

है वह वैस्ट चला जाता है। इसलिये मेरा मुझाव वह है कि सरकार की तरफ से फौरन मकान बनाये जायें और जो खर्च इन मकानों को बनाने में आये उनको सरकार खुद खर्च करे और सरकार की तरफ से इन लोगों को बसाया जाय। कडप्पा जिले में कोडूर इलाका है वहां पर केले की खेती बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर होती है। लेकिन तूफान के कारण वह खेती खत्म हो गई है। एक एकड़ में केले की खेती से किसानों को 20 से लेकर 25 हजार रुपये की आमदनी होती है। लेकिन इस साल तूफान के कारण अब उनको केले के बाग से एक हजार रुपये की भी आमदनी नहीं होगी। इससे पता चलता है कि किस बड़े पैमाने पर तबाही हुई है, किसानों को नुकसान पहुंचा है। यहां तक हालत हो गई है कि खेतों को साफ करने के लिये किसानों को अपने पास से रुपया खर्च करना पड़ रहा है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि आप किसानों की मदद करने के लिये कोई स्कीम बनायें। सरकार को सारी चीजों की जांच करने के लिये सेंटर से एक टीम फौरन भेजनी चाहिए और उसके बाद जो नुकसान हुआ है उसमें किसानों की मदद की जानी चाहिए (समय की घंटी)। श्रीमन्, मैं आखिरी बात कहना चाहता हूं। कृषि मंत्री ने कंसलेटिव कमिटी की मिटिंग में जो बात कही है, और यह बात इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में भी आई है उसे पता चलता है कि सरकार इसको कितनी लापरवाही से ले रही है। इस में कहा गया है 'aid to drought hit States soon'

लेकिन सिर्फ यही कहा गया है कि उनको मदद की जायेगी। अभी वहां पर जो तबाही हुई है उसमें अगर जल्दी मदद नहीं की गई तो हालत और ज्यादा बिगड़ जायेगी। सरकार को फौरन से वहां पर अपनी टीम भेजनी चाहिए और जो नुकसान हुआ है उस में मदद पहुंचाई

जानी चाहिए। राज्य सरकार ने इसके लिये दो सौ करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केवल 15 करोड़ रुपये की इमदाद देने का वायदा किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इससे वहां पर कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। किसानों को सही मायने में बसाया जाना चाहिए और उनको रास्ते पर लाया जाना चाहिए। तीन चार करोड़ रुपये से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। सही मायने में लोगों को बसाया जाना चाहिए (समय की घंटी)। वहां पर सूखे और तूफान से जो तबाही हुई है उसके लिये कोई रास्ता निकाला जाना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इन बातों पर फौरन ध्यान दे (समय की घंटी)।

श्रीमन् आप बहुत जल्दी कर देते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरिया): आप रुकने की कितनी पड़िये, तब आपको पता चल जायेगा कि इस में कितना टाइम दिया जाता है... (व्यवधान)।

श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी रेड्डी : जब आप बोलते हैं तो... (व्यवधान)।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (RAFIQ ZAKANA) Please don't record whatever he say.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY:\*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Now we take up the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

### THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1982

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of

\*Not recorded.

India Act, 1964, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

As the House is aware, the Industrial Development Bank of India is the all-India apex industrial financing institution charged with the responsibility mainly of providing long and medium term finance for industry and of coordinating the working of other industrial financing institutions. In addition, it has developmental and promotion responsibilities. Its share capital is owned wholly by the Government of India.

The IDBI gives financial assistance in various forms directly to large and medium projects. For the small scale industries, it provides assistance mainly by way of refinance and partly by re-discounting of bills. It gives assistance both for new projects as well as for expansion, diversification and modernisation purposes. IDBI'S operations have been expanding rapidly over the years. Excluding export finance, the assistance sanctioned directly or otherwise during the year ending June 1982 aggregated to Rs. 1765 crores relating to 66,516 applications. The cumulative assistance sanctioned till June 1982 was Rs. 8303 crores. This assistance is estimated to have generated investment of about Rs. 18,205 crores and additional employment for about 25 lakh persons. IDBI has been playing a significant promotional role as well as meeting the requirements of the backward areas, small scale sector and technician entrepreneurs. The aggregate assistance sanctioned to the backward areas up to June 1982 was Rs. 3351 crores constituting about 42.5% of the total assistance sanctioned to industry. The annual assistance sanctioned to the small scale sector has increased five-fold during the last four years from Rs. 120 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 601 crores in 1981-82. As regards the technician entrepre-

neurs up to June 1982 IDBI had extended assistance of Rs. 124 crores to 5424 projects promoted for such entrepreneurs. For the benefit of smaller applicants and backward areas special schemes have been started like seed capital scheme, lower term contribution and interest, long moratorium and amortisation, etc. and other steps have also been taken like conducting industrial potential surveys and setting up technical consultancy organisations. Various steps have also been taken to expedite sanction and dispersal of assistance and further refined appraisal and monitoring arrangements. The demand for funds from the IDBI, which has been steadily increasing, is expected to continue to grow. While the bulk of IDBI's resources would be from borrowings, in order, *Inter alia*, to have a balanced debt equity ratio for the Bank, it is considered necessary to increase its share capital. This Bill seeks to raise the limit of the authorised share capital from the level of Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 500 crores. With these remarks I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): There is one amendment by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha for reference to the Bill to Select Committee.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA  
(Bihar) : I move—

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following members, namely:—

1. Shri R.R. Morarka
2. Shri Biswa Goswami
3. Shri R. Ramakrishnan
4. Shri S.W. Dhabe
5. Shri Nepaldev Bhattacharya
6. Shri Dipen Ghosh
7. Shri Suraj Prasad

8. Shri G.C. Bhattacharya
9. Prof. Sourendra Bhattacharjee
10. Shri Rameshwar Singh
11. Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav
12. Shri Hari Shankar Bhabhra
13. Shri Kalraj Mishra
14. Shrimati Mohinder Kaur
15. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha

with instructions to report by the first week of the next Session."

*The questions were proposed.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): The motion for consideration of the Bill moved by the Minister and the amendment for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee moved by Shri Jha, are open for discussion. Shri P. Ramamurti.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, the amendment to the IDBI Act that has been moved by the Deputy Finance Minister is a very simple one. The Amendment Bill only seeks to enhance or increase the equity capital of the Bank from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 500 crores which, according to them, has become necessary, because, otherwise, the Bank will have to undertake large-scale borrowings in order to finance other institutions and industries. That is what has been stated now. The main question that I want to discuss here is: What has been the role of the Industrial Development Bank of India? When the Bill was originally moved in 1964 by the late Shri T.T. Krishnamachari on the floor of the Parliament, he had stated categorically that the Bank would play a catalytic role, the role of a catalytic agent, in order to bring about the socio-economic transformation—I am repeating the words 'socio-economic transformation'. But what has been the result of the working of the Bank ever since it was established in 1964 by an Act of Parliament? The result has

been the same as the result of all the economic policies pursued by the Government of India since independence. Every Five-Year Plan document has been proclaiming that the main objective of the Five Year Plan is to lessen the disparity in income and wealth and to prevent the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few people. That has been proclaimed as the objective of every Plan, in fact in Plan after Plan and even in the Sixth Plan it is reiterated. Just as the result of the execution of these Plans has been the opposite of the proclaimed objective, similarly the result of the working of the Bank has been the opposite of its objective that has been proclaimed; and it cannot be otherwise.

I will just quote a passage. It is not mine so that you cannot say: "You are a damned Marxist and Communist and therefore you are saying this". You had appointed a Committee. I am not talking about the Mahalanobis Commission which was appointed by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. That was long ago...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): You have used a rather unparliamentary expression about yourself.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I do not mind being very unparliamentary about myself. I do not want to be unparliamentary with regard to others.

I am just reading out a paragraph from the Dagli Committee on Controls and subsidies. In May 1979 their report was submitted to the Government of India. That Committee was appointed by your own people. There was no Marxist or Communist and there is nothing you could smell of Marxism or Communism in it. That Committee says:

"The type of integration between industrial licensing and the overall planning which had been achieved during the Third Plan with the issue of 'Programmes of Industrial Development' by the Planning Commission has not been followed."

They had given some directive and they say that this has not been followed by the Industries Ministry in its licensing policy. Then what do they say ?

"The 'Guidelines for industries' issued by the Ministry of Industry do not have the same organic link between the Plan and licensing policy."

The Plan says something, but there is no link between the Plan and the policy that is pursued by the Industry Ministry. This is what has been stated in clear terms. Then goes on :

"The industrial licensing system has not in consequence ensure the development of industries according to plan priorities ; has failed to prevent the growth of capacity in non-essential industries."

This is very important. It is encouraging growth of industries in non-essential fields and to that extent it has obstructed growth of essential industries.

"It has not also been effective in securing proper regional dispersal of industries."

The result is that imbalance has grown; regional imbalance has grown, and lastly, this is the most important observation they have made :

"and has not succeeded in containing monopolies and the concentration of economic power."

This is your own committee's finding. The Committee on Public

Undertakings had enquired from the Member-Secretary, Planning Commission, when he appeared before the Committee whether there was any similar study of the effect of industrial development financing. This is most important as the committee was appointed to go into the question of industrial licensing policy. And that committee found that the Industrial Licensing Policy has no relation to the Plan priorities, no regard to regional imbalance, and it had led to a greater concentration of wealth and economic power and also monopolies in this country. But what about the financing ? You finance them through the IDB and other financial institutions. What about the financing ? They say :

"....The development banks have a somewhat limited role in regard to the planned development and excessive rigidity to make the financing adhere to plan targets could be counter productive. He however conceded that though some studies on certain aspects of development financing had been undertaken, no comprehensive study of the effect of development financing had been made."

This is your position. After 1964 we are now in the year 1982. After 18 years you come up with this amending Bill for increasing the share capital of the Industrial Development Bank of India and asking us to pass the Bill and sanction that amount also without a proper study as to how it has worked, whether it has achieved the objective of what you call 'socio-economic transformation.' You do not do any such thing. You keep the Parliament in darkness. And if one goes through the Annual Reports of these Banks.... (*Time Bell rings*)

You asked me to stop ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA) : The Busi-

ness Advisory Committee has allotted one hour for this.

SHRI R. R. MORARKA (Rajasthan) : Two hours, not one hour.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA) : But I have been told it is one hour. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Anyway, you allow me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA) : You have got 8 minutes.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Allow me a few minutes more. You know that I also cannot speak more for health reasons.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA) : The way you were developing. I thought you will take a long time. Also, Mr. Morarka, it is no use interrupting like this. I have to follow a certain schedule.

SHRI R. R. MORARKA : I only said that two hours have been allotted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA) : The CPM has been allotted 8 minutes.

SHRI R. R. MORARKA : I do not care what the CPM has been allotted. I only said that the time allotted for this Bill is two hours, not one hour.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA) : That is all right.

SHRI R. R. MORARKA : I hope this is clear to you now.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Now, therefore, this is the position. You

do not have even a study on that. Now, I will like to ask this. Why is it the Bank in its Annual Report or any of its publications does not give facts and figures relating to whom, which industries, which monopoly houses, which other houses, the bulk of the finance has gone. This is the main question that I am asking you. Is not the Parliament entitled to know how the money of the people taken by the Government of India and given to the Industrial Development Bank is being utilised? Whom is it fattening? Is it fattening the Tatas, the Birlas and other such people? Or is it also given to the small-scale sector or other people? Only a broad statement about so much money to the industry, so much for development purposes, so much for other purposes is given. We cannot get the details from this. Perhaps it is not thought necessary. And, again, how many industries which have received funds from public financial institutions are sick and how many have not paid back the money? The other day the Reserve Bank stated that nearly Rs. 2000 crores are due and have become irrecoverable and they have to be written off. Two thousand crores can be written off from the Tatas, the Birlas and from other big industrialists. But if the poor people and agriculturists today are not able to repay and if they ask for remission and if they ask for writing off the loans of cooperative societies, the Reserve Bank will come down upon them. You cannot write off and if you do so we cannot give you any money. Is this not your policy? Is it the way of helping the poor people? I want to say that your people are sitting as Directors. You have your people on the Board of Directors. IDBI has also one of its representatives. But what is the use? Therefore, the conclusion that the people of this country come to is that the so-called Directors who are sitting there, they go there, draw the money, and they are prepared

to abet the looting of the public exchequer. All these big industrialists are a party to it. The corruption is there, right from the top to the down. This is what the people of the country come to understand.

Then, Sir, the biggest flaw is that Section 37 of the Act provides for making regulations and rules to attain the objective of the IDBI Act. Till now, 18 years have gone by, and no provision has been made with regard to the regulations and rules. They are not bound by any rules. They can do any damn thing and nobody can check them. This is the actual position of the functioning of the IDBI. Therefore, I say, unless you are able to regulate this, there is no use. And then, who are the entrepreneurs? To call these people entrepreneurs is a misnomer. What is their entrepreneurship? The banks pay them. They go into collaboration. When they go into collaboration, the entire machinery is paid for by the collaborators. And whatever little they invest, they get back by commission on the purchase of machinery. Practically, the people's money is being put in the hands of these big industrialists. They loot the industry and make it sick, and make you pay for it. This is what is happening in this country.

Therefore, Sir, unless there is a fundamental change in the Government of India's policy, all these banks and all these things are not going to help the industrialisation of this country. They are only going to increase social tensions in the country, and ultimately you will be responsible for the increase of social tensions in this country. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA KAUL  
(Uttar Pradesh) : Hon'ble Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, with your permission I rise to support the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1982, that has

been introduced by our hon. Minister for Finance. It seeks to increase the authorised capital of the Bank from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 500 crores.

Sir, this House is aware of the objectives for which this apex organisation, the IDBI, was established in 1964 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India. In the words of Late T.T. Krishnamachari the then Minister for Finance, "We are envisaging a new Industrial Development Bank as a Central co-ordination agency which ultimately will be concerned directly or indirectly with all problems or questions relating to the long and medium-term financing of industry, and will be in a position, if necessary, to adopt and enforce system of priorities in promoting future industrial growth." Sir, the ownership of the IDBI was transferred to the Central Government in February, 1976, in view of its enlarged functions. The IDBI is an apex industrial financing institution, as our hon. Minister has just said, with developmental and promotional responsibilities as well. With increasing responsibilities consequent to expanding industrialisation, this Apex body has been gradually involving itself deeper in all areas of activities, as was expected of it. In order to achieve co-ordination among all India financial and investment institutions, the IDBI has devised the mechanism of inter-institutional meetings. But these meetings need to be more effective and purposeful.

The IDBI appoints Directors on the Boards of Associated Institutions to make institutional participation at the policy level a meaningful reality. Still, in some of the assisted concerns, nominee Directors have not been appointed. The role of the nominee Directors needs to be clearly defined and their performance should be regularly reviewed. The IDBI provides rehabilitation finance for sick units. But very few in

dustries regain their health. The tragic fact is that once an industry is sick, it continues to remain sick either due to lack of adequate assistance or due to mis-channelisation of funds or may be due to piecemeal assistance. It also goes for convertibility of loans into equity. The IDBI scrutinises proposals for overseas contracts and gives term credit for export of goods. It gives financial assistance to overseas buyers for purchase of engineering goods and for approving, monitoring and evaluating the proposals of Indian entrepreneurs for joint ventures abroad. It is claimed that this in turn helps industrialisation in our own country as it involves export of capital goods from here. But does this gain justify and is proportionate to the huge amount of assistance involved?

Under the automatic refinancing scheme of the IDBI, which covers composite term loans up to Rs. 25,000, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps taken by the IDBI, to monitor how far the artisans and the cottage and village industries have actually taken the benefit thereof. Besides the lower rate of interest, the IDBI also imposes ceiling on the rate of interest charged by the primary lenders. The IDBI has introduced a systems of business plan and resource forecast for fixing refinancing limits and monitoring the activities of the financial institutions.

As regards the efforts to augment industrial development in backward areas, the IDBI has undertaken certain significant schemes such as the identification of growth potential by undertaking industrial potential surveys, setting up of industrial and consultancy services in backward areas, entrepreneurial development programmes, compilation of directory giving details of consultants with specialisation in different fields of entrepreneurship etc. The IDBI

is also setting up regional offices and branch offices in backward areas for the benefit of the entrepreneurs there. But I would like to submit that the IDBI has to make more intensive efforts towards reduction of regional imbalances. I understand, the Sivaraman Committee Report in this regard is being examined, in consultation with the State Governments. But this has to be expedited.

We should take note of some of the achievements of the IDBI. One is, assistance to the small-scale sector has recorded a five-fold increase, as the hon. Minister has just now said, in the last five years, from Rs. 120 crores, that is, 19 per cent, in 1977-78, to Rs. 601 crores, that is 34 per cent, in 1981-82. The total assistance to the small-scale sector is Rs. 2340 crores benefiting 2.5 lakh small units. Assistance to backward areas has increased from Rs. 175 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 636 crores in 1981-82. Assistance to backward areas has risen to 42.5 per cent of the total assistance on a cumulative basis. To technician entrepreneurs, the IDBI has extended assistance to the tune of Rs. 124 crores, to 5,427 projects. The share of MRTP houses, which is the main bone of contention and which has been criticised so much on the floor of this House just now, has been continuously falling. It was only 7.3 per cent in 1981-82. Their share in cumulative assistance up to June, 1982, was 14.5 per cent. The assistance to the small-scale sector by the IDBI is 66.1 per cent in the private sector.

In spite of the aforesaid achievements of the IDBI mentioned by me, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards certain spheres of activity which need special attention. One is in view of the continuous shortage of power, the IDBI should consider schemes for facilitating the installation of electricity

generation equipment and also the use of new renewable sources of energy. The IDBI and other institutions have taken a number of steps to prevent delays and expedite sanction and disbursement of loans. Some further steps in this direction like making the system of loan institution more effective at the post-sanction stage need to be taken.

In this regard, having a single-point disbursement system under which disbursements are also done only by the loan institution, would be helpful.

The IDBI and other institutions have taken a number of steps for decentralising power to the regional offices and State level institutions. This process needs to be continued in an effective manner, and extended to the branch offices of the IDBI as well.

In the past few years due to escalation of prices, project costs have risen sharply. It may be considered whether the limits on the size of the projects, which can be assisted by State level institutions, may be increased so that smaller and medium-sized applicants need not have to run to all-India institutions.

For the benefit of the very small entrepreneurs, the State level institutions and the technical consultancy organisations should be asked to prepare project profiles on a large scale and encourage entrepreneurs to take up these projects.

Such entrepreneurs should be given continuous guidance at the stage of implementation of the project as well as during the operational stage with special emphasis on aspects like marketing etc. The promotional schemes should thus be made more useful for the smallest entrepreneurs.

The requirements of industrial growth and the demand for funds from

the IDBI is continuing to increase. In order to have a balanced debt, equity ratio for the bank, it is considered necessary to increase its share capital.

The Bill seeks to raise the limit of the authorised capital from the present level of Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 500 crores.

With these words I reiterate my support for the amendment in the Act as by doing so, not only the Government will be empowered to invest an additional 300 crores of rupees towards the share equity of the Bank, but will also entitle the Bank to receive many times more funds from market loans enabling the IDBI to play a more meaningful role in the industrial development of the country.

**SHRI R. R. MORARKA:** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in the history of Parliament I think this is the shortest and the simplest Bill ever introduced. It has only one amending clause which seeks to increase the paid-up capital of the Industrial Development Bank from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 500 crores. Sir, the justification for that is that the debt equity ratio of this Bank is already 12 : 1 and, therefore, in order to improve that ratio they want to increase the capital. But I think Sir, there is some mistake. The debt equity ratio is not 12 : 1, it is about 18 : 1. From the latest figure I find that the borrowings of the Bank from the Government of India are Rs. 347 crores, from the Reserve Bank Rs. 1586 crores, from the market Rs. 1698 crores and from other sources Rs. 60 crores. This does not include the current liabilities etc., but even if you total up all these things it comes to about Rs. 4000 crores and the total paid-up capital today is only Rs. 200 crores. So, the ratio is nearly 1 : 20. I do not want to spend more time on this. I think the objective of the Bill to increase the paid-up capital is unexceptionable and is a welcome feature.



The Industrial Development Bank was established in 1964. It has been in existence now for the last 18 years. During these 18 years the Bank had sanctioned, as the hon. mover of the Bill has said, Rs. 8,304 crores. But, Sir, he did not say that out of this amount sanctioned, the amount disbursed during these 18 years is only Rs. 5,797 crores, or a little less than 70 per cent. I think that the time-lag between sanction and disbursement is a little too long. So my first point is that the Bank should try to reduce this time-lag so that the industry to whom they sanction the loan may get the assistance in time.

The second point I want to make is that out of the total loans sanctioned the bank gives two-thirds indirectly through the commercial banks, state Finance Corporation, State Industrial Development Corporation etc. and only one-third they give directly to the industry. I mention this because so far as the indirect financing is concerned, the administrative work with the Bank is very minimum and therefore the administrative expenses of the Bank should be related only to the one-third loans which they disburse. In this connection, the Committee on Public Undertakings has made very pertinent observations in their Report. I am reading from page 70. It says:

"In this connection, the Committee finds that the administrative cost as percentage of operative margin ranges from 20.3 to 38.3 per cent during the period 1971-79. The Committee feels that this is on the high side considering the fact that a substantial portion of the IDBI lending is through re-financing".

In view of that I hope that the Bank will take special care to see that their administrative expenses are reduced so that it is not related to refinancing which is a major portion of their lending.

The third point I want to make is about lendings by the Bank to the MRTTP companies. Our policy, which was, in a way, mentioned by Mr. Ramamurti, is to reduce the concentration of economic power and the very purpose of the MRTTP Act was to curb and reduce the growth of MRTTP houses. Here from this report I find that 23 per cent of the project finance is given to the MRTTP companies, 36 per cent of the soft loans are given to them and 44.8 per cent of the Technical Development funds is given to such companies. Then 25.6 per cent of the re-discounting of the bills goes to them. From this you would see the preponderant share of the MRTTP companies in the disbursements and in the loans sanctioned by this institution.

Another point is about the size of the loans given by the Bank. I would only say that 35 projects costing more than Rs. 50 crores have been given Rs. 905.2 crores and 62 projects costing between 20 and 50 crores have been given Rs. 454.3 crores. Thus 97 projects have been given Rs. 1359.5 crores out of Rs. 2488 crores. In other words, 10 per cent of the projects have been sanctioned more than 54.6 per cent of the loans. This, I feel, is somewhat disproportionate.

Now, Sir, about re-financing, 45.2 per cent of the total refinance is given through the commercial banks, 38.2 per cent is given through the State Finance Corporations and 16.6 per cent is given through the State Industrial Development Corporations.

Now, Sir, I was mentioning about the rediscounting scheme. I find that while the new projects have been given only 1.7 crores, the existing projects have been given 329.9 crores. In other words, the rediscounting scheme is only for the

existing projects. The new project do not need it and they do not take any advantage of it.

Now I come to the most important point.

**SHRI ARVIND GENESH KULKARNI (Maharashtra):** Have you got any figures for cooperatives? Tell him that.

**SHRI R. R. MORARKA:** I have already stated—perhaps you were not here—that so far as the cooperative sector is concerned, they were given 3.7 per cent or 293 crores. Time permitting, I will elaborate that point further.

Now, as I said, I am coming to the most important point, and that is the point concerning arrears. Sir, the total amount due on 30th June 1982 was 837.75 crores and the amount recovered was 635.77 crores leaving the amount in arrears at 201.98 crores. Sir, this comes to 24.1 per cent but, more than that, out of the total amount due from the direct assistance which was 358.17 crores, the amount recovered is only 161.95 crores and the amount recoverable in arrears is 196.22 crores which comes to 54.78 per cent which is simply staggering. This shows that the method of appraising and evaluating the projects for direct assistance is very weak. In this connection, again I want to call the evidence of the Public Undertakings Committee. (Time-bell rings).. On page 62 the Report says:—

“The project appraisal techniques thus, assume crucial importance in the context of realising the planned objectives. According to the Member-Secretary, Planning Commission, there is scope for improvement in regard to project appraisal and monitoring in view of the decline

in productivity and profitability of the assisted concerns. The Committee recommend that the Planning Commission should issue suitable guidelines for the project appraisal and monitoring by the development banks.”

And, Sir, what is the Action Taken Report of the Government on this? Mr. Deputy Minister, you must note it. They say, it is a continuous process of improving the appraisal. Everything is continuous! The very fact that you have about 60 per cent of your dues in arrears on those projects which you have appraised yourself, clearly indicates—does it not?—that there is scope, that there is an urgent necessity for improving your appraisal apparatus. Instead of saying that you are taking steps (a), (b), (c) and so on, you tell Parliament in your Action Taken Report that it is a continuous process. If the process has continued so far and these are the results produced, I am sorry to say that it has not been satisfactory and it has not been a feather on your cap.

Now, Sir, you rang the bell and I have got a lot to say, but I will contend myself by mentioning one other point which is more important than the one I have already mentioned and, Sir, that is about the sale of shares by these financial institutions. Sir, the financial institutions together with the Industrial Development Bank, the Industrial Finance Corporation, the ICICI, the Unit Trust of India, the LIC, and the General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries, all these have in many important corporations of this country a very large chunk of shares and when they sell those shares in one lot they transfer the management of a company into the hands of the new persons to whom they sell the shares. There have been recent cases where very important companies, by virtue of either non-action of the financial corporations or the positive action of

selling shares, transferred the management. I will quote one example, and that is a very recent one. It is about India Cement Ltd. I had put a question about it the day before yesterday, but unfortunately it did not reach for answer. Now what has happened is that in India Cement 32 lakh-odd shares have been sold by the financial institutions to Indian Tobacco Company at a price of Rs. 30 per share, which means for a total sum of about Rs. 10 crores. Now, Sir, what are the facts? This company, India Cement Ltd., has been making losses and had a accumulated loss of Rs. 3.98 crores but after the cement policy of the Government changed, the company is doing so well that all the accumulated losses have been wiped off and the company is now making a profit of Rs. 20 crores per year. Now, Sir there has been independent evaluation by cost accountants and they have come to the conclusion that the value of assets of this particular company is Rs. 160 crores. A 160 crores company is sold by these institutions for less than 10 crores of rupees. Why? They say that this is done in the longer interest.

**SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI:** What longer interest?

**SHRI R. R. MORARKA:** .... of India, Cement. My questions are: How does it serve the longer interest? And if they wanted to sell the shares of this company, why did they not sell to the Cement Corporation of India, which is a public sector undertaking especially charged with the development of the cement industry? Secondly, how did they assure themselves that the price they were getting, namely, Rs. 30 per share, was the best price, that a better price could not be obtained? Thirdly, why did they negotiate only with Indian Tobacco Company? Why did they not negotiate with some other people and see whether they could give a better offer than them or not? I am giving

you an example only to show that there is a very wide scope with the financial institutions now.

**SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI:** You are using very mild words. It is a loot; it is a scandal

**SHRI R. R. MORARKA:** Sir, I would like to know whether before the sale of shares, which have the potential to change the management, the Finance Ministry or the Government was consulted. And, if they were consulted, what was their view? Sir, like that, there are a few other cases where the management has been transferred. In one company, I am told, the management was transferred from the Tatas to somebody else because of the non action of the financial institutions. IDBI is an apex term finance body, it is a leader of the term finances. And in this particular case of India Cement though the shares did not belong to IDBI in a large number, the whole transaction, I am told, was put through by them.

Sir, why? There must be a check. There must be definite positive guidelines given by the Government so that the arbitrary manner in which some of the institutions are inclined to act for disposing of their shares and obliging certain people must be stopped. They may have reasons, they may have their own case, I do not want to say anything about it. But, Sir, *prima facie* this appears to be a very shady transaction. (Time bell rings)

I do not want to strain your kindness any longer. Since you have rung the bell the second time, I conclude here by only saying that the Government will take a few things seriously and prescribe definite guidelines at least for the disposal of the shares by these institutions. Thank you.

श्री हुकुम देव यादव नारायण (दिल्ली):  
उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जो विधेयक अभी आया

है उसके अनुसार बैंक की पूंजी बढ़ाई जायेगी और बैंक को ज्यादा पूंजी रखनी होगी, इसका विरोध तो नहीं किया जा सकता लेकिन बैंक के पास अगर पूंजी ज्यादा दी जाये तो उसका इस्तेमाल बैंक किस ढंग से करे उसको भी देखना सरकार का काम होना चाहिए। तो मैं एक बात की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि बैंक के जरिये जो पैसों का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए था, गांवों के विकास के लिये, कुटीर उद्योग के लिये और गांवों के अंदर जो उद्योग मर रहे हैं उन उद्योगों की पुनर्जीवित करने के लिये, इनके लिये इन पैसों का इस्तेमाल तो होता नहीं और जो उद्योग, बड़े बड़े उद्योग, जो बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगते हैं, बिरला के, टाटा के, मुक्तलाल के, मिहानिया के इनको उद्योग माना जाता है गांव के अंदर जो कपड़ा बुनने वाला बुनकर है जूता बनाने वाला मोची है, गांव का जो लोहार है, बढ़ई है, छाता बनाने वाला है, साबुन बनाने वाले हैं उन उद्योग को उद्योग माना ही नहीं जाता उनको पैसा दिया नहीं जाता। मैं खामकूर इस बात को यहां इसलिये उठाना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में मजदूरी की खादी सबसे ज्यादा प्रसिद्ध और अच्छी मानी जाती थी और वहां कोई हजार बुनकर थे ज जुलाहे बिरादरी के थे और जिनके उद्योग का मुख्य आधार वही कपड़ा बुनकर अपने उद्योग को चलाना था। लेकिन आज पैसों की कमी के कारण, उनको पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है, इस कारण हजारों हजार वहां के बुनकर बेकार होकर शहर की ओर जा रहे हैं, कहां कहां भाग रहे हैं। इसी तरह से उत्तर बिहार सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ है वहां कोई उद्योग नहीं है, सिवाय चीनी मिल के। यह बात आप भी जानते हैं कि यह जो चीनी मिल है जिसको हमारी दरभंगा की भाषा में

कहते हैं थुकदुम थुकदुम चल रही है, थुकदुम थुकदुम बंद हो रही है। और फिर चल रही है। उस मिल के ऊपर किसानों का करोड़ों रुपया बाकी रह जाता है। एक मात्र जिस उद्योग की स्थापना की गई है वह अशोक पेपर मिल थी। वहां पर इसको स्थापित किया गया है आई० डी० वी० आई० ने किया भी लेकिन उनको पैसा वहां दिया नहीं गया और अशोक पेपर मिल की यूनिट को उठाकर आसाम में ले जाया गया। पल्प बनता है आसाम में और कागज बनता है दरभंगा में। वहीं पल्प बनता है और वहीं कागज बनता है। यह ऐसा ही हो रहा है कि लड़की रहेगी नेपाल में, और शादी होगी बंगाल में। कागज कहीं और पल्प कहीं, कागज बन रहा है कहीं और फैक्टरी है कहीं। तो इस तरह से जो ये कारखाने बिठाये गये उत्तर बिहार में, अशोक पेपर मिल, जहां कि हजारों मजदूर आज बेकार होने वाले हैं वहां बैंको के जरिये कोई सुविधा नहीं दी जाती और उस पैसे का वहां कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पाता इस तरह के कारखाने को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये, मजबूती से चलाने के लिये, इस तरह सरकार की ओर से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि भारत सरकार इसमें हस्तक्षेप करे और उसको चलाने का काम करे। इसी तरह से उत्तरी बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की गरीबी का कारण क्या है? वहां किसी तरह के उद्योग बड़े नहीं। बिहार में जो उद्योग आप लोगों ने लगाये भी, तो जिधर बनने चाहिए वहां न बनाकर दूर कोने में बड़े उद्योग बना दिये, दक्षिण बिहार में, लेकिन उनको भी जितना बनना चाहिए था उतना नहीं बनाया। कोयला हमारा, लोहा हमारा, अभ्रक हमारा और कारखाना बनेगा

कहीं। तो यह सब शोषण हो रहा है। लेकिन उत्तर बिहार में जो कृषि उत्पादन करने वाले लोग हैं, किसान, खेती के उत्पादन के आधार पर जो छोटे उद्योग खड़े होने चाहिए उधर भी सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया और बैंकों की पूंजी उधर लगाई नहीं गई। बैंकों के जरिये शोषण भी हो रहा है। तो मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इन बैंकों की पूंजी का इस्तेमाल आप छोटे छोटे उद्योगों की स्थापना ग्रामीण उद्योगों की स्थापना पर करिये। मैं आप को उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान लीवर कंपनी का साबुन आप बनवाते हैं सनलाईट और उसको गांव में जा कर विक्रयते हैं। एक तरफ गांव में बेकारी है नौजवान बेकार बैठे हुए हैं। साबुन गांव में बन सकता है। दो, तीन, चार, पांच हजार रुपये की पूंजी से लगा कर गांव में साबुन बन सकता है, दियासलाई गांव में बना सकते हैं लेकिन आप विमको से बनवाते हैं, कपड़ा गांव में बना सकते हैं। जब गांव में कपड़ा बन सकता है तो इतने बड़े बड़े कारखानों में करोड़ों रुपये का सरमाया आप लगाते हैं तथा वह कपड़ा गरीबों के सिर पर लाद रहे हैं। इसका क्या कारण है। आप उस कपड़े का उत्पादन गांव में कराइये और दूसरा यह है कि बाटा का जूता ला कर आप गांव में दे रहे हैं जिससे गांव के मोची बेकार हो रहे हैं। तो एक तरफ यह है और दूसरी तरफ सरकार के जरिये जो मृत प्रायः उद्योग हैं वे सरकार का पैसा लूट रहे हैं। अब एक दिल्ली का ही आप उदाहरण ले लीजिये। दिल्ली के बारे में सरकार ने जवाब दिया एक करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया रखने वाले जो कारखाने हैं उनमें केवल दिल्ली शहर में मृत उद्योगों पर 48 करोड़ रुपया बैंकों ने लगा रखा है। केवल दिल्ली शहर में ही 48 करोड़ रुपया बीमार

मिल के नाम पर लगाए हुए हैं और बीमार मिलों को आप पैसा देते हैं। जब बीमार कोई मिल हो जाए तो सरकार उसको ले लेती है अपने हाथ में जैसे सरकार कोई अस्पताल है और बीमार मिल हो जाए तो उस बीमार मिल को ला कर के सरकार अपने अस्पताल में भरती कर के उसको बढ़िया बढ़िया एंटीबायोटिक खिलाए और उसके ऊपर खूब पूंजी लगाए और जब वह ठीक हो जाए तो व्यापारियों के हाथ में, उद्योगपतियों के हाथ में फिर चली जाए। अन्तिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ और सरकार का ध्यान मैं आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन बैंकों को पूंजी देते हैं और दूसरी ओर बड़े बड़े करोड़पतियों पर कर बकाया है। उन को सरकार कभी सक्ती से वसूल नहीं करती। अगर आप गौर से ध्यान देंगे तो केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क की मद में 31-3-1981 तक बिड़ला के ऊपर बाकी था 8 करोड़ 71 लाख रुपया, टाटा के ऊपर बाकी था 8 करोड़ 25 लाख रुपया और गोयनका के ऊपर बाकी था 20 लाख रुपया यह केवल केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क के मामले में हैं। आय कर के मामले में सुनेंगे तो और आश्चर्य होगा। 31-3-1981 को बिड़ला के ऊपर बकाया है 12 करोड़ 73 लाख रुपये, टाटा के ऊपर बकाया है 37 लाख 25 हजार रुपये का। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ यह कहते हैं कि दो सौ करोड़ से पांच सौ करोड़ कर दिया जाए दूसरी तरफ बिड़ला के ऊपर आय कर का 12 करोड़ रुपया बाकी है, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क का 8 करोड़ रुपया बाकी है। एक एक पर 20-20, 25-25, 30-30 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है इन पूंजीपतियों और कारखानेदारों से इसको क्यों नहीं वसूलते। दूसरी तरफ गांव

में चले जाइये गांव के किसान पर यदि थोड़ा सा भी कर्जा बाकी है तो उसके गले में रस्सा और हाथ में हथकड़ी लगा कर के जेल में बन्द करते हैं, किसानों को लूटते हैं और मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करते हुए सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि आप बैंकों की पूंजी को बढ़ाते हैं लेकिन इन बैंकों की पूंजी का इस्तेमाल पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए ग्रामीण और कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास के लिए खर्च करें और बड़े बड़े उद्योगों में जो सरकार का पैसा बकाया है उसको वसूल किया जाए। यह भी आश्चर्य की बात है कि जब क्वेश्चन किया जाता है बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में कि किन पूंजीपतियों के ऊपर कितना बकाया है सरकार जवाब देती है कि बैंक का कानून और नियम ऐसा है कि इसको डिसक्लोज नहीं कर सकते। पैसा देश का है डिसक्लोज नहीं किया जाएगा, मैं एक बात कह कर खत्म कर रहा हूँ जब देश का पैसा है, जनता का पैसा है, पूंजीपति लोग खूब खा रहे हैं, हम हिसाब मांगते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि सार्वजनिक हित में इसको प्रकाशित नहीं किया जा सकता, यह अन्याय है। उससे भी बड़ा अन्याय बिहार में हो रहा है। बैंकों में पैसा जमा करते हैं, उस पैसे को 52% आप फिर हम को काम के लिए देते हैं, बाका पैसा नहीं देते। हम जमा करते हैं 100 रुपया बिहार में खर्च किया जाता है 52 रुपया और बाकी पैसा आप ले कर दिल्ली, बम्बई और कलकत्ता जैसे बड़े बड़े शहरों को सजाने पर खर्च करते हैं। जिस इलाके में पैसा जमा किया जाता है उस को उसी प्रदेश में खर्च करें तब देश का विकास होगा, यही मेरा सुझाव है।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) :  
पहले कलराज जी को बोलने दीजिये।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) :  
उनको बाद में बुलायेंगे। रामेश्वर सिंह जी आप चार मिनट लीजिये क्योंकि आपकी पार्टी के लिए इतना टाइम है।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : आप पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। जब आपने मुझको चार मिनट कह दिया तो हर वक्ता को बोलने के पहले उनको क्यों नहीं बता दिया कि उनके पास कितने मिनट हैं। हमारे ही साथ यह क्यों होता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) :  
आपकी आदत से मैं जरा ज्यादा जानकारी रखता हूँ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : हम भी आप लोगों की आदत से परेशान हो गये हैं, चेयर की आदत से। आप इसमें से चार मिनट हटा दीजिए, सब निकाल दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) :  
इसको निकालने के बाद चार मिनट है।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : श्रीमन्, मोरारका जी चले गये, उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे और बहुत सारी बातें कहीं हैं। हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव जी ने भी बहुत सी बातें कहीं हैं। मैंने सुबह जो सवाल उठाया था उसी के यह संबंधित सवाल है। पहले नम्बर पर क्वेश्चन है कि सरकार ने 34 वर्षों में देश में औद्योगिक संतुलन को बिगाड़ दिया। सरकार ने ऐसी नीतियों को चलाया जिससे कि संतुलन बराबर बिगड़ता चला गया। इस संतुलन को कायम रखने के लिए जब कभी बहस हुई उस बहस को मुकम्मिल नहीं चलने दिया गया। उपसभाध्यक्ष महादय, मुझको माफ करिएगा, यहीं तक नहीं है, जितनी सही बातें की जाती हैं उस पर खिाँल्ला उड़ायी गई है। आप बम्बई शहर के रहने वाले हैं।

वहाँ से आपके ताल्लुकात हैं। एक तरफ आपका बम्बई शहर से ताल्लुकात है और दूसरी तरफ हमारे ताल्लुकात ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के बलिया शहर से हैं। आप मुकाबला करिये। बम्बई शहर में मैं आपको दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग वहाँ जा करके किस तरीके से रहते हैं, उनको आपने कहां पर रहने के लिए स्थान दिया है। उस स्थान की कल्पना आप करिये। समुद्र के किनारे शोपड़ियाँ डाल करके करोड़ों की संख्या में वहाँ लोग रह रहे हैं। यही हालत मारे देश में हैं। कलकत्ता में चले जाइये, भद्राम में चले जाइये और दिल्ली में ही आप देख लीजिए। आप जब बम्बई से आते होंगे तो आंख मूंदकर निश्चित रूप से कहीं चलते होंगे, सदन में आप जब चेयर पर बैठने हैं तो आंख मूंद लेते हैं। आंख जब मूंद लेते हैं तो हमको लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं बहुत बड़ी गड़बड़ी है और उस गड़बड़ी का शिकार देश होता चला जा रहा है। आप दिल्ली शहर में देखिए। हजारों लाखों लोग शोपड़ियों में रह रहे हैं। पैसा आप किसको दे रहे हैं। पैसा आप उनको दे रहे हैं उन बड़े बड़े घरानों को दे रहे हैं। श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव जी चले गये, उन्होंने आपको पढ़कर सुनाया कि बिड़ला साहब के पास और टाटा साहब के पास कितने कर्ज बाकी हैं। लेकिन गांव का किसान, गांव का छोटा कारखानेदार, या गांव का जो छोटा उद्योग चलाते वाला है जो करघा बेचने वाला है, अभी मैं काश्मीर में गया था वहाँ कालीन के नाम पर जिन्होंने पैसा लिया हुआ है उन सबकी हालत क्या है। आप देखेंगे कि सारी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज बैठती चली जा रही हैं। कर्ज के कारण आप तमाम उनके ऊपर कुर्की और नीलाम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन बिड़ला साहब की कोई कुर्की क्यों नहीं करते हैं?

अभी भी उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सरकार ने और वित्त मंत्री जी ने तथा इंडस्ट्रीज विभाग ने बिड़ला साहब को पिछले महीने तीन कारखानों को बैठाने के लाइसेंस इश्यू किये हैं। जब बिड़ला साहब के पास पैसा नहीं है, जब आप उनसे कर्जा नहीं वसूल कर पा रहे हैं तो फैक्ट्रियां बैठाने के लिए उनको क्यों इजाजत दी जा रही है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना है कि जब तक जो भी व्यापारी है जिसके ऊपर भी सरकार का पैसा बाकी है चाहे किसी तरह का पैसा सरकार का क्यों न बाकी हो, वह पैसा वसूल न हो जाये तब तक उनको कोई लाइसेंस न दिया जाये।

लेकिन नहीं, इस लूट में, श्रीमन्, 4.00 P.M. और इस अधेरागर्दी में केवल बिड़ला साहब का ही हाथ नहीं है, इसमें सरकारी पक्ष का भी हाथ है। आप कह सकते हैं कि सरकार पर आरोप लागने का काम तुम करने हों।

मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश बुरी तरह से भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त हो गया है। जितनी भी भ्रष्टाचार की बात करिए, जितनी बेईमानी की बात करिए, सरकारी पक्ष कहता है कि यह सारा झूठ है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह झूठ है, तो यह सारे पैसे उनके पास बाकी हैं और आप उनको ही लाइसेंस दे रहे हैं और वे बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्ट्रियां कायम कर रहे हैं।

आप कलकत्ता में चले जाइये, वहाँ क्या हो रहा है? जो इंडस्ट्री पहले से वहाँ पर बैठी हुई है, बैंक का यहाँ पर करोड़ों रुपया बाकी है और वहीं मिन-मालिक, वहीं फैक्ट्री वाले जाकर दूसरे इलाकों में फैक्ट्री बिठा रहा है। (बख्शाल)

श्री कल्याण राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल) :  
हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : अभी कल्याण राय जो ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर जा करके बिठा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं हिन्दुस्तान की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ । यह बड़े-बड़े लोग उद्योगपति एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि हमारा उद्योग चल नहीं रहा है और दूसरी तरफ उद्योग को ले जाकर के चले जा रहे हैं दूसरे हिस्से में । कहां ले जा रहे हैं, कि जहां पर मंत्री लोग चाहते हैं कि हमारे इलाके में कारखाने लगें—आधा हिस्सा तुम्हारा और आधी हिस्सेदारी हमारी ।... (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) :  
घन्यवाद, रामेश्वर सिंह जी ....  
(व्यवधान)

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : अभी मोरारका जी ने कहा कि आपने शेयर बेचा है (समय की घंटों) तो टाटा को ही आपने आफर क्यों किया ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) :  
वह तो सब प्वाइंट्स—मोरारका जी ने जिस काबलियत और खूबी के साथ वह प्वाइंट्स रखे हैं, उसको आप ...  
(व्यवधान)

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : अच्छा, ठीक है, उन्होंने बहुत काबलियत के साथ रखे हैं, तो मैं बेवकूफी के साथ रख रहा हूँ ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) :  
मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा रामेश्वर सिंह जी ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : मैं जानता हूँ कि आप हमारे साथ क्या करेंगे, क्योंकि मैं भुक्तभोगी हूँ ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) :  
मैं आपके साथ कुछ नहीं करता हूँ ।

आप मेहरबानी करके एक-दो मिनट में खतम करिए ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : आप थोड़ा धैर्य रखिए । अगर उनका बुद्धिमानी का है, तो हमारा बेवकूफी का है—पर टाटा साहब को दस करोड़ का शेयर क्यों बेचा है ? इसलिए बेचा कि टाटा को जो आपने दस करोड़ का शेयर बेचा, वह जान-बूझ करके आपने दिया क्योंकि पांच करोड़ की हिस्सेदारी आपकी उसमें होगी । अगर हम यह कहेंगे, तो आप कह सकते हैं कि यह हमारे ऊपर आप अभियोग लगा रहे हैं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं और भी एक-दो बातें आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) :  
नहीं-नहीं, बस ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : आपने ही तो कहा है कि एक-दो बात कह करके खतम करिए ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) :  
नहीं दो मिनट में और उसमें से एक मिनट तो आपने ले लिया है । देखिये, अभी सेठी साहब ने स्टेटमेंट भी देना है ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : अच्छा, स्टेटमेंट के बाद ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) :  
नहीं मैं आपको नहीं बुलाऊंगा ।

श्री कल्याण राय : छोड़िये, उनको एक-दो मिनट का कनसेशन दे दीजिए ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) :  
नहीं, अब उस बात को कहने में दस मिनट ले लेंगे ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : नहीं, मैं वायदा करता हूँ कि पांच मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा ।



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Your party has got four minutes. You have already taken ten minutes. You want another five minutes more. I will give you two minutes.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL (Uttar Pradesh): On a point of order.

अनी-अनी रामेश्वर सिंह जी ने कहा कि मैं अपनी बातें बेवकूफी से रखूँगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): That was in a lighter vein. I do not think you should take it seriously. It was his humility to have put in that way. There is no point of order in it.

डा. मदन मोहन सिंह सिद्धू (उत्तर प्रदेश): आपकी समझ में आ गया, वही क्या कम है।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (उत्तर प्रदेश): कौनसी बात आप समझने है।  
... (व्यवधान)

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह: हम इतने में तो खत्म कर दिये होते। हम दो-तीन मिनट आखिर में होंगे।

#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER SITUATION IN PUNJAB

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): The Home Minister is making a statement and he has told me that after the statement he will be prepared for any kind of clarification that the Members may want. I would, therefore, request that he need not be interrupted when he makes the statement. The Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, Government has been

deeply distressed over the situation in Punjab. The Prime Minister and senior members of the Cabinet have met delegations of the Akalis several times. The Prime Minister has indicated to them that practically all religious demands could be accepted subject to details being worked out but this could not be finalised because of their other demands.

During the recent agitation, Government made further efforts to resolve the crisis and has been considering the demands conveyed recently by the 5-member committee of Akali leaders through Sardar Swaran Singh. Certain areas of agreement have been identified in respect of some demands. The others concern various States also. Therefore consultations have to be held with the Punjab and other concerned Governments and also with representatives of other communities before a decision can be taken. This process of consultation has been initiated and I have been in touch with the respective Chief Ministers and others, including leaders of Opposition parties and Members of Parliament. It is likely that this process will take some more time.

In taking any decision the Government cannot ignore the overall interest of national unity, integrity and the welfare of all sections of the people.

Government hopes and trusts that representatives of the Akali Dal will look at their problems in the larger context. We repeat our invitation to them to come for further discussions and to create the right atmosphere for this by calling off or suspending their agitation. I hope that in the present circumstances nothing will be done which may escalate tension or give rise to violence and suffering. I appeal to all parties to extend their cooperation.