डायरेक्टर हमारे देश की बैंकिंग व्यवस्था के लिए, बड़े बैंक के लिए काफी नहीं है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि स्थानीय लेवल पर ऐसी छोटी कंसल्टेटिव कमेटीज बनाई जाएं जो वेरियस इंटररेटरस जो हैं, उनकी नुमाइदगी करें। ये कंसल्टेटिव कमेटीज इनफार्मली बैंकों के काम की, बैंकों की रीति-नीति की देख-रेख कर सकें, ये अधिकार आपको उनको देने चाहिए, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करना भी आपके लिए बहुत जरूरी है।

यह ठीक है कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद दो हजार नई शाखाएँ खुली हैं। लेकिन इससे समस्या का समाधान नहीं होने वाला है। हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है और हमारे देश में पांच लाख से ज्यादा गांव हैं। छोटे किसान और दूसरे छोटे लोग बहुत भारी तादाद में यहां रहने हैं। इस वास्ते यह बहुत जरूरी है कि क्रेडिट किसान को और छोटे आदमी को मिले और इसके लिए विशेष व्यवस्था हो। उसके लिए मैं सुझाव देता हूँ कि लीड बैंक की हर जिले में व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। एक बैंक की जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए कि वह उस जिले की सारी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने की दिशा में एक निश्चित टारगेट बना कर, निश्चित कार्यक्रम बना कर चले। लीड बैंक सिस्टम के जरिये से जिले के सभी छोटे लोगों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और यह उसकी जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए।

मैं श्री बनर्जी के इस सुझाव का स्वागत करता हूँ कि बैंकों में जो डायरेक्टर किसानों के प्रतिनिधि हों वे छोटे किसानों के प्रतिनिधि हों। हम इस बात को भूले नहीं हैं कि आज देश में बड़े किसान उतने ही बड़े पूंजीपति हैं जितने देश में बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट हैं। इस वास्ते इस चीज को रोकना बहुत जरूरी है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इन बैंकों का सारा फायदा उन बड़े पूंजीपति किसानों के हाथ में चला जाए। ऐसे किसानों की लाबी भी बहुत बोकक है, बहुत एक्टिव है, बहुत आगोनाइज्ड है। इसलिए हम को उससे बचना होगा। हम को इस तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा कि छोटे किसान के प्रतिनिधियों को डायरेक्टर के तौर पर रखा जाए। किसी व्यक्ति विशेष की बात मैं नहीं करता हूँ (इंटरप्राइज) श्री रणधीर सिंह हमारे दोस्त हैं। वह अच्छे किसान हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कनाज तीन में जो आप डायरेक्टर नामिनेट करें एक के तुहत

“three directors who in the opinion of the Central Government are competent to represent the interests of farmers, workers and artisans”.

इस में हरिजनों और पिछड़े हुए तबकों का भी आप ध्यान रखें और देखें कि कम से कम एक आदमी इनका भी बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टरों में नामिनेट हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस स्कीम का स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Banks have been nationalised and we should like to see that they function efficiently and the banking structure grows. Quite some time has elapsed since nationalisation, and I think we would have to determine to what extent the objectives for which banks were nationalised have been fulfilled, whether the structure has grown in the right direction, and whether it has achieved growth, and for that purpose, we shall have to develop certain criteria. In my opinion, there are four or five criteria by which we can judge the progress of banking after nationalisation.

Some of these criteria are : deposit expansion, efficiency in service, credit to agriculturists, small artisans and neglected sectors, whether backward areas have been served adequately and whether adequate credit is available for production. I think these are criteria which should adequately indicate how far we have succeeded in achieving the objection of nationalisation.

With regard to deposit expansion, we know that the branches have expanded by about 25 per cent according to the Finance Minister's statement, and it appears that the increase in the number of branches is impressive, but with regard to mobilisation of savings or expansion of deposits, the rate of growth of deposit has actually gone down instead of increasing. Most of the branches opened in various places are operating at a loss and they are not able to make both ends meet. Besides, it was envisaged that after nationalisation the agriculturists would be able to get loans more freely at lower

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rates or interest and more conveniently. A study was conducted in Rajasthan of the cost of loans to agriculturists and facts and figures show that while previously the agriculturist could obtain a taccavi loan for an expenditure of Rs. 2.50 per 1,000, now he has to spend as much as Rs. 52 per Rs. 1,000. The break-up is as follows : Stamp Rs. 15, registration Rs. 12.50, no dues affidavit Rs. 3, advocate Rs. 15, other certificates and application forms Rs. 64.53.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : He is not aware of the difficulties of the agriculturist in getting taccavi, I know them.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : He has had his say.

This amount of Rs. 52 does not include the amount he may have to present in some form or other to the bank manager who does not treat the illiterate agriculturist with sympathy. There will probably be some middleman or somebody to whom a certain percentage has to be handed over. The rate of interest was 6 per cent on taccavi ; now it has gone up to 9 per cent. With regard to processing of application, it is taking far more time than previously.

If this is how we are going to serve the agricultural sector, it is not going to achieve the object in view. It is necessary that the administration or Government should look into this aspect of the matter and ensure that all these formalities are out down and loan given to them expeditiously at lower rates of interest. Otherwise, the very purpose of going through all this process of nationalisation would remain unachieved.

With regard to efficiency, I do not mind if we pay more to the bank employees. Let them get more as the price level is rising and they are middle class people. They deserve more and I am in favour of it. But let the leaders of the bank employees—Shri S. M. Banerjee is not here—also tell them and make them realise that the staff owe a duty to the nation by maintaining efficiency

and discipline in the nationalised banking industry.

There can be no doubt that efficiency has gone down. Any depositor, borrower or anyone dealing with the banks would confirm that it takes more time to collect out-station cheques and in regard to the other services rendered by the banks, also the efficiency in execution has definitely deteriorated.

I have put forward in my amendments a constructive suggestion, which I would commend to Government with all the emphasis at my command. Let them consider it. I have suggested that an efficiency audit shall be performed in nationalised banks. Let a committee be constituted of two officers of a nationalised bank other than its own and one auditor. Let it conduct an efficiency audit. I have mentioned that such a committee shall approach its work in a constructive spirit with a view to making suggestions and recommendations for improving efficiency and management standards. The bank concerned shall take note of the report of the committee and implement the recommendations as far as practicable. In case its board does not agree with some of these recommendations, it shall explain the reasons therefor to the Reserve Bank, which may give such directions in the matter as it deems fit.

I am glad Shri Chavan is now present in the House. Let him consider this suggestion of mine. I know that opposition amendments are not acceptable to Government. It does not matter; he need not accept my amendment. But let him consider it on merits, according to his own judgment. If he finds that there is something in what I have suggested, let him introduce some measure of this kind, may be in some other form. But let us have an efficiency assessment. After all, if you want that the nationalised industry or the public sector should be run properly, that aspect will have to be looked into. Otherwise, I do not think we are going to serve the nation in any way.

I have given an amendment that within

six months of the close of the accounting year, the nationalised banks shall present their accounts. I believe that it was in July, 1969 that the banks were originally nationalised. Since then where are the accounts of the banks? Even limited companies have to submit their accounts and hold a general body meeting within six months. Why are the banks not producing their accounts? Is there a big loss or are many of the new loans irrecoverable? What is the position? I think a provision should be there that the banks shall be bound to present their accounts within six months, and if necessary the Government may extend the time, in exceptional circumstances, to nine months or so, but the accounts, I believe, should be presented to Parliament also so that we know what progress has been made.

With regard to credit for industry, I would only submit that the processes of production should not be held up for want of credit. Whatever be the policy and ideological predilections of the Government, it is necessary to ensure that industries do function, that they are not starved of credit. I hope that aspect will not be ignored so that we are not faced with conditions in which production suffers because in that case we will be faced with inflation. I have, time and again, emphasised that if inflation is to be checked, production is the principal remedy, and I am glad that after two years of persuasion and repetition, the Finance Minister the other day come out with a statement that increased production is necessary to check prices. I hope he will be good enough to implement it also.

With regard to adequate credit for backward areas, we have some statistics here. They are from the Press Information Bureau of the Government. In Maharashtra there is one bank for 31,000 persons, in West Bengal for 63,000 persons, in Assam for 1,23,005 persons, in Orissa for 1,52,000 persons and in Madhya Pradesh which I represent the position is even worse. Let the banking expansion take place particularly in those areas which are backward. There are many districts in Madhya Pradesh, including my district, where there are only one, two or three banking units and the people have been Pressing us for more branches. That is neces-

sary if proper service is to be rendered.

In regard to the constitution of the Boards, let us not have bureaucratisation. Let the Reserve Bank nominate one person and let the Government nominate one person, but let all the other Directors be the representatives, shall be say, of depositors and various sections of society and the representative of the workmen or the staff should definitely be a person who is an employee of that bank. We do not want outside political leaders to come into the Boards of banks and create stalemates by creating warring Boards. A Board which is divided against itself cannot serve the country properly.

With regard to retirement, it is stated that in three years the Directors shall retire, but what about the official Directors? They should not be allowed to service indefinitely. Let them not become pensioners on the Boards. They must also retire or be rotated after three years. That in my opinion is also very much desirable.

The Chairman and the Managing Director must be professional bankers. There should be a uniform policy. Do not appoint Chairman for political reasons, for extending patronage to somebody who may have lost his seat somewhere. It is necessary that the Chairman and the Managing Director should be the same person and he should be a professional banker.

Lastly, the Boards must have proper autonomy, and even the management committees that we are going to appoint should not be interfered with in their task by somebody sitting in Delhi and giving directions, which probably are not even based on actual professional experience. We have been saying that if you want industry or the public sector to function properly, it is necessary that they must function in a manner where they are able to take independent decisions which are warranted by the conditions governing their own working. The Boards and managing committees must enjoy autonomy, functional autonomy I would say. Then only you can ensure that banks operate efficiently and in a proper way. Let the nationalised banks have an element of competition. I think that effi-

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ciency will improve if my suggestion with regard to the appointment of a committees for efficiency audit, is accepted by the Government.

सभापति महोदय : अब यह चर्चा प्रागे अगले दिन चालू रहेगी। साके चार बजे से दूसरी चर्चा प्रारम्भ हो रही है।

16-30 hrs.

MOTION RE : JUTE MILL FOR
ORISSA

सभापति महोदय : अब श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी के उस प्रस्ताव पर जो उड़ीसा में जूट मिल की स्थापना करने के सम्बन्ध में है उस पर चर्चा प्रारम्भ होगी। इस प्रस्ताव के लिए एक घण्टा समय नियम हुआ है। इसी एक घण्टे में मंत्री महोदय को भी जवाब देना है और फिर प्रस्तावक को भी जवाब देना है। इसलिए जो लोग यह चाहते हैं कि इस का उत्तर आज ही आ जाये जिस से उन का समाधान हो जाय वह अपने वक्तव्य को थोड़ा संक्षिप्त रखें तो अच्छा है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी (केन्द्रपाडा) : सभापति जी, आप की बात में ध्यान में रखूंगा और जितना संक्षिप्त हो सकेगा करने की कोशिश करूंगा।

I move :

"That the urgency and desirability of setting up a Jute Mill either in the public or in the co-operative sector in the State of Orissa, be taken into consideration."

That I have to move such a motion as this even in the year 1970 in this Parliament shows how the Government which professes to remove regional imbalances and give a fair deal to agriculturists and also wishes to step up our exports is functioning actually. The need for a jute mill in Orissa is nothing new. For the last several years we had been agitating ; probably since I came to

Parliament in 1952 the reply that we had been receiving is that there were so many difficulties, international market, this and that ; the present jute mills were not producing to capacity, there was glut, etc etc. On some reason or the other this was denied to Orissa. I am glad to observe that there is some re-thinking in the Government. On 11 November in reply to my question they said that there was no jute mill in Orissa and they also stated that they would consider the proposal on merits. In our country there are as many as 79 mills with a total loomage of 75265. Out of them 68 are in West Bengal, four are in Andhra, three are in Bihar, three are in U. P. and one in Andhra Pradesh. In some States where practically no jute is grown, there are jute mills. Orissa contributes about six per cent of the total jute production in the country. From the point of view of desirability or profitability there is no doubt that Orissa cannot be denied by any authority on any ground. When I say this, I should also say that I know that there were historical reasons why the jute mills had been concentrated in Calcutta and nearabout areas. We also know that within a radius of 40 miles of Calcutta and neighbouring areas, there are so many mills, and that is because when they were set up, four reasons were advanced. One was that it has easy accessibility to the jute areas ; secondly, there are excellent facilities of the port ; and cheap inland transport, and finally, ready supply of labour. These are the four reasons for which the mills came into existence there. But now, what we find is that after 1930, practically there has been no attempt to set up new mills and the problem that the jute mills in Calcutta and nearabout are facing is the problem of modernisation and the problem of rationalisation. This has prevented them from producing quality jute goods which will compete successfully and efficiently in the international market. From the international market point of view, we are in a good position, although the Minister said that we are losing our export to a certain extent because of the strike. Otherwise, in spite of the competition, in spite of the incentive that Pakistan offers, there is no doubt that India is doing very well, and this is the most important foreign exchange earner for the country. We have captured what is called carpet