

this is the fact and I will look into it.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अभी मैं ने श्रीमती रेणुका रे को बुलाया है, उनके बाद आपको भी बुला लूंगा।

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Is the Government aware that the enforcement of the Gold Control Order, in its present form, in rural areas is one of the reasons why hoarding in foodgrains continues; as there is no stable media available to them for savings when there is so much inflation of our currency?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** There are several causes for the hoarding of the foodgrains. This may be a contributory cause, but I do not think it is the main cause.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री से एक बात की सफाई चाहता हूँ। श्री सराफ ने कहा कि वित्त मंत्री ने इस बात का वचन दिया था और वित्त मंत्री ने जवाब दिया कि उन्होंने कोई वचन नहीं दिया, इस बात का विश्वास नहीं दिलाया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का सम्बन्ध सिर्फ मौजूदा वित्त मंत्री से है या साब्रिका वित्त मंत्री की जिम्मेदारी भी वह लेते हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सवाल नहीं था।

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट के इस पर कंट्रोल करने से क्या टैक्सों पर भी कुछ प्रसर पड़ा है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** मुझे तो इस सवाल से टैक्सों का कोई सम्बन्ध मालूम नहीं होता है।

### Else in Prices

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199. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri M. L. Jadhav:**  
**Shri Jodho:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, as reported in the 'Statesman' dated the 12th July, 1965 that "Prices will remain high for ten years"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, cautioned the Seventh All India Convention of Foodgrain Dealers in New Delhi on July 12, 1965, that a tremendous development effort would be needed in the next ten years to break through the poverty barrier; that, in this period of intense effort, the present pressure on prices might persist; and that therefore, the trading community will have to fall in line with Government policies for checking inflationary price increases.

(b) Government's policy is and will continue to be one of containing undue pressures on prices through avoidance of inflationary financing and such administrative measures as may from time to time be necessary.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Apart from discouraging or completely stopping deficit financing as assured by the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister in this House, I would like to know what other measures, apart from the administrative control, they propose to take to check this.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The most important measure is the increase in the supply of foodgrains. But during the shortage, the control of the monetary supply for foodgrains, fiscal controls and certain other measures that have been announced by the Food and Agriculture Minister including ration-

ing in big industrial areas, are a number of measures in this direction.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like to know whether as a precautionary or a preventive measure the Government intends to ban speculation in foodgrains completely.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** All the where-withal of speculation is being choked. What will merely the banks do?

**Shri Jedhe:** Is it a fact that the statement of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, itself has helped the mercantile community to raise the prices?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** No, Sir.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** In spite of the pronouncements and assurances given by the Government to the country and the people, the prices of foodgrain and essential commodities, in particular, are rising. Therefore, I want to know what concrete measures or drastic measures Government propose to take so that, if the prices cannot be brought down, at least they should be stabilised whenever they are today.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The measures have already been made known to the House. I do not know what more the hon. Member wants.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** Let the hon. Minister say one or two.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has already done that.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** If a gentleman, by making a hasty, sweeping and unpremeditated statement like this, shakes the confidence of the people in the control of prices, will the Finance Minister or the Chairman of the Planning Commission come forward and say that he will not, in future, make such statements which, instead of improving the situation in the country vis-a-vis prices, bring about deterioration?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I have already explained what he had said and I do

not think that the statement was hasty or unpremeditated or sweeping.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** During the last few weeks during which Indo-Pakistan hostilities were going on, as the hon. Minister is aware, prices of practically all essential commodities and consumer goods here in Delhi, for example, were raised quite unconscionably by the traders and shopkeepers. What steps, if any, were taken by the Government, apart from making appeals to them, to see that this was not done and why did they fail so miserably?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** In the first few days due to stoppage of supplies, there might have been some rise, but later on this has not persisted.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a newspaper report this morning that prices in Delhi have proved very erratic and that prices have differed from shop to shop within the same locality, and ask the Government as to what steps they have taken to arrest this rise in prices during the days of hostilities with Pakistan?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Use Defence of India Rules.

**Mr. Speaker:** If they are erratic, they will also fall.

**Shri Hem Barua:** They have been erratic on the high side and during these days, the prices have differed from shop to shop even in the same locality.

**Mr. Speaker:** If there is a tendency only on one side, how can it be called 'erratic'? I do not know much English.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I can take out the word 'erratic', Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister might answer whether there had been a rise in prices.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** It is undoubtedly

true that prices of certain commodities rose, but it is gratifying to note that prices in respect of one or two basic commodities have come down. The price rise is undoubtedly unconscionable and is certainly without justification. As the hon. Member, Shri Hem Barua, really put it, it is rather a question of prices being erratic from shop to shop. What could the Government do in such cases? It is here that the private enterprise is operating. The remedy for it is only to take drastic measures for which we may not be ready.

**श्री तुलशीबास जाखव :** कमांडिटी की प्राइसेज बहुत ऊपर जाती है और उससे जहाँ लोगों को घनाज नहीं मिलता है, वहाँ और जो रोजाना जरूरत की चीजें हैं वे भी नहीं मिलती हैं। क्या गवर्नमेंट ने कोई खास इन्तिजाम किया है कि लोगों को जहाँ घनाज मिले उसी जगह और चीजें भी मिल सकें ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** सभी चीजों के लिए ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं होगा जब तक कि सब जगह कंप्यूटर कोन्ट्रोलिंग स्टोर न खुल जाएं।

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** May I know whether in spite of the credit squeeze policy of the Reserve Bank, the percentage of the advances to the deposits in most of the banks has been abnormally high, in fact, as high as 75 to 80 per cent, and if so, what steps Government are taking to stop this high ratio of advances, which is one of the main causes for these high prices?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Government put a check on further advances during the lean season. It was our intention to bring down the advance from Rs. 2,144 crores, which is the peak figure in the busy season, by Rs. 200 crores. Hon. Members here are aware of the number of complaints that we have received against this question of check on advances, and the cry that business is suffering. In spite of the fact that we wanted

to bring it down by Rs. 200 crores, we could not bring it down by Rs. 200 crores, and we could lower it only to Rs. 2,028 crores. It was at that stage that Government had withdrawn the restrictions imposed on the banks, on the 28th June, because of the complaint that people who needed money for industry and trade were not getting it.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** There is just one point on which I want to have some clarification from the hon. Minister. The complaint was because arbitrarily a particular date was fixed, namely 28th June. There was not any inquiry as a result of which the advances were sought to be brought down. The complaint was because on a particular date in June, the advances were sought to be brought down. That was the reason why there were so many complaints. Was that not the fact?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** In fact, I am slightly at a disadvantage in regard to this question of the hon. Member, because he knows more about it than I do. But the real fact is that a particular type of restriction was removed. Other types of restrictions still remain. The banks are not in a position to get rediscounting facilities from the Reserve Bank, unless their ratio is limited to about 28 per cent.

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** Just a little while ago, the hon. Minister said that effective check on prices could not be there unless and until consumer co-operative stores were given encouragement and they were found in places where they were not found so far. May I know whether Government are aware that the co-operative banks were assured by the State Government a certain percentage of the advances, but the Reserve Bank had turned down that proposal with the result that the co-operative banks were not in a position to give adequate help to the consumer co-operative stores, and the stores, wherever they were, remained completely idle

and were not functioning? May I know how the hon. Minister is going to link this observation of his with the restriction imposed by the Reserve Bank?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Whenever the apex banks work well, they are afforded facilities by the Reserve Bank for various purposes including provision of credit for consumer co-operative societies. I am afraid that the experience of the hon. Member is rather unfortunate. This is one of these cases where we are thinking of setting up another institution which will take over the responsibility of the present organisation, and we are thinking of bringing forward a Bill before the House to enable Government to ask the Reserve Bank to have institutions of this nature in five States so that the co-operative credit movement can thrive.

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** My point was this. My point was not about co-operative banks but about co-operative consumer stores. If he thinks that the co-operative banks are not in a position to advance credit to consumer co-operative stores, may I know what arrangement he is going to make to advance credit to consumer co-operative stores so that they may function well and keep an effective check on the price-line?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** A generalisation does not lead us anywhere. If the hon. Member will give me definite particulars, I shall make enquiries.

**Shri Buta Singh:** May I know what special steps Government propose to take to force the prices to come down at least to the level of 5th August, the date on which they had risen after the war started between India and Pakistan?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The weapons in Government's armoury are limited. Largely, it is the question of credit control only with which my Ministry is concerned, and that

is being used. Anything else that is needed or any other weapon that will have to be forged will have to be in the direction of taking over a larger control of the wholesaling or retailing as the case may be.

**Shri Ranga:** Why not stop inflation?

**Shri Priya Gupta:** It was categorically confirmed in this House that Government had failed to check the rise in prices and that could not be done for so many years. May I know whether the Ministry of Finance has considered the question of linking the increase in the dearness allowance with the pay so as to neutralise the rise in prices, and of supplying subsidised rations through the co-operative stores as per the assurance of the Labour Minister? May I know what the thinking of the hon. Minister is in regard to this matter?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I do not quite catch the import of the question. There seem to be so many issues raised.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** The assertion has been that dearness allowance is to cope with the rise in prices. Since Government have said that it will not be possible to check the rise in prices, what arrangements do Government feel should be made to devise a formula for linking dearness allowance with the real wages?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a different thing altogether. Next question.

**श्री बागड़ी :** मैं कई बार सवाल पूछने की गरज से खड़ा हुआ लेकिन इधर ध्यान ही नहीं किया गया। यह बड़े महत्व का प्रश्न है इस पर सवाल पूछने दिया जाय।

**श्री हुकुम चन्द कच्छवाय :** यह बड़े महत्व का सवाल है। इस पर मैंने प्राइम बटे की चर्चा भी मांगी थी लेकिन बूक कांग्रेसी सदस्य नहीं चाहते थे कि इस पर चर्चा चलाई जाय इसलिए उन्होंने उस दिन

जानबूझ कर शुरू हुई बहस को समाप्त करवा दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं अगले सवाल पर चला गया हूँ ।

### Bacterial Infections

\*800. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a description of five types of wild ducks which transmit persistent bacterial infections in Siberia and India has been forwarded by the Soviet Union to the Scientists in Bombay;

(b) whether a research on the ducks' role as transmitters of infection was conducted jointly by Omsk and Bombay scientists under a World Health Organisation programme; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

It has been reported by the Bombay Natural History Society that five species of migratory birds between West Siberia and India have been found to be positive to antigens of some viruses. The birds concerned are three species of Wagtails (*Metacilla flava*, *M. citreola*, and *M. alba*), the migratory sparrow (*Passer domesticus parkini*) and the Common Teal (*Anas crecca*). Helped by a grant from the World Health Organisation, the Society has been engaged in an investigation of bird migration in India and on the possible role of migrating birds in the transport and dissemination of certain arthropod-borne viruses between their foci in Siberia and India. It conducts field camps in various localities in autumn and spring where winter-visiting birds, chiefly from U.S.S.R., are netted and marked with identification rings for study of their migratory movements. Ticks are collected from these birds for identification and for deter-

mining if they are locally acquired species or picked up in other lands during the bird's halts en route. The Society has also been collected blood samples from these migratory birds for serological studies by the Omsk Institute of Diseases with Natural Foci. A comparative investigation is carried out by the Omsk Institute also on blood collected from a number of selected species common to both countries, on their breeding grounds in Siberia in summer as well as in their Indian winter quarters. The first report on blood samples collected in India has recently been received by the Society and is being studied by them.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : संस्कृत साहित्य में श्री कालीदास ने खंजन पक्षी का बड़ा सुन्दर वर्णन किया है । मंत्री महोदय ने जो विवरण रखा है उस से यह जाहिर होता है कि रूस से जो खंजन पक्षी हजर भारत में आते हैं उन में जहर पैदा हो गया है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनमें यह जहर क्यों पैदा हो गया है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : ऐसी बात ही नहीं है स्टेटमेंट में तो यह बतलाया गया है कि बम्बई में एक नैचुरल हिस्ट्री सोसाइटी है उसने श्री रूस की सम्बन्धित संस्था ने मिलकर यह बर्ड माइग्रेशन को स्टडी किया है, माइग्रेटरी बर्ड्स के रक्त आदि की उन्होंने परीक्षा की है और इस बारे में स्टडी कर के यह देखने की कोशिश हो रही है कि कि कुछ वायरस ( Virus ) डिसेजिन उन माइग्रेटरी बर्ड्स के मार्फत तो नहीं फैल रही है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या इसकी कोई जांच की गई है कि इन में से जो इनफेक्शन बैक्टीरिया उत्पन्न हो गया है उससे किस किस प्रकार के रोग उत्पन्न होते हैं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, तीन प्रकार के वरूस हैं । The Viruses