

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN
(Badagara). The Minister of Information and Broadcasting should also make a statement on this. (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. If it is the same question, then I am sorry. I think it becomes a sort of debate.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
(Serampore): I appeal to you to convey our wishes to the Government.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: We have been hearing of a Corporation for a long time but nothing has yet happened.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. If it is the same question, then, one or two hon. Members have highlighted it, and the Treasury Benches have listened to it. That should be enough. If we have a separate point, I can allow one or two Members. But why should we be flogging the same horse?

Now, Mr. Banerjee.

15.45 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Rise in Prices.

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

"That the House do now adjourn."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I have tabled this Adjournment Motion to censure this Government for its repeated failure to supply essential commodities including foodgrains to the people of this country at reasonable prices. We have celebrated the 25th year of our Independence, and it is a sad commentary on our planning that even after tall talks of socialism, the people are suffering and nearly 40 to 50 per cent of them are

actually on the poverty line. Prices could not be checked. I do not want to give more statistics, because sometimes these statistics do not reflect the correct or the factual position. But for the information of this House and to contradict the statement which has been made by the hon. Minister the other day, I would like to quote certain figures to show how the prices rose.

I am giving the figures for 31st July, 1971, 1st July, 1972 and 29th July, 1972. On 31st July, 1971, the index for food articles was 211.5; on 1st July, 1972, it was 235.8; on 29th July, 1972, it was 241.6. For tobacco, it was 188.9, 215.9 and 230 respectively. For fuel, power, etc., it was 172 and then it rose to 177.

If you take the commodities, from 189.2 on 31st July, 1971, it rose to 205.7 on 29th July, 1972. If we see the figures for August, September and October, the prices have further risen, and still, in the statement, the hon. Minister has said:

"In fact, there are already indications of a decline in cereals prices over the last fortnight, and the coming of the new crop into the market should help to maintain this trend."

I admire the optimism of the hon. Minister, but his statement does not reflect the factual position in the country. He has given many reasons. I am sorry to say that on this entire matter, whether it is a rise in the price of sugar, or a rise in the price of levy sugar, vanaspati or any other commodity, whenever there is agitation by the people. (Interruption)..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the hon. Members want to talk, there is the lobby; there is the Central Hall.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: —then, immediately, what happens? I charge the Government for inciting the employers to declare war on the consumers.

Immediately after the bonus is paid at 8.33 per cent according to the ordinance, the employers come forward saying, we want to increase the number of days of work and increase production because we have paid bonus at 8.33 per cent. It clearly means that Government is inciting the employers to declare a war against the consumer, frustrate the consumers and create a feeling in them that the working class is enjoying at the cost of the other people. In his three and a half page statement, the Finance Minister has not given any clear-cut answer to the main question as to how the prices would be checked. He says the position is improving but I do not know how the situation has improved. In September-October, in Calcutta the price of sugar was ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.30 a kilo in certain places. In Kanpur, Bombay and even Delhi, it was not below Rs. 4. Today even in Delhi it is more than Rs. 4. After this recent increase of 20 paise in the price of levy sugar, the sugar we get from the fair price shops is going to cost Rs. 2.40. Why was this increase given? There is no control on the profits of the sugar magnates.

In Bombay, the ruling party took a decision to nationalise the sugar industry. But they have only taken over 14 junks. No final decision about nationalisation of sugar industry has been taken. I want to know what is holding it up. Before starting their country-wide movement, the communist party said that the ruling party is changing the policy they had put before the people at the time of the elections. They have forgotten the promises they made to the people who elected them with such a massive mandate. Now their policy is towards safeguarding the monopolistic interests. I charge this Government that they have forgotten the promises they made during the elections. There has been a constant increase in prices. Government has failed to check the prices and hold the price line. Government has failed to nationalise the sugar industry and to take over all the textile units. Government has failed to take over the foreign oil companies. Government has

failed to take over the import-export trade. They are saying that they are moving towards socialism, but they are doing something else.

During the period 3rd October to 5th October, 1972, 3,12,627 people participated in our country-wide agitation against the price rise and unemployment. 1,32,000 have been arrested. There were 22 cases where there was either firing or merciless lathi charge. But even that lathi charge and bullets could not persuade the people to withdraw from the struggle. I must pay my homage to that great martyr in Bihar who sacrificed his life facing the bullets of this Government with a red flag in his hand. They were all fighting against the pro-monopolistic policy of the Government.

What was our expectation? We expected that prices would be stabilised. We gave certain suggestions as to what should be the long-term policy. We said that the wholesale trade in foodgrains should be taken over by Government. On 4th October almost a decision was taken in the AICC session that the wholesale trade in foodgrains will be taken over. But that decision has not been implemented. I want my hon. friends on the other side who sincerely pleaded for the taking over to come out and compel the Government now to fulfil that promise. We wanted distribution of essential commodities, including cheap cloth, through Government-controlled fair price shops in both urban and rural areas. We wanted Government to nationalise sugar and textile mills. We congratulated the Government on taking over 46 sick textile mills. But why have the other mills not been taken over. Why only silk mills were taken over? Why should the nationalised Textile Corporation become a hospital for nursing the sick mills?

15.47 hrs.

[*SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair.*]

The sugar barons have got a reduction in excise duty. I quote from the *Priyo* of 28th September, 1972:

"The deliberate attempt by the sugar barons to reduce sugar production during the last few months won them the first major dividend when the Central Government announced a rebate in excise duty on sugar."

Concessions after concessions have been given. What do we get in return? 5 a kilo of sugar for the ordinary consumer! In certain rural areas, sugar is not available at all. Over 40 per cent of Indians live below the poverty line. More than 4 out of every 10 persons are still below the poverty line, their consumption being less than the national desirable minimum of Rs. 27 per month for rural areas and Rs. 40.5 per month in urban areas. I am quoting figures which according to Government's sources also are correct. The slogan of *garibi hatao* will be reduced to a mockery if you are unable to hold the price-line.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) :
आप इलेक्शन में इस स्लोगन को क्यौं
भूल जाते हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : हमने इलेक्शन में आपसे बहुत कुछ आशा की थी। चीजों के दाम इस तरह बढ़ रहे हैं कि भगवान जाने आप इस देश को कहां ले जायेंगे।

We wanted that accommodation should not be given by the nationalised banks for speculative purposes. Have we stopped that? Is the advance going to the low-paid employees for starting small industries, or to the peasants? No, not at all. We wanted that there should be some control on black money, checking the black money because the government has admitted, Shri Chavan himself has admitted, that there is a parallel economy in the country being run by those who

control the black money. When we wanted the government to take drastic steps to unearth black money, including the demonstration of currency notes of the value of Rs. 100 and above, they said that they cannot do it at present. Even after the Wanchoo Committee report, this suggestion was not accepted. So, I want to know what steps government contemplate to take to unearth the black money. I do not know why they want the black-money to continue. These people who wear from top to bottom white, why should they be in favour of black money. I cannot understand. Should they not convert that money into white as their caps?

We have given certain suggestions for checking the rise in prices. We suggested the take over of the wholesale trade in foodgrains, nationalisation of the sugar and textile industry, take over of the import and export trade and acquisition of the foreign oil companies which are cheating this government day in and day out. We also suggested that the credit policy of the Reserve Bank and the nationalised banks should be project-oriented and should be for non-speculative purposes. It seems that the earlier decisions of the government on this subject have been given the go-by. It is also admitted that black money is playing a vital role in price rise.

What is the remedy? According to the government the remedy is "wait and see". The hon. Minister has said in his statement that we shall review the positions after some time. He has said:

"Nevertheless, there can be no place for complacency; trends in production and prices will have to be watched carefully for the next few months and further remedial action taken as and when necessary."

This is the operative part of his statement!

It is said that production should increase. It is not a question of want of increase in production. Production has increased. The slogan given by Jawaharlal Nehru was "produce or perish". The working class of this country have produced and perished. That is what we have lost their jobs: their wages were depleted and they are worse off than what they were.

The Finance Minister has tried to paint a rosy picture to the people of this country. They want a reasonable price level so that they can afford to have two meals a day. They are tired of speeches. I want the Finance Minister to go to the market into and try to purchase vegetables, fish, egg or whatever he likes. Then he will realise that the prices have gone up beyond his expectations.

The working class today, whether it is the Central Government or State Government employee or a person working in the public or private sector, they are all fuming with anger. They want bonus and increased wages because otherwise they are unable to run their families with the rising prices. Because of poverty their indebtedness has increased. According to a recent survey, each middle class employee is today indebted to the tune of Rs. 950 to Rs. 1,160. They have taken loans from the co-operative societies. They have taken loans from the General Provident Fund. Even if a person does not have a daughter, he takes loan on the pretext of marrying off his daughter. This Government has taught them to tell lies to get some loan. They have taken festival advance; they have taken cycle advance and what not. Still after 15th of every month, their pockets are empty. God has given one blessing to this country, whether it is Government or the people of this country, then can get loans. The Government can get loans from America, and the ordinary people from Government or other sources. That is how they run their families.

I request the Government to view this problem very seriously and tell us, what they want to do and how the problem

can be solved. Let them take the political parties into confidence. When we started the movement, they said that it was not necessary. They said, "We have not deviated from our path. We are to implement our slogans." What has happened? Is it not a fact that lakhs and lakhs of people have participated in this movement? Who were they? They were students, men and women, who participated in it? What for? All against high prices and recurring failure of the Government to hold the price line.

Coming to the land reforms, nothing has been decided about land ceiling. The *kulak* lobby is so strong inside the Congress party that they will not allow any decision to be taken. Today, Mr. Atulya Ghosh is out: Mr. C. B. Gupta is out. All those people who were called syndicate leaders are not in the party. Who are the new Atulya Ghoshes? Who are the new C. B. Guptas? Please tell us. We want to know who are the persons putting hurdles in the way of land reforms and land ceilings.

I wish the Prime Minister had been here. When the entire country is waiting as to what is the answer of the Government, whether the prices are going to come down or not what are the concrete steps to be taken, we expected the Prime Minister to be here. Personally I have nothing against her. Let the Finance Minister reply to it.

I charge this Government of indifference and callousness towards the basic needs of the people even after the massive mandate which the people gave them ungrudgingly. They got tremendous support from the people when they eliminated all the reactionary forces. Today, the people are frustrated; the people are agitated. I am sure, once frustration and agitation meet face to face, it is going to be terrible. I charge this Government of complete failure. Even after 25 years with a huge majority, they have not been able to solve the problem of price rise. Why? It is because of their wrong policies.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

What is planning? I say, the Planning Minister should have been here. I want to know: planning for whom? The people are starving. What is planning? What are we planning for? The planning is: you better die and your son, if he survives, or your grand-son will get the fruit. What is the immediate result? Nothing.

16.00 hrs.

What about arresting big people? In Delhi itself, the ordinary shop-keepers were arrested, not big ones who hoarded 1400 1500 bags of sugar. They were never searched and arrested under the D.I.R. The person who led a demonstration against high price was shot dead in Bihar. I accuse the Government for appearing the big business houses and big landlords—both in the industrial sector and in the rural sector. These big landlords do not want to part with their lands, they do not want to give land to the tillers. I may remind them. Sir, that the struggle that was launched was absolutely peaceful; we never wanted violence; it was a peaceful demonstration in which more than three lakh people participated. But I can say with all honesty that uplift the position does not improve, this time it may not be three lakhs, it may be 30 lakhs or three crores who would revolt against the Government. (*Interruption*). It is not a question of winning a particular election and remaining happy for five years. Tall promises were made to the people before elections. But what has been their attitude towards people after elections? If you make an honest survey of the entire country, you will find that nearly 60 to 70 per cent of the people are hardly getting two square meals. I know, vanaspathi price has gone up, the price of mustard oil has gone up, the price of ground nut oil has gone up. And they will say that it is because of groundnut or mustard. I charge this Government with failure on all fronts. I would definitely ask the Finance Minister to reply to all the points that have been raised here and not evade the issue by saying that there was a natural calamity. He always takes shelter under vagaries of nature as if drought never occurred in the country, as if floods

never came in the country. These vagaries of nature, these natural calamities, do take place every year in every country. But what is happening. Nature will not come to the rescue of the Government. (*Interruption*). This deliberate policy, calculated policy, of appeasement towards big monopoly houses will never improve the condition of the people. That is why I charge this Government with failure even after 26 years of independence, with utter failure in this matter. I, therefore, appeal that this Government, unless it improves the condition, unless it checks prices, unless it can give something concrete to the people and not only tall promises, has no business to exist, and the Food Minister of this country should resign peacefully and graceful.... (*Interruption*). The time has come today. I have nothing against the Food Minister, I have all regards for him, but the time has come; he has to resign peacefully and gracefully making room for somebody else who is clear-headed and who knows what is happening. When sugar being sold at Rs. 4, Rs. 5. per kilo,

Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad says that distribution at wholesale price cannot be taken up by Government. Why? (*Interruption*). Election is not all in life.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): You came here with the support of the Congress.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : आप तो इन्दिराजी के नाम से जीतते हैं, हम चुद इलेक्शन लड़कर आये हैं। चौथी मतदाना आम लोगों को हराया है।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: But for the Congress you should have been out and not in the House.... (*Interruptions*)

श्री शहर दयाल सिंह : इसी बात पर इलेक्शन लड़ कर देख लीजिये।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : आपको बहुत देख चुके हैं। बेकार की बात मत कीजिये। बहुमत आपका है, हमारा नहीं है....

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross talk please.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : सभा पति जी, यह एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल है, राष्ट्रीय सवाल को जिस निगाह से देखना चाहिये, उस तरह से देखिये, पार्टीशन-आउट-लुक से न देखिये। हम उस सेन्सर-मोशन को क्यों लाये हैं? जब भी यह सरकार कोई अच्छी चीज लाई, हमने हमेशा उसका समर्थन किया। आज अगर साम्प्रदायिकता के बिलाक आप कोई चीज लाते हैं तो हम उसका समर्थन करेंगे। अमरीकी साम्याज्यवादी जब सातवीं प्लॉट को लेकर आया तो तो लोगों के पैर डगमगा गये थे, लेकिन हम लोग उस बक्त भी खड़े हुये थे। लेकिन आज इन मसलों पर हम आपके साथ लड़ते के लिये तैयार हैं। तीन लाख आदमियों ने यहां पर सत्याग्रह किया, अगर आप फिर भी कुछ नहीं करेंगे तो तीन लाख हों या तीन लाख करोड़ हों, सबकी जम्मेदारी आपके ऊपर होगी। इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं।

MR. CHARIMAN: Motion moved:
"That the House do now adjourn".

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): I rise to oppose the adjournment motion moved by my friend, Mr. S. M. Banerjee. It is easy to condemn the Government on an issue which is exercising the mind of the whole nation. To-day, throughout the country there is a difficult situation and the nation and all the political Parties should have sat together and found out a solution.....(Interruptions). After all, Mr. Banerjee, along with the running commentary which was there behind him, was only repeating the policies and the programmes of the Congress Party. It is what he should do and this is what AICC did....(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: A small interruption here and there should be enough. It is not proper to have a running commentary. You will also feel if somebody interrupts you while speaking.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): I will welcome it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will never welcome it.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I do not deny that there is a difficult situation before the country. I do not deny that there has been a rise in prices. Who can tackle it? Can Mr. Banerjee's Party tackle it? Can the Marxist Party tackle it or a centralised United Government of India tackle it?....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The Swatantra Party can tackle it.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: The same Government which fought the battle of Bangla Desh. It had to feed the refugees who came to India.....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: The whole nation fought the battle.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: When we won, it is the whole nation. When there is an objection, it is they. So, an absolutely abstruse picture the Opposition has placed before us.

I do not deny there is a difficult situation. But let us see whether the weather Gods are under the control of Mr. Chavan. The weather Gods are not ordered by the Government of India. There was a national crisis last year when these very gentlemen cried as to why our Government did not recognise the Bangla Desh Government. We said, 'We will do it at the right time'. They thought they had a methodology for the recognition of Bangla Desh. They were saying, 'Why are you feeding 12 million refugees?' We were feeding 12 million refugees because there was a green revolution which has succeeded in India. We were feeding the Bangladesh refugees and even today in spite of the crisis in our economy we are helping them. (Interruption). There should be a ceiling on buffoonery. We should look at it as a national calamity. Is it a question of lack of organisation on the part of the Government? Is it a political question, or is it a question torn asunder from the

[Shri R. K. Sinha]

main political context which we are examining today? It is the task of the opposition to run down the Government and these gentlemen of the opposition run with the hare and hunt with the houn. They will take the credit when Bangla Desh was liberated. They will say India, should have fed the refugees who came to India. They will say, food should continue to be exported to Bangla Desh. In the same strain they will say, don't import food. They say about American imperialism. We have not been cowed down by American imperialism at all. It is they who run down the economy. They do not have the guts to stand up to the national crisis which is inflicting the country today. I say that blackmarketeers should be punished. I say there should be wholesale take over of the food industry. But all this needs the development of what we call 'the infra-structure'. All of us who are Parliamentarians know these things.

Yesterday speeches were made. We were told, send aid to Andhra Pradesh, send aid to Gujarat etc. We were told, the groundnut oil industry is suffering. We were told rice crop is going down, wheat crop is going down. This is because of a national crisis created because of the drought, because of the natural calamities. Why do not these gentlemen decry China and Soviet Union etc. which are also importing wheat from the United States? This is an international phenomenon. This drought and this natural calamity is a thing which has affected the whole of Asia. Soviet Union in the fifty-fifth year of the success of its socialist revolution has to go to America and Canada to import foodgrains. China has to go to the so-called free-world to import foodgrains. But we, who have fed the people of India from our own stocks, will not be congratulated for it. We would like to have a ceiling on buffoonery. A gentleman comes with a badge with regard to C.I.A. and that becomes an important question. The question of double standards becomes very important. But this is not important for them. They do not take pains to find out ways and means whereby the problem of food shortage in this country can be tackled. Government of India should be

congratulated for the fact that it is only during the last 2 years in the period of the last half a century that we have not imported any foodgrains from abroad.

Sir, let us look at the national economy. We had not been compelled to import oil. If we had been compelled to depend on America for the last 2 years, the battle of Bangladesh liberation would not have been fought. But these gentlemen will not come to congratulate the Government of India for the sucesses.

SHRI PILOO MODY : How long are you going to live on Bangladesh?

SHRI R. K. SINHA: We will live a long time to come. It is the first time in the history of India, in four thousand years, we liberated a neighbouring country. One should not under rate the importance of liberation of Bangladesh. This is my submission. Nobody can hide his leanings towards the CIA. What came out was a reality. So, I would like to say that Government should go to the basic question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): He has made an observation that certain gentleman of this House is a CIA agent. That should be withdrawn. If it is allowed, then it would create trouble. I do not know why he should be allergic to CIA....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : If, as he had admitted, Government had no objection, why was Shri Piloo Mody asked to remove it?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would like to request both sides....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Not both sides; on this occasion, only one side.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are friends and comrades. This has become an unfortunate practice that this side also makes personal attacks sometimes, and that side also makes it sometimes. But the hon. Member has not named anybody.

श्री हुकम चंद्र कल्पवत्य (मूरेना): जो सारोप लगाया है वह रिकार्ड से निकाल दिया जाय

SHRI PILOO MODY: I might put the House on warning that the next time somebody calls me a CIA agent, I am prepared to wear this again.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I cannot call a self-declared agent anything; it is for him to decide what his role is.

I would like to say that the basic things which are the needs of the people of this country, for example, the needs of the poorer classes which they consume in daily life are kerosene, sugar, salt, edible oils and coarse cloth. These should be standardised, and their trade should be taken over completely, and there should be a people's level rationing. This year was a lean year, and it is possible that in the next few years there may be good crops, but we must not forget one thing that India is not a small dot on the surface of the earth. India is a big country. The superpowers would like to subordinate this country to their will-power, and so, this country has to plan on a big scale in order that the foreign policy of this country may not be subverted by agents within and pressures outside.

This is why I would like to say that the consumed articles should be controlled, and the channels of distribution should be properly organised so that every poor man in the rural sector or in the urban sector is able to get his two square meals a day and the satisfaction of his needs.

Then, take the case of the textile and sugar industries. The proprietors of these industries and those who have managed it have completely mismanaged it during the last two decades, because they took the fat out of these industries and the textile and sugar industry machinery have today become obsolete. The Government of India should take this matter up and examine the matter, because....

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): If as my hon. friend admits, the sugar industry has been mismanaged, then why have Government not taken over this industry? Similarly, why have they not taken over the textile industry also?

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I am saying the same thing. My hon. friend is only supporting me.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): I would like to draw the attention of my hon. friend to the fact that in the textile industry, 88 per cent units are working satisfactorily; it is only 12 per cent which has closed down.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgao): What about sick mills?

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I suggest that the situation in the textile and sugar industries should be completely examined; particularly the sugar industry minus the co-operative sector should be nationalised, because we cannot tinker with the needs of the people of India. Similarly, the production of coarse cloth also should be taken over from the mills....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Congress money is in the co-operative sector.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: So that our sisters and our brothers in the rural community, and the poorer sections of the society may not suffer because of the shortage of these things. But today what is happening? Coarse cloth is being produced by big business magnate who then force the small retailers to purchase finer cloth if they want to take coarse cloth, and then they get Rs. 10,000 if it is taken after ten days. They take it out only after ten days so that black money flows legally into the pockets of those who are the owners of the textile industry.

The situation in the textile industry and the sugar industries, industries which could be productive in India, which has ground to a halt, has to be examined if the future economy of this country is to look up. Therefore, in terms of the future perspective, we should examine it. It is welcome that the Government, particularly the Finance Ministry, has made available a sum of about Rs. 150 crores for reorganising or giving a fillip to food production in the country. It is also welcome that about 80

per cent of this will go for tubewells and for small irrigation projects. These small irrigation projects will be of permanent value. Along with this, rural electrification, the needs of the small man in the rural areas, have to be examined.

In backward areas, today there is the problem of unemployment. We have resources which need not be imported from abroad. We should have a land army of people in this country. The unemployed youth of the country should be conscripted. We should see that production in the future should be such that when there are lean years we may not have to suffer.

Then there should be a public procurement and distribution system. Whatever be the distributive organisation at the block, district, mohalla and city levels, all-party committees or elected progressive people's committees should be associated with the procurement and distribution machinery so that we may be able to bring about better results in terms of procurement and distribution in future.

There were days when in Great Britain, under a Labour-Tory coalition, 60 per cent of the GNP in that capitalist democracy was marshalled for the needs of the nation. Why cannot we show our loyalty to the nation and the people of India and mobilise the vast resources of this country so that the basic needs of the common people are made available to them at reasonable prices and without difficulty. Let there be a free market in refrigerators, TV sets, finer cloth and so on. We have no objection. But let the poorer sections of the country get their basic needs at controlled prices. There should be bonus conceded at 8.33 per cent. The report of the Pay Commission should be submitted as early as possible. The wages must be linked to the working class cost of living index. In any attempt to stabilise the economy, the wages of the people and their basic needs should not suffer. What they buy with their wages must be at controlled prices. If we do that, we can look at the Opposition parties three months hence or six months hence and say we have done our duty by the people'. The

people of India will then always understand us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Karni Singh.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): May I point out that the Mover of the Motion is not here. How will he then be able to give a proper reply to the points raised in the debate?

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): I rise in support of the adjournment Motion moved by the Opposition yesterday which has tried to focus the attention of the country on the fact that even the barest necessities of everyday life are not available at reasonable rates. But I will clarify my position that as an Independent, I shall not vote against the Government on this censure motion until such time as I am convinced that we in the Opposition are prepared to carry such motions to a logical conclusion and be able to form a government when such a contingency arises.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Then why speak at all?

DR. KARNI SINGH: Because it is an important subject and I have a right to speak.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why does he vote only for success every time? Otherwise, why waste the time of the House?

DR. KARNI SINGH: He could go out. I was voted back here and I have a right to speak.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sorry. I agree.

DR. KARNI SINGH: During the last summer months, when I happened to be in Shri Chavan's home State, Maharashtra, people had forecast that India would sometime early this winter face this abrupt rise in prices I do not claim to be an economics expert. But I was very sceptical because we were told in this House that the price-line would be kept in check. But I do see now that this forecast has come true, and alarmingly so. I think this is going to be a very frightening threat

to our country unless something very definite and quick is done.

Sir, the people of India gave the Congress party and Mrs. Gandhi a massive mandate. I would not like history to record that this massive mandate was given to mismanage the country. Election slogans are not enough. The people in this country were told categorically and emphatically that poverty would be removed from the face of this country; that in the shortest possible time, adequate employment would be created; that there would be jobs for all; there would be food for all and there would be housing for all. All these promises, as we now see in retrospect, are likely to fall flat.

I can say this much: that no Government today worth its name should get up and make promises that they cannot fulfil. If they do, it is a fraud on the people.

I think this *Garibi Hatao* slogan, if it were not meant purely to catch votes, is a fraud on the people. I would like the Government to redeem the pledge of the election to see that at least the basic necessities of life are made available and the price line kept in check.

Demand and supply control the price line. Everybody knows it. We have to produce more consumer goods, consumer goods that are meant to generate the economy. We must also pay more attention to agriculture. There is no doubt about it. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that so much has been said in his note about famine conditions in the country this year. But let me remind the hon. Minister that two or three years ago, when famine existed in northern India, we had brought the same points before the hon. Minister: for God's sake, let us have mere irrigation projects. The Rajasthan Canal lift project was brought in. We mentioned it to Government at that time saying, "Please give it and implement the scheme and finish it, so that 35 lakh acres from the Rajasthan Canal Project would come under irrigation." I may remind the Hon. Minister that even the left channel, the creation of Dr. K. L. Rao, is not being put through ex-

peditiously because some petty contractor is having some trouble with the Government. We are in the midst of another famine. If we could have the river valley project fructified, we would have had much more food and the price line would have stayed much more within reason.

I welcome this tiff that the Communist Party had with Mrs. Gandhi's party. I feel that this uncertainty in the country as to whether India is to remain a democratic country or become a communist State or what might be called an Indian type of socialism or communism, is creating a great deal of confusion. We read in the papers every day of things that are going to be brought in to socialise the country. But nobody seems to have any idea whether India will tread the path of democracy and freedom or India will tread the path of China and Russia. Nobody knows.

We also feel that some of these uncertain conditions in the country are contributory factors to lowering of production causing these inflationary conditions, deficit financing and price rise.

I feel that this kind of uncertainty is destroying the incentive. Everybody in this country is capable of contributing to build a greater India, but once Government begins to take over everything, the incentive of the average citizen, even that of the smallscale industrialist, is lost, and this is causing utter confusion. I think you must have noticed that there is a sort of aimlessness in this country today. There is a loss of direction. Government is trying to take over and assume things which they should best leave to the people. Consumer goods, as a consequence, are therefore in lesser supply; the prices are shooting up and deficit financing and inflationary tendencies are coming up to the fore.

I have supported socialism on the floor of this House in the past. I do so even now, but I do feel that 'isms' are going to take the country nowhere. What we need today is the best type of Government that can deliver the goods expeditiously. Socialism, in my opinion, has failed to create the incentive to step up production. (*Interruption*) I mean the socialism of the type

[Dr. KARNI SINGH]

that Government is practising; control of prices to provide adequate jobs to eradicate poverty. I think the Government will very soon have to clarify their policy very, very definitely with regard to the private sector and the public sector.

I do not think that even in a socialist country, the Government has a right to allow the public sector industries lose so heavily and drain the country's resources, at the same time stagnating production which would generate economy and create a better price line. The sooner a decision is taken on whether the private sector has a part to play in this country or not, the better for us all. I think that the small-scale industry, even more so, deserves a clear place in India's future economy. I do not think that any socialist Government or any socialist Parliament can condone such stupendous losses in the public sector. I can only quote a few of these companies like the Heavy Electricals which I believe, have lost Rs. 60 crores; the Khetri project in Rajasthan which is losing Rs. 28 lakhs every day and so on. In a refrigerator concern (Allwyn Prest Cold) recently taken over by the Government of India, they have reached a stage of stagnation where they could not carryout repairs even within the guarantee period and machines lie idle in their workshop. It is a disgraceful state of affairs. If consumer goods reach such a stage of stagnation, you can understand what is going to happen. I appeal to the Government and I say that more so because the CPI and the Congress Party have fallen apart, or so it seems. It is possible that the CPI tried to come to power by infiltrating into the Congress, coming to power the easy way through the back door. Probably Mrs. Gandhi saw through it. (Interruptions). I should like that the guessing game in this country should end. You have to be absolutely clear. You travel anywhere in the world; you find one thing: security; a man knows what he should plan for his children, for his grand-children, two years hence, or four years or 10 years hence. In India nobody can plan anything even for 6 months. In my humble opinion the bestism is the one that feeds the most, that employs most, that keeps people happiest most,

that houses most, that clothes most and that produces most for the common good.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is Swatrentraism.

DR. KARNI SINGH: I should like to say one thing which I have been saying for the last 17 or 18 years on the floor of the House and that is about the population explosion. I have heard speeches all over the country and in this House. Every body knows that the number of people being born every day has a direct bearing on the amount of food available and on the price line. Yet 50,000 children are allowed to be born in this country every single day. Assuming that 15,000 die, 35,000 children will be wanting schools at the end of 5 years, every day. We are adding on Australia every year. How are you going to hold the price line? I find very few people have the courage to get up and stand on a public platform and talk about population explosion. It has been said that population explosion in underdeveloped countries will pose a bigger threat to mankind than the hydrogen bomb. This was stated by the Population Council of the World and I think it holds good. I should like very much our Government to have our research teams work out some sort of immunisation programme which can go into the villages and immunise villages at a time so that for the next two or four years we can hold the population line and consequently hold the price line. With that I conclude my views and hope that the Government will act faster.

The Prime Minister has been talking to the people from public platforms saying that if such and such thing did not happen, there would be a bloody revolution.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I have never said so.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Or, something like that; you can correct me. Anyway, people's aspirations are there. 570 million are not going to sit by and watch the *garibi hatao* slogan only. They want something definite; something tangible; they want jobs; they want the price line to be kept under control. I hope the Prime Minister would at least try to redeem her election pledges and live up to her own words.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): With rapt attention I listened to the speech of Shri S. M. Banerjee and he points he made to censure the Government. His speech centred round the suggestion for nationalisation of the oil companies, sugar factories, the export import trade (*An Hon. Member: wholesale trade.*) and some other industries. We have ourselves been suggesting that those industries which are being mismanaged should be taken over by the Government. However laudable the suggestion made by him might be, I completely fail to understand or correlate his suggestions with the censure motion he was moving *vis-a-vis* rising prices. What has this to do with rising prices? Because these industries are not nationalised immediately, so there is rise in prices? It is a hopelessly fallacious argument, for the simple reason that until last year those industries had not been nationalised and the price situation had not so much aggravated.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I know that Mr. Salve is a more educated and learned person than I; he understands. I was emphasising the point that the industrialists were holding the country to ransom almost because of the fabulous profits.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: His entire speech is so feeble and unconvincing so far as censuring the Government is concerned. The rise in prices has been steep in the preceding few months; it is a harsh and bitter reality which has unleashed incalculable miseries and misfortunes, specially among the poorer sections. If for these calamitous circumstances in which we are enveloped, Government is at fault, Shri Banerjee should have made out a case—A, B, C, D—as the reasons. He should have him here.

pointed enumerating these are the failures of Shri Chavan, these of the Prime Minister, and these are of Shri Fakhruddin Ali and then said that that is why Government is censured for the rise in prices. There was no such attempt. In fact it looked as if it was a fixed-up fight between us and the C.P.I. Surely a stronger case was required to censure the Government.

My respectful submission is this. If it was only the phenomenon of rising prices which has aggravated the situation during the preceding few months, the situation may not have been as miserable as it has been. More than half the population is living below the poverty line. What has made the situation terribly grim is that along with the rising prices, there is acute scarcity of drinking water, food and fodder. This has made the situation more grim and the problem extremely urgent.

The rising prices happen to be an economic phenomenon and I think that this matter would be considered a little more objectively and that the Government's action or inaction in that context should be looked at a little more dispassionately, in a calm atmosphere. General, equivocal and very vague charges have been levelled and nothing can turn at all on that. Because unless the basic causes of disorder in the economy are properly indicated to us, and unless it is pointed that "your policies have gone wrong here conceptually or that in the implementation of the policies the Government is not sincere or the Government is dishonest in its professions or that the Government's approach is wrong in its fundamentals, so far as its economic layout for the country is, concerned" if any such attempt was made we could have certainly endeavoured either to meet Shri Banerjee's arguments in the matter we would have joined him in telling the Government to mend itself without delay in this hour of peril and national calamity. It is not they alone; we are also equally concerned; we are also elected like Mr. Banerjee and others....? (*Interruptions*) It is childish and cheap to say like that. Every one of us is concerned at this grim hour at the plight of the people we represent

[Shri N. K. P. Salve.]

In fact, a determined effort is required, an effort at the national level, in which all parties must muster their resources and work up to build a high pitch morale of the people so that we are able to pull through the ordeal. That is one reason why we are not going to allow the opposition to make political capital out of this. If political advantage was not to be taken, it was incumbent upon the opposition to come out with some more concrete suggestions; they should have come out with some more programmes and told us where our policy has gone wrong. If only they had done that we could have said that they were not trying to exploit the situation for their political ends.

May I look at a few causes and reasons why there is this price rise. Shri Banerjee has quoted the figures, though they were not strictly necessary. We know that there has been price rise. In edible oils, various items of consumption, in foodgrains there has been a rise, the rise is a reality and that has created a terrible situation. But there are a few factors which I would request opposition to consider, one by one and then to juxtapose the factors against the efforts which are being made by the Government, then collate and critically examine the two to ascertain whether it is only the failure of the Government or there is something more than that. Is it essentially due to nature's wrath or is it the price that we are paying for the decision we took last year in regard to Bangladesh?

The first and foremost point for consideration is the general phenomenon of inflation, a feature which is not peculiar to India. There is a publication of the International Monetary Fund which says that between 1965 and 1971 even the developed countries have shown an annual rate of inflation. Japan has shown an inflation rate of six per cent, U. K. 5.4 per cent, United States 7 per cent and India 6.6 per cent. I am not for a moment trying to derive any dubious satisfaction of finding ourselves in this distinguished company; not at all. If there is inflation in this country, as a result of which there is a price rise, it is a grave symptom and it is indicative of some malaise in the economy, some

disease in the economic layout of the country. But it has to be basically understood that every developing country is more prone, is more vulnerable to the malaise of inflation, and that is one fact from which we cannot get away.

Secondly, is there any country in the world which has fought a war, a war which involved massive military operations, a shooting with large-scale military operations, and has not paid the price by way of inflation and higher prices foisted on the consumers and the citizens at the end of the war? I should like the opposition members to show a single instance anywhere in the long history of the world where a war is fought and the country did not have to pay price as a result of the war. Unless of course they fought it as a stooge of some other country where aid came from some other country to meet war expenses. We fought a war on our own and it was a war for preserving human norms. The whole country unanimously acclaimed the war we fought for the cause of Bangladesh. It is easy to applaud the victory but it is difficult to happily pay to the price which one has to pay. The laws of economics are ruthless. They are no respecter of human sentiments. Since I am speaking of the economic laws, it is necessary for this House to be less subjective and realise that as a result of the war we had to go in for huge deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 700 crores last year. That deficit financing is not going to have its toll. That is the simple law of economics.

Thirdly, last year we suffered loss by way of floods, drought and cyclone to the extent of over Rs. 600 crores. Every year we suffer a loss of Rs. 100 crores on this account. Last year, we suffered a loss of over Rs. 600 crores. That is another calamity. Then, coming to the kharif crop the less said the better. Only the other day the Minister of State for Agriculture, Shri Shinde, mentioned that except in Madhya Pradesh, the situation everywhere is grim. Atal Bihari ji must be visiting his constituency. And if what is happening in Madhya Pradesh is not grim then what he considers grim must be something on the verge of immediate disaster.

In my constituency, in Madhya Pradesh, it has become utterly difficult for the landless labourers to be able to earn any money out of their work. There is no Jowar available; there is no bajra available. The situation is exceedingly difficult. To what extent is this due to failure of monsoons which has caused the havoc on our kharif crop or due to the failure in economic policies of the Government. To what extent can Government be held responsible? Let us be fair. We should be prepared if there are going to be calamities of famines and all that. After all, in a country which has about 50 per cent of GNP out of agriculture, we have to make sure that we are not very vulnerable when there are insufficient rains. Every year, we are dependent on monsoons. This only shows our green revolution has been more in theory than in reality.

The question that arises is, not only price rise but scarcity of grains. Failure of the kharif crop has entailed most difficult conditions. And in this debate I thought we will be enlightened on as to whether the Government is doing its best or not. In my own constituency, large moneys have been sent from the Centre to Bhopal and from Bhopal to the district level. The district authorities are finding that they do not have the machinery at this moment to be able to spend the entire money. They are organising the machinery. Where is the fault on the part of the Government? I am speaking about Madhya Pradesh. I do not know what is happening in Bihar and other places. But this is what is happening in Madhya Pradesh. I am not unnecessarily trying to exaggerate one view or the other.

Considerable emphasis has been laid on the increase in the price of sugar. I am entirely in agreement with Shri Banerjee that sugar industry has so terribly misbehaved that it has no business hereafter to remain in the private sector. But the question is: To what extent is this increase in the price of sugar justified? A few years ago, there was a glut in the sugar market. There was so much sugar that the mills did not know what to do

with it. Today, the position is that there is not only decrease in production of sugar but the acreage of sugarcane has also gone down. Fair prices have to be assured to the sugarcane grower, the acreage has to be increased and it has to be ensured that the ordinary consumer gets whatever can be given to him at a fair price. Various forces have to be synchronised.

Under these circumstances, I am not able to understand a single argument as to what is the fault in increasing the price of sugar. You can ask, "Why have you increased the price?" But what have you to say to these arguments? Are they not valid arguments? Are they purely pretences trying to give some sort of a picture, an impression, which is not genuine and honest? What is being said about sugar, I am afraid, is politically motivated.

The most precarious situation I find is with regard to edible oils. The oilseeds were mostly grown in Mysore, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. There is nearly 75—80 per cent failure in oilseeds. What has the Government to do if they have failed? The Government is going to import oilseeds substantially. At least, we have a fair amount of foreign exchange reserves which we can utilise, not merely for edible oils, not merely for oilseeds, but if necessary also for cereals. May be, in days to come, before we have the next crop ready with us, we may have to import even cereals. For that, the Government has a fair amount of foreign exchange resources.

In this connection, it will be utterly unfair if I do not refer to the financial discipline on the part of the Government which has been referred to in the statement of the Finance Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan. Not a word has been mentioned about it by the opposition. That has a direct bearing on the question of price rise and inflation. It has been pointed out that the money supply this year has risen only to an extent of Rs. 121 crores as against Rs. 241 crores last year corresponding period and the credit given by the Reserve Bank to Government this year has increased by Rs. 86 crores.

only as against Rs. 327 crores last year in the same period. This takes me to the next important point that such a position is only possible because despite pressure on the Exchequer, and the Finance Minister to meet a larger budgetary expenditure there must be better collections of tax revenues. It is only possible if he is mobilising more and more resources. I asked the Finance Minister "What are the figures of tax collection so far? He did not have figures. Unless there is buoyancy in tax collection, it is not possible to keep down this figure at 86 crores when actually budgetary expenditure is on the increase.

But all this is forgotten; all this is completely disregarded—such an important issue, such an important matter is lost sight of. Even States have been told that the overdraft they were drawing every time which virtually amounted to deficit financing has to be liquidated. It is an extremely salutary step taken by the Finance Minister and I congratulate him on that.

In the end I only submit this in all humility. Let us pause over the matter a little more sincerely. This is far too serious a matter to be looked at through the coloured glass of party politics; for once you look through the coloured glass of politics, one can be sickeningly irrelevant in the matter as the opposition. If one really wants to tackle this problem and help the people for whom concern has been voiced here, then it is utterly necessary that every effort is made to boost up the morale of the people. Let us all join hands so that we can together go all-out and make the fullest efforts for augmenting production at all levels, agricultural and industrial, and this is only possible when the country keeps the highest morale in this hour of peril.

In the end I wish to submit that we need to work devoutly for growth and social justice, concurrently together, because that alone, according to me, is the panacea for our economic malaise; for growth without social justice is positive injustice whereas social justice without growth is a mere pretence for justice. We cannot barter inequalities for poverty; we have to dispense with both.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I am rising to make my maiden speech, I wish I were able to speak on a more pleasant subject and with a less agitated mind, but burdened and agitated as we all are in this House and, what is more important, in the whole country, I cannot imagine a better subject and a more topical subject than the one on rising prices on which to make my first speech in this august House.

When the Adjournment Motion was moved by the Opposition yesterday, I should have thought that the matter would come up for discussion the very same day, on the very same afternoon. It was perhaps the good sense of the House that it permitted the courtesy to an Hon. Member of this House to have his private celebration being enjoyed by the members of the House. But it would have been better if this House had discussed the matter straightway that very afternoon without spending 24 hours more because we were all concerned, and we still are concerned, to say that this is definitely a matter of urgent public importance. If it is urgent, then the rules of procedure, whether of this House or of the House of Commons or of other Parliamentary bodies in the world, say that the Adjournment Motion must be discussed the same day. I wish therefore that this is not repeated in future, and that whenever the Opposition rightfully demands an adjournment motion, that will be discussed in the House the very same day.

I was wondering all along, after I took oath yesterday, why my friends on the opposite benches, sitting as they are with such large numbers, were finding it so difficult to listen to the point of view of the Opposition. I cannot understand why, with this large majority that they command, they should shun a debate. It was Lord Stansgate, father of Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the present Labour Member of British Parliament, who said this.

During the times of the Second World War, when the British Parliament was over-shadowed by Hitler's bombs, Lord Stansgate said: "A debate in a free Parliament clears the air far more effectively

than a bomb in a beer cellar". Therefore, I am all the more amazed to find that in spite of the fact that there is no war situation now, my friends opposite are repeatedly talking about Bangla Desh, Bangla Desh, Bangla Desh. Of course, this country, entirely without exception, congratulates the Government for the manner in which it solved the problem. But I will now ask you to consign, keep that to history books. Are we to be asked to pay an unlimited price for a comparatively important but not too important a problem of the day? Therefore, I feel that in this situation in our country today, through the adjournment motion it will be very necessary for this House to draw the attention not only of this Government but of our entire nation to the acute problem of rising prices and we can do so through this adjournment motion effectively, pointedly, sharply and in a dramatic manner.

While I was campaigning last month as an independent non-Party candidate in the Ahmedabad parliamentary constituency in Gujarat, I came across—incidentally, it was my first election campaign—my main opponent, the candidate of the Party opposite who had been boasting all the time that he never lost any election and that he would make me lose my deposit and defeat me by a lakh of votes. Well, he never got a lakh of votes....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is lack of imagination.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : When I was campaigning in this election last month, I met innumerable people, whether they were working class people, middle class people, lower middle class or upper middle class or ordinary merchants or anybody, throughout my constituency of seven Assembly wards, comprising about 625,000 voters, not a single individual said that he was finding life very happy with the rise in prices. Indeed, they all said, in fact several of them told me, that not only they were not going to vote for the ruling Party candidate but they said they would not vote for me also but they will remain neutral. I said, 'For

heaven's sake, vote for me. The first thing I will do when I go to the Lok Sabha, would be to tell the Government that the people are getting tired with the empty words which mean nothing'...*(Interruptions)*. When I was campaigning, all these people were coming and telling me, 'If you are going to tell the House and tell the Government that we are now too much tired with these slogans and that we want actual concrete realistic action, then we will vote for you'. Sir, you have seen the result. They have voted for me and I am in this House.

The workers of the Ahmedabad textile industry in spite of the bonus of 8.33 per cent have been suffering a lot, and this House will be amazed and shocked to know that the Government of Gujarat, on the polling day of 29th October, took the most extra-ordinary step and, in my judgment, the Government's action was both pointless and cruel and even arbitrary, namely, the action of cutting off the electric supply on that day thereby forcing all the textile mills to close down. They thought that if the textile mills remain closed, then the workers would be able to go and vote for their candidate. But, exactly the opposite had happened. The workers felt resentful for having lost their wages for the day and retorted back by voting for me almost *en masse*. The Gujarat Government and the Ruling Party circles there thought that by closing the mills, they would help my opponent to get more votes. But the workers were so damn shocked that they said, 'We are already very much groaning under the rising prices and on the top of it they are now closing the mills without any reason or rhyme'. The electricity company was asked, 'What is the reason? Why do you cut off the power?' They said, 'This is the order to us from the Gujarat Government'. I want to know whether this action of the Government of Gujarat was in any way constitutional and whether the Government of Gujarat were within their rights. In my opinion, they acted most arbitrarily and in a truly cavalier fashion in declaring the mills closed....*(Interruptions)*.

17.00 hrs.

The long and the short of it is that the rising prices have done great injury to the people and the workers and this kind of action of cutting the power supply and thereby closing the textile mills for one day added insult to the injury. Elections cannot be won by the money power and by corrupt practices and by depending upon the big businessmen, on whom the Ruling Party depends for election fund. It is not Bangladesh liability, it is the election liability of the ruling party office. They go to the rich people, get their money, and then afterwards give additional benefits to them. This is very unfortunate and I must say, very shocking.

What we now see is that the Indira-wave as it is commonly described is being steadily but surely replaced by the galloping and much bigger wave of rising prices of essential commodities. I was an independent, non-party candidate, but I was actually supported not only by most of the major all-India parties unconditionally but actively by the people also of my constituency in Ahmedabad. Now, may I suggest that if the elections were to be held today I am quite sure that the party opposite will find their place here and this side there. (*Interruption*). Their two-thirds voices in this House can perhaps drown my voice. But the voice of the Indian nation can drown the voice of these people.

In conclusion I would like to submit that people are now fed up with these high-sounding slogans and empty words of the ruling party. People need to be fed by clear thinking, by bold and imaginative and timely action, by a realistic approach to the economic problems that face us, by a pragmatic stance and style in the implementation of the plan projects and programmes.

Ironically—and not, less tragically—prices of all commodities have been rising continually. The only commodity of which the prices have not risen but have actually gone down is the human being of this country! They are the people who become cheaper every day whereas prices

increase higher and higher and increase steeply every day.

I am today making my maiden speech and this coincides with the day when we celebrate the birth anniversary of Pandit Nehru, the father of Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who many years ago, during the pre-independence days, said : "Freedom is in peril, defend it with all your might." I now say, Sir, it is not freedom which is in peril; it is the human beings themselves who are in peril. They don't know how to lead healthy lives, they are day by day facing the acute phenomenon of rising prices. They are struggling every day. Under these circumstances, I feel, we ought to make sincere efforts. We ought to make honest efforts. We must come down from the high pedestal of ideological warfare: we must come to realities and we must group with them, and we must adopt a pragmatic style and stance, and then only we shall be able to deliver the goods.

In conclusion, I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister and their Government that they should shed their complacency and they should lose no time to take action on the economic ills and maladies faced by us all; let them muster all strength at their command. Because, if the Government remains inactive or dull or slow in meeting this challenge of rising prices and acute economic situation, they will do so only at their peril and no less, to the disaster of this great nation of ours. Thank you.

श्री बरबार चिह्न (होशियारपुर) :
 चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने बड़े गोर से हमारे दोस्तों ने यहां पर जो स्वीकृति की है उनको सुना है। मैं नवे दोस्त के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहता। आहता क्षयोंकि उन्होंने इलेक्शन के बारे में ज्यादा ज़िक्र किया है बतित आज के सब्सेप्ट पर बोलने के। . . . (अवधारण) . . . तो मैं यह सब करना चाहता हूँ कि हमने

बहुत कुछ किया है हमारे मोशन मूव करने वाले दोस्त ने सेन्सर मोशन जो पेश किया है वह इसलिये किया है कि हमने यह कहा था कि फूड प्रेन्स की तिजारत को आप ले लें और दूसरी सारी चीजों को आप ले लें। यह बात उन्होंने कही। यहां पर यह कोई ऐसी पाटी नहीं बैठी हुई है जिसके लिए आप बिल्कुल यह समझते हों कि उसको इस बारे में कोई इलम ही नहीं है। इस पाटी के लोगों ने भी मिलकर सरकार को इस बात के लिये कहा था, इसके लिये आप भी कहते हैं और सरकार भी पूरी तौर पर काम करने के लिये तैयार हैं लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई कांस्ट्रक्टिव क्रिटिसिज्म तो उस तरफ से अभी तक मिला नहीं आगे की स्पीचेज में मिलें तो अलग बात है। इस बक्त जो हालात हुए हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि इस हाउस में कोई भी ऐसा आदमी नहीं मिलेगा जो यह कहे कि प्राइसेज हाई नहीं गई है। इन बात को सभी जानते हैं। उसके बजूहात जो हैं उन पर डिफरेंसेज हो सकते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि सरकार ने सब चीजें पैदा की हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि पोलिटिकल भी हैं और उसके अलावा खुदाई कहर भी आया है। अगर बक्त पर बारिश आती तो ऐसी हालत पैदा नहीं होती। कुछ दोस्तों को इलम नहीं है जो बात करते हैं कि शार्टेंज प्राफ पावर जी है वह कैसे होती है। अगर बारिश न हो, दैन्य खाली रहे और बिजली न पैदा की जा सके तो ट्रॉबलेस जो कि एयोकल्चर के लिये काम करते हैं वह चल नहीं सकते हैं। जूँकि बारिश नहीं हुई इसलिये यह सारी चीजें हुई हैं। इसको हल करने का तरीका क्या हो सकता है उस को हम सब मिल कर सकते कि कोन-कोन सी चीजें हमें कहरी चाहिये। हम इस बात के बिलाफ नहीं हैं, इस पाटी लोगों ने भी कहा है कि स्टेट्स में कैमर

प्राइस शाप्स को इंकोज किया जाये ताकि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का काम प्राप्तरी हो सके। जो हैब-नाट्स है उनको भी सारी चीजें मिल सकें। अगर इस कोशिश में कमी है तो हम बैठकर फैसला कर सकते हैं। तिर्क यह कहने से तो काम नहीं चलेगा। कि देश लुट जायेगा 'यह हो जाएगा, और वह हो जायेगा। कीमतों को नीचे लाना चाहिये इस बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। इसके लिये तरीके बताने चाहिये, सुझाव देने चाहिये, और कांस्ट्रक्टिव क्रिटिसिज्म होना चाहिये। यह नहीं कि हम कहे जाएं कि सर कुछ नुः जायेगा, रेबोल्पूशन हो जायेगा। यह बातें तो हम बहुत देर से सुनते आ रहे हैं और आगे भी सुनते रहेंगे। हाँ, अगर इस बात के लिये आप सीरियस हों तो बैठकर बताएं कि कौन कौन से जराये इस्तेमाल किये जाएं जिनसे इन चीजों पर काबू पाया जा सके। मैं आपसे अर्ज करता हूँ कि इस बार जो खटीक की फसल भी उस पर बारिश न होने का गहरा असर पड़ा है। विजनी न होने से जो ट्रॉबलेस के बीच चल नहीं पाये। जूँकि बारिश नहीं हुई इसलिये नहरों में भी पानी नहीं आ सका। सारे आवाशी के जराये रुक गये। घर आगे भी रवीं की फसल है उसके लिये बहिरोबस्त करना चाहिये। हमारे फैइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने उसके लिये डेंड सी करोड़ पाया रखा है। इस कैन प्रोग्राम में यह है कि ट्रॉबलेस और दूसरे जराएं जो आवधारी के हो सकते हैं जो कि जल्दी में फसल में लाये जा सकते हैं उनके लिये वह उपयोगिता है। बैंकुअंस्टेट नवनीति

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

हैं जो यह कह सकती हैं कि मैट्रिशिल नहीं मिला, वह मैट्रीशिल नहीं मिला, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से इस बात के लिये पैसा देने में कोई कमी नहीं रही। हमारे दोस्त एपीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट बालों के लिये कहते हैं कि फलां इस्तीका दे दें, फलां इस्तीका दे दें। इस बात पर इस्तीका देने के लिये कहते हैं कि एपीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन नहीं हुआ। पहले यह दोस्त कह रहे थे कि ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन हुआ है। गवर्नरेंट ने यह कमी नहीं कहा कि जो फूड प्रेन की सप्लाई लाइन है वह इतनी डिप्लीट हो गई है कि हम किसी को अनाज नहीं दे सकते। आज पता नहीं किन किन बास्ता देकर यहां बातें कही जाती हैं। आप तमाम मुळों की तरफ देखिये। हर मुळक अपने स्टाक्स को बनाने के लिये दूसरे मुळों से अनाज खरीदता है। अमर हम जब्तीर में से लोगों को फूड प्रेन देते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि इस्तीका दे दो। यह उल्टा काम हो रहा है। मैं किसी देश का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन सबकी पता है कि कहां पर दूसरे देशों से कितने कितने मिलियन टन अनाज मंगा कर स्टाक किया जा रहा है। उनमें इस बात के लिये अपने भेज जाते थीं, उनके जराये हम से बेहतरीन थे, लेकिन उस के काबूद भी वह इस चीज की तय नहीं कर सकते कि वह अपने लोगों के लिये पूरा फूड खेल दे सकते हैं और इस श्रीबल्लभ पर उचुर हासिल कर सकते हैं।

डॉ० कर्ण सिंह ने एक बहुत अच्छा प्लाईट उठाया है और उसको जैहन ले रखा है। उसको बहुत चाहिये। उसको बहुत चाहिये।

पापुलेशन दिन ब दिन बढ़ती जा रही है, उसके बजाय दूसरी तरफ पैदावार होनी चाहिये। इस तरह का काम होना चाहिये और इसका इलाज किया जाना चाहिये, मैं इस बात को मानता हूं।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जितनी भी चीजें हैं, जो वेसिक नीइस हैं, वेमर नेसिसिटीज आफ लाइर हैं, वह सारे लोगों को मिलाए चाहिये। रोटी है, कड़ा है, मकान है, यह सबको मिलाना चाहिये, और इस के लिये हमारे पाम जिन्हें जराये हैं उन्हें लेकर हमको आये चलना चाहिये। लेकिन जराये को पूल करने के साथ-साथ हमको अपने सबकी अकल को भी पूल करना होगा। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि डिस्ट्रिक्टव क्रिटिसिजम किया जाये और कहा जाये कि हमने लोगों के लिये आवाज उठाई है। हम कोई कम नहीं हैं, आवाज उठाने में और चीजों को दुरुस्त करने के लिये। दोनों बातें होनी चाहिये। लोगों के लिये आवाज भी उठाई जाय और उनको सहलियतें देने के लिये हप्ता भी दिया जाये। यह दोनों करके डिस्ट्रिक्टव क्रिटिसिजम से ऊर उठना चाहिये।

ये कुछ सजेषन्स भी देना चाहता हूं, जिसमें इन हालात में कुछ परिवर्तन हो सकता है और कुछ तेजी हो सकती है, आज जो हालात हैं, और जिन मुश्किलात से देश फंसा हुआ है उस से निकलने के लिए हासिल हो सकते हैं। बहुत से लोग जहते हैं कि चीजों का नेतृत्वाधीनता होना चाहिए। हम भी नेतृत्वाधीनता के हक में हैं। हमने जिक मिल्स को लिया भी है, और

लोग अपनी मिल्स को चला नहीं पाते और प्रोडक्शन नहीं कर पाते वे उन से सरकार ने, मिल्स को ले लिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि और भी इस तरह के जराए प्रायेसिवती खिए जायें, सारी चीजों का नेशनलाइजेशन हो। जो अजहद एस्प्लायटेशन वहां पर हो रहा है उस को रोकने के लिए सारी चीज को दुरुस्त करने की जरूरत है।

इस के अलावा जो खराब हालत है उन के तामाम रीजन्स में यह भी है कि रेस्न नहीं हुए, ड्राउट हो गया, शार्टेज आफ पावर है। साथ ही बंगला देश की बात भी है। आज लोग बड़ी आसानी से कह देते हैं कि बंगला देश को कब तक लिए रहोंगे। यह कुछ फैस्टस हैं जो आप के सामने हैं। हम सब ने मिल कर बंगला देश को आजाद कराया है तब उस प्रदेश को सहायता भी करना चाहिए। उस मुल्क को बनाने के बाद अगर उस की इमदाद में हम प्रीष्ठे रह जायें तो कैसे काम चलता? अगर अनाज की जहरत पड़ी या दुसरी चीजों की जहरत पड़ी तो हम ने उन को सहायता दी और अगर आप के लिए भी हमें यह चीज कायम रखनी है तो मदद देनी पड़ेगी। यह ठीक है कि हमारी जो मुश्किलात हैं उन की तरफ भी हम को देखना होया, लेकिन मह जो देश बना है वह हमारी मदद से बना है। ऐसी हालत में आप जो कहते हैं कि कब तक बंगला देश को लिए रहोंगे। अगर मह अकाज आप के उस देश तक पहुँचे तो वह आप को क्या कहेंगे? वह कहेंगे कि यह लोग पहले यह कहते थे और अब इह तरह कह रहे हैं। हम सब इस मामले में एक ही किंवद्धा दे की जिसी मुश्किलात है उन में हम जितने सहायक हो

सकते हैं, उसने होना चाहिए। लंगुला द्रेश को हम अनाज और दूसरी चीजें जो देते हैं उस का प्रसर हमारी एकान्तमी पर तो पड़ना ही है।

गवर्नर्मेंट फटिलाइजर और दूसरी इन-पूट्स के लिए कोशिश कर रही है, लेकिन मैं योड़ी सी बातें घर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ जहां तक काप प्लैनिंग का सबाल है आप प्रदेश की सरकारों के लोगों को बुला कर बात कीजिए और कहिए कि वह काप प्लैनिंग करें। यह न हो कि दालों को कोई न बोये और अनाज ज्यादा बोये, या गन्ना ज्यादा लगा दिया जाये। दूसरी चीजों में भी प्रदेशों को सेल्फ सफिशिएंट होना चाहिए। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए।

जो बाटर डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर हैं उन के बारे में भी मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी तय की जायें। कभी कहा जाता है कि थोन डैम पूरा नहीं हुआ क्योंकि वहां झगड़ा है। उस झगड़े को खत्म किया जाये। एक डेट फिल्स कर दी जाय कि इतने समय में वह पूरा हो जायेगा ताकि वहां पर प्रोजेक्टस चल सकें।

ग्रोथ आफ पल्सेज के लिए भी प्रोप्राम होना चाहिए। इसी तरह से एशेनल कमो-डिटीज के बारे में स्पेशल प्रोप्राम बनाया जाय। प्रदेश सरकारों के लोगों को बुला कर डेट फिल्स कर देनी चाहिए। कि इस त्रैत तक पूरा कर लेना चाहिए। यह कुछ चीजें हैं जो मैं प्रज करना चाहता था। मह कुछ कंस्ट्रक्टिव चीजें हैं जो सरकार मौजूदा हालात में कर सकती है। यह कहना कि फब्राइस्टीफा दे दे, फलां मिनिस्टर कंस्ट्रक्टिव दे दे, मह ठीक नहीं है। इस्टीफा देने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। मह एक नेशनल कॉलेजी है, जिस का आवास अल्पों के लिए जब जो जागे जाना होगा और कुछ कंस्ट्रक्टिव होना पड़ेगा।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
 (Howrah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, that the situation is very serious is now admitted by all. But why has it become very serious? Neither the Finance Minister nor the spokesmen from the ruling party have tried to go deep into the roots. It is the logical result of the basic class policy pursued by the Government, since it came into power. The Government of India, this Congress Government, through four five year Plans and their basic economic policies, have allowed the monopolies to grow. It is further growing, and even today, on the one side, they are talking of socialism, and on the other, they are advocating the policy of further growth of monopoly houses.

Who are the people of the farm lobby? They are the landlords and big farmers who are now resorting to capitalist farming.

They are being provided money from the banks, resources of the entire state machinery are available to them for capitalist production. They are the real speculators and hoarders under whose control the entire foodgrain commodities and daily necessities have passed. Governments, ministries, departments after departments are passing into their control. That is the root of the crisis. The petty palliatives given in the Finance Minister's statement will not solve the problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude in two minutes; your time is up.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : You said that sufficient time would be given. We want a serious discussion here. You have given enough time for others. If I am asked to conclude within two minutes I will not continue my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Every party has got its allotted time. You may take a few more minutes.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : We have alternative proposals. Whole people are affected because of the high prices and the economic crisis is intensifying day by day. Millions are taking to the streets; they are not depending upon you. That is a new situation and the rumblings of the coming storm are heard in these mass actions. Daily buses are being burnt in Delhi city.

What is the remedy given by our Finance Minister, which had been defended unfortunately by Mr. Salve and others. He says in the statement that the price situation may be expected to show improvement: there are already indications of a decline in cereal prices over the last fortnight and the coming of the new crop into the market could help maintain this trend. This statement was issued yesterday and in today's *Times of India* these

are the headlines: Grains and sugar rise further in Delhi. The measures taken by the Finance Ministry have produced this result. There are other headlines, food-grains recorded further rise following fears that the rati procurement target might not be achieved; sugar continued to show an upward trend and so on. The prices of various other commodities had risen. I do not want to waste my time reading those headlines further. The Finance Minister says in his statement that he expects in the near future there will be a decline in prices and the situation will ease and today's papers given a different story. It is like living in a fool's paradise. In conclusion he has said: now that the administrative tasks had been largely tackled—things have been tackled and so nothing more has to be done—smooth flow of food grains from the farms to the consumers at reasonable and stable prices should be facilitated; nevertheless there could be no place for complacency the situation will have to be watched carefully for the next few months and further remedial action taken as and when necessary. This is what he says.

This is total bankruptcy of a Government which is in the helm of a country with a population of 550 millions, to admit that nearly 50 per cent of the people are living below the starvation level. Here no basis remedy is suggested. These steps only mean that speculative hoarders are given free scope to make huge profits because they are powerful enough to corner all commodities into their control and sell them at high prices. Government promised that because there is a buffer stock of more than 9 million tonnes, there is no need to be panicky. They said, "Won't create panic. Otherwise the traders will be alerted and again prices will rise". In the meeting convened by the Prime Minister, I said that Government is very complacent and under-estimating the depth of the crisis and the seriousness of the problem. This is perfectly reflected in the statement of the Finance Minister here. The usual arguments are advanced for the price rise that it is part of an international phenomenon and Government

is not at fault. If this is accepted, there is no necessity of any serious thinking and introduction of any basic changes in the policy of the Government. I want to draw the attention of the House to the report of the ILO which gives the price rise in various countries, in order to prove the falseness of the governmental contention that the rise in prices is part of a global trend. The ILO report says that whereas in Kenya the rise is 18.6 per cent, in Thailand 19.1 per cent, in Iran 17 per cent, in Mexico 28.4 per cent and Pakistan 45.1 per cent, in India it is 90 per cent. The increase in prices in India is four times more than many under-developed countries and 100 per cent more than in Pakistan.

Some friends mentioned the question of specialist China and Soviet Union. I would like to quote from a journal published by the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, Sapru House, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi. It has published the UN Assessment of Chinese economy in 1971. I quote:

"Further evidence of an even tempo in the economic development of China resulting in increased living standards is available from a recent Peking radio broadcast (23-6-72). Some of the salient features brought out by the broadcast are: (i) There is full employment and efforts are being made by the government to gradually increase the income of workers. Although the present income of Chinese workers is not high, they lead a comfortable life owing to the fact that everyone is employed, the cost of living is low and an individual does not have to pay income-tax. (ii) Simultaneously the government has also taken many steps to ensure steady income to the peasants, like increasing the state procurement prices of major crops such as grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops and to reduce the selling prices of means of agricultural production such as chemical fertilisers, pesticides and diesel oil.

The tax rate on agriculture was also reduced from 12 per cent in 1971 to 6 per cent at present and (iii) lastly the prices of daily necessities including grain, cotton cloth, edible oils, salt and coal remained stable. On the basis of stable prices, the prices of certain industrial products for daily necessities have begun to drop gradually. Even though the State has on several occasions increased the purchasing prices of grain, yet the selling prices to the consumer remain stable. The difference between the purchasing and selling prices and the management expenses are subsidised by the government so as not to effect the day to day life of workers and the masses in urban and rural areas."

This is the Chinese economy. You may compare this with the economy you are creating in India.

As the time at my disposal is short, I will straightway come to my suggestions. Unless the basic factors which contribute to the rise in prices are removed, there is no hope of prices coming down in future. They will further increase, disparities are bound to increase and there will be peoples' movement throughout the country. So, our suggestion is immediate intervention by the government. Government should have in their hands monopoly trade of foodgrains. The conception of the Finance Minister in his reply to the debate was the FCI taking over the wholesale trade. But the proportion of procurement that the FCI has done, the amount of foodgrains they have procured and kept in their hands is a very small quantity. With this the FCI cannot intervene to bring down the prices in the foodgrains market. The trade in other essential commodities must also be taken over by the government and they should take full responsibility for supplying these commodities to the people belonging to the low income groups, particularly the peasants and workers, at prices which are within their capacity. Unless government take full responsibility for this, there is no scope of improvement in the situation. So far as long-term measures are concerned, unless feudalism is completely eliminated and monopoly capital is totally eliminated, there is no possibility of any improvement in the economic situation.

श्री इडलूः बिहारी चालेपी (स्वाक्षिप्त) :
समरपति जी, अगस्त के महाने में इस सदन में मूल्य बढ़िया पर चर्चा हुई थी। उस सभ्य वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था, मैं उन के शब्दों को उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"Naturally, we shall be on trial in this matter. We cannot say that we have taken a decision and, therefore, our responsibility is over. Ultimately, the test of a decision is in its implementation."

और आपने भाषण में उन्होंने वह भी कहा था कि सदस्यों को कुछ हफ्ते के लिए धैर्य रखना चाहिए और जो निर्णय किए जायेंगे वह केवल कानूनी नहीं होंगे, उन के पीछे पोलिटिकल साल्यूशन भी होगा। हफ्तों की बात नहीं है। महीने गुजर गए हैं। अब वित्त मंत्री महोदय और कितना अधिक धैर्य रखने के लिए कहना चाहते हैं? मरकार कसोटी पर कसी गई है। मरकार कसोटी पर विफल सिद्ध हो गई।

इस बात से कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता कि मौसम की बदलावी से, युद्ध के परिणाम-स्वरूप, विस्थायितों के आगमन की वजह से हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था पर भार पड़ा। लेकिन क्या मूल्य में जो कढ़ि हुई है वह उसी मूल्यमात्र में है। अगर मूल्या है तो उस से उत्पन्न परिस्थिति का सामना करने के लिए हमारा बफर स्टाक पर्वात होना चाहिए। मरकार दावा करती है कि— 90 लाख टन बफर स्टाक था। वह भी ग्रांड्स बलत है। मूले बलता है कि 50 लाख टन से लगभग 50 लाख टन बफर स्टाक नहीं है। लेकिन हमना बफर स्टाक होने के बाद अनाज के दामों में

इतनी वृद्धि क्यों होनी चाहिए। शरणार्थी आए। उनके लिए हम ने जनता पर टैक्स लगाया। वित्त मंत्री महोदय दावा करते हैं कि जितना स्पष्ट है टैक्स से मिलने की आशा थी उससे ज्यादा उन्होंने बमूल कर के दिखाया। वह साधुवाद लने के लिए तैयार हैं, फिर दोष कौन लेगा? जब अनाज के दाम बढ़ते हैं तो हमारे जैसे देश में जहाँ प्राम आदमी का 70 प्रतिशत खांची अनाज पर होता है या खाद्यान्नों पर होता है तो फिर उस का परिवारिक बजट बिगड़ जाता है और महगाई हर एक क्षेत्र में दिखाई देती है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हम सस्ते आनाज की दूकानें खोलेंगे। इस बक्तव्य में इस बात का कोई संकेत नहीं है कि वह दूकानें कितनी संख्या में प्रभावी रूप में चल रही हैं और अगर प्राप्तका दावा यह है कि वह सारी दुकानें खुल गईं और प्रभावी रूप में चल रही हैं तो प्राप को यह स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए कि केवल सस्ती दूकानें खोलने से मूल्य वृद्धि की समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा।

17.38 hrs.

[Shri N. K. P. Sale in the Chair.]

असली बात यह है कि मूल्य वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण मनी सप्लाई का बढ़ना है। केवल युद्ध का प्रश्न नहीं है। जिस गति से सरकार घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था कर रही है उस में इस के भलावा कोई परिणाम नहीं हो सकता। पहली योजना में घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था 333 करोड़, दूसरी में 954 करोड़, तीसरी में 1133 करोड़, चौथी में 850 करोड़ और 71-72 में 7 सौ 880 करोड़ 80 की घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था

की जा रही है। अब जिस मात्रा में हम घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं उस मात्रा में अगर हम माल और सेवाओं का उत्पादन बढ़ा लेते तो यह घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था हमारे लिए संकट नहीं बनती। लेकिन एक और मनी सप्लाई बढ़ता जा रहा है। रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट है कि मनी सप्लाई 15 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से बढ़ रहा है जब कि माल की पैदावार खाली साढ़े तीन प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है। गत वर्ष तो आधोगिक उत्पादन में बहुत भारी कमी हो गई। मैं समझ सकता हूँ अब के क्षेत्र में संकट भी सम के कारण है। मगर आधोगिक क्षेत्र के उत्पादन में जो कमी हुई है उस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? उसके लिए तो सरकार इन्द्र को दोष दे कर अपनी जिम्मेदारी से नहीं बच सकती। पहले आधोगिक उत्पादन की दर साढ़े चार प्रतिशत थी फिर 1.5 प्रतिशत रह गई और अब बताया गया है कि इस बार तो रेट आफ नेशनल ग्रोथ जीरो है और इसीलिए आंकड़े नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं। आंकड़े प्रधान मंत्री के सचिवालय से दिए जाने थे मगर सचिवालय उन आंकड़ों को दबा कर बैठा है। वे आंकड़े दो महीने पहले आने चाहिए थे लेकिन अभी तक नहीं आए हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आखिर आधोगिक उत्पादन के मार्ग में कौन सी बाधायें हैं? क्या उन का सबंध मूल्य वृद्धि से नहीं है? उन बाधाओं को हटाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया? क्या यह ताज़ुब की बात नहीं है कि रफिजरेटर एवं कडीशनर इन का उत्पादन 2 सौ बर्ना

[भी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

4 सौ गुना बढ़ गया है और नमक, कपड़ा,
तेल इन का उत्पादन घटा है ?

आम आदमियों की जहरत में आने वाली चीजें अगर कम पैदा होंगी और बाजार में रुपया फैलाया जायगा तो किर मुद्रास्फीति के कारण मूल्य बढ़ने से आप रीक नहीं सकते । मुझे क्षमा कीजिए जो उपाय सुझाए जा रहे हैं वे बीमारी का इलाज नहीं हैं बल्कि बीमारी से भी ज्यादा खराब हैं । उस समय वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछा गया था—हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र तो पहले से इस बात पर बल दे रहे हैं कि सरकार को सारा व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए—लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी ने उस समय इसी सदन में खड़े हो कर कहा था कि यह व्यवहारिक नहीं है । मगर इन्दु चाचा नगर में—लोग कहते हैं कि वह इन्दु चाची नगर था—मैं उस विवाद में नहीं पड़ता उस में यह फैसला किया गया था कि हम थोक शानज के व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेंगे । सभापति जी, यह सिद्धांत का सवाल नहीं है, राष्ट्रीय हितों का तकाजा हो तो व्यापार हाथ में लिया जा सकता है, लेकिन प्रश्न है व्यवहार का । उस निर्णय का क्या हुआ एक के बाद एक मुख्य मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि हम व्यापार अपने हाथ में नहीं ले सकते हमारे यहां सूखा है हम व्यापार नहीं ले सकते, हमारे यहां बांटने की मशीनरी नहीं है । हम अगर व्यापार लेंगे तो व्यापार से ही अनाज खरीदेंगे किर इतनी बड़ी बात करें का लाभ क्या है ?

मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आप थोक व्यापार की जिम्मेदारी लेंगे तो आपको भीर पैसा बाजार में लाना पड़ेगा, अनाज खरीदना पड़ेगा, उसका भुगतान करना पड़ेगा, उसके भण्डार की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी, उसके बांटने का तंत्र स्थापित करना पड़ेगा । फूड कारपोरेशन किस हिसाब से अनाज का भण्डार कर रहा है, कितना खर्च पड़ता है, क्यों वह खर्च ज्यादा नहीं है ?

सभापति महोदय, मैंने कहीं पढ़ा था कि किसी राज्य की पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने हम बात का पत, लगाया था कि उस राज्य के खजाने से बिल्ली पालने के लिये रुपया दिया जा रहा है । इससे सदस्यों को बड़ी चिन्ता हुई कि र.ज्य बिल्ली क्यों पाल रहा है, तो पत, लगा कि उसका जो अनाज का भण्डार है, उसमें चूहे लगे हुये हैं, उनको पकड़ने के लिये बिल्ली पाली गई है, जिसका खर्च सरकारी खजाने से दिया जा रहा है ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि केतल अवृद्धिक तथा प्रयार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण अपनाने से यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी । जब तक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, सेवाओं में वृद्धि नहीं होगी, मूल्य वृद्धि को रोका नहीं जा सकता । उत्पादन के बढ़ाने के मार्ग में जिन्हीं बाधाएं हैं, सबको हटा देना चाहिये । लेकिन ये बाधाएं तभी हटाई जा सकती हैं, जब आई-डियोलोजी को बीच में न आने दिया जाये और प्रैगमैटिक एप्रोच अपनाया जाये ।

हमारे ट्रेड मिनिस्टर ने तो कपड़ों का काफी इन्तजाम कर दिया है। फारन-ट्रेड मिनिस्टर ने विदेशों से चीयड़ों की जगह सिले-सिलाये कपड़े भेंगाने की व्यवस्था की है। अब देश में वस्त्रों की कमी नहीं रहनी चाहिये—यह मामला अलग है, मैं इस समय इसको उठाना नहीं चाहता

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० घन० मिश्र) : उसका खात्मा हो गया है:

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उसमें भी आप भेद-भाव कर रहे हैं, 26 कम्पनियों की इजाजत दी गई है ..

श्री एल० घन० मिश्र : एक दो रोज में मालूम हो जायेगा ।....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उत्पादन में वृद्धि, मनी-स्प्लाई पर रोक लगाना और जो नान-डबेलपमेंट एक्सपर्टेचर है। उसमें भारी कटौती करना जरूरी है। जनता को सादगी का उपदेश और शान शोकत का जीवन साथ-साथ नहीं चल सकते एक आई० सी० एस० अफिसर हैं जो अपने मकान में लगाने के लिये 8 एयर-कन्डीशनर विदेश से लाये हैं। नान-प्लान एक्सपर्टेचर में कटौती की गुंजाइश है, उसमें कटौती की जा सकती है। यह भी आवश्यक है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को हम ठीक तरह से चलाये। अभी मैं राष्ट्रीयकरण की चर्चा कर रहा था—दुर्गापुर की स्टील फैक्टरी तो सरकार चला रही है, उसमें घाटा क्यों हो रहा है? राष्ट्रीयकरण हर एक रोग की राम-बाण छौंछिये

नहीं है। कोई उद्योग सरकार अपने हाथ में ले लेगी तो उससे उद्योग ठीक तरह से चलने लगेगा, यह बात विश्वासपूर्वक नहीं कही जा सकती। इसलिये उद्योगों का हाथ में लेना या न लेना—इसका निर्णय वास्तविकता के प्राधार पर करना पड़ेगा।

सभापति जी अभी हम सरकार की निन्दा कर रहे हैं। सरकार मूल्यों को बढ़ाने से रोक नहीं पायी। लेकिन जब सरकार ही मूल्य बढ़ाती है तो क्या जबाब है। पालियामेंट की बैठक होने वाली थी, चीनी का दाम बढ़ाया जायेगा—ऐसा एलान किया गया। कहा जा रहा है कि मजदूरों को बोनस दे रहे हैं, गन्ने की कीमत दे रहे हैं—तो क्या यह बोना मिल मालिकों पर नहीं ढाला जा सकता था? मिल-मालिक आज खुले बाजार में चीनी बेचते हैं, जिससे सैकड़ों गुणा मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं, क्या यह घाटा उससे पूरा नहीं कर सकते थे? जब गन्ने के दाम का सबाल आया था तो इसीलिये उनको खुले बाजार में चीनी बेचने की छूट दी गई थी, लेकिन अब आप उपभोक्ता पर बोना डालना चाहते हैं। मैं इस विवाद में राजनीति नहीं लाना चाहता, लेकिन जनता यह कह रही है कि चीनी के मिल मालिकों ने चनाव में आपका साथ दिया, इसलिये उन्हें जनता को लूटने का अवसर दिया जा रहा है।

सभापति जी, राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात भी राजनीतिक कारणों से होती है। बम्बई के अधिवेशन में राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रस्ताव पास कर दिया—उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा, क्योंकि श्री सी० बी० गुप्ता उन चीनी मिलों का लाभ उठा रहे थे। तब राष्ट्रीयकरण उचित था, लेकिन अब प० कमलापति विपाठी आ गये हैं तो राष्ट्रीयकरण उचित नहीं है ...

एक मानवीय सदस्य : इसी को उपस्टैण्डर्ड कहते हैं।

भी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : डबल स्टैण्डर्ड की बात भत करें। मेरा निवेदन है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण से भी ज्यादा राष्ट्रीयकरण की चर्चा खराब है। करना हो तो एक दम कर डालिए। आप चर्चा करते हैं, मिल-मालिक पैसों नहीं लगाते हैं, मशीनों सड़ने के लिए छोड़ दी गई हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की मिलों को लेकर आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे तो उस से कोई बहुत ज्यादा लाभ नहीं होगा। मिले हमारे यहां ज़रूरत से ज्यादा हैं, उत्पादन कम है। सरकार उन्हें लेना चाहती है तो ले सकती है लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण का एलान हो रहा है, आचरण नहीं और बोझा डाला जा रहा है उपभोक्ता पर।

सभापति जी, बजिटेबिल आयल के दामों की वृद्धि का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। आम आदमियों पर भी बोझा डाला जाता है तो मिल-मालिकों पर भी डाला जा सकता है, उस को क्यों बांटना नहीं चाहिये—लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया और दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि दामों का बढ़ना एक लक्षण है, बीमारी नहीं है। अर्थव्यवस्था एक गहरे संकट में फ़स गई है आने वाला समय और भी कठिन होने वाला है। बिदेशी सहायता बन्द हो रही है प्रपने पैरों पर देश को खड़ा करना पड़ेगा। हर क्षत्र में अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन की घेरणा जगानी पड़ेगी, वितरण में समानता

लानी पड़ेगी और उपभोग में संघर्ष का आदर्श रखना हीगा। लेकिन यह शासन ऐसा कर नहीं सका है और इसी लिए जनता को असंतोष सड़कों पर भा रहा है। देश को हवां बदलो हुई है। कोई भी आन्दोलन और हिंसात्मक रूप ले सकता है।

जनता का धैर्य नहीं रहेगा। आपके ऊंचे ऊंचे बादे अगर आचरण में नहीं आये तो लोगों के धैर्य का बांध टूटकर फूटेगा और लोग सड़कों पर मवाल हल करने के लिए प्रेरित होंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि युद्ध में भारत की विजय, बंगला देश का निर्माण, पाकिस्तान की पराजय, एक आत्मविश्वास का जागरण लेकिन आज देश में आत्मविश्वास परिलक्षित क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? हम जनता के जोश को राष्ट्र के निर्माण में क्यों नहीं लगा सके? . . . (व्यवधान) . . . इतना बड़ा श्रेय हमको भत दीजिए। हमने उस आत्मविश्वास को कम हो जाने दिया है। हमने जनता के मन में निराशा पैदा हो जाने दी है। हम ने लोगों के असंतोष का ठीक तरह से माप नहीं किया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि भूल्य वृद्धि खतरे की घंटी है। आने वाले समय में सरकार आर्थिक मोर्चे पर और भी विफल सिद्ध न हो इसलिए आज से ही नीतियों में परिवर्तन आवश्यक है। बैक टु नेहरू—आज नेहरू जी का जन्म दिन है, मैं किसी दूसरे भाव से नहीं कह रहा हूं लेकिन बैक टु बेदाज, बैक टु नेहरू, नये नियोजन मंदी, नया प्रस्ताव, नया नारा, बैक टु नेहरू, — क्या होगा? भविष्य की ओर देखिये।

एक निवेदन मैं कर दूँ कि जो हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भित्ति हैं यह आपको एसे ढलान पर ले जाना चाहते हैं जहां से आप बाहिस नहीं आ सकते। अब आप ढलकना ही चाहते होंगे तो आप जायें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन आधिक क्षेत्र में जो भी हल होंगे वह हमें लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे में करने पड़ेंगे, इसका आप विश्वास रखिये। वे जो हल बता रहे हैं वह लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे में चलने वाले नहीं हैं। हमारा पासन तन्त्र कैसा है, इसका ध्यान रख कर निर्णय करना पड़ेगा। हमने फृड कार्पोरेशन की हालत देखी है, भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच हो रही है। गांव गांव तक अपने के वितरण का काम आप किसे सौंपना चाहते हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। उससे कौन सी समस्यायें पैदा होंगी इसका विचार करिए। कम्युनिस्ट देशों में यह सम्भव है कि लाइन लगी हुई है, लोग डबल रोटी लेकर चले जाते हैं और कोई चूँ नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन यह भारत है, यहां पर अभी तक लोकतन्त्र कायम है। आप नीतियां बदलिये, लेकिन लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे में परिवर्तन करके दिखाइये और इस परिवर्तन के लिए जनता का स्वेच्छा से सहयोग लीजिए। आपने एक मौका खो दिया है, दूसरा मौका आने वाला नहीं है। सरकार अपना आत्मनिरीक्षण करके देखे और बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों की चेतावनी की घंटी को सुने।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Since the Adjournment Motion is on the 'Price Situation', reply to the Debate would be given by the Finance Minister and I would deal with the food situation with parti-

cular reference to sugar and Vanaspathi. The House is well aware that kharif crop in the current year has been affected in several parts of our country by deficient and late monsoon. I do not want to go into the details on this question but I would like to point this out. Last year also kharif crop suffered because of drought. This year not only coarse grain but also rice was affected, during the kharif crop. In the case of coarse grains, production suffered a setback for the second year in succession and with the prospect of lower kharif crop prices have shown an upward trend. And, this is one of the reasons why prices are arising, because most of our people consume coarse grains. They have preference for coarse grains. We can supply wheat as much as possible where prices not risen. But there is tremendous rise in the prices of coarse grains.

To meet the situation, Government have taken a number of steps. A massive programme for increasing the production of foodgrains during the rabi and summer seasons has already been undertaken. Measures have been taken to strengthen the public distribution system all over the country.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was saying that since the last statement was made by the Finance Minister, no action had been taken for the purpose of increasing the fair price shops in the country. May, point out that at that time, the number of fair price shops was 1,28,000, but now it has increased to 1,58,000?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Are they functioning?

श्री इयामलन्दन मिश्र : बीरबल के कौवे हैं। कहाँ इन्कीज किया है ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I would like to submit that not only in two or three States where they have been running efficiently, but in other States also, steps have been taken to increase their efficiency of running. So far as our report goes, they have been running more efficiently

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

than before, and, hope that within the course of time, when we gain experience, they will be able to achieve the object for which they have been set up in those areas.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: By that time, the people will die.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: In the case of sugar too, as has been stated, the prices have registered a rise. I fully share the concern of the hon. Members in this matter. I, however wish to submit to the House that the introduction of full control which has been suggested by some for meeting the situation is not a solution and will not be in the interests of either the consumer or the canegrowers. It will also not be conducive to the fulfilment of the imperative need of maintaining sugar production. In times of short production of sugarcane, as has been the case during the last two years, the minimum price statutorily fixed by the Government for sugarcane under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act is only a notional one. In actual practice, the sugar factories pay much higher prices in order to get sufficient quantities of cane.

Hon. Members will realise that because of this policy, this year, in the month of October, there has been a larger production of sugar than during the month of October last year.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why is there a rise in prices then?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Unless and until we give some incentives to the canegrowers, the production of sugarcane will fall and that will affect not only the production but also the prices of sugar. It is for that reason that 30 per cent has been allowed to be sold by way of free sales. The allegation has been made that this has been done in order to help the factory-owners, because they had helped the Congress during the election times. I categorically deny that charge with all the emphasis at my command. This has been a general observation made by the hon. Members not only now but from time to time whenever they get an opportunity

to malign the Congress Organisation and the Congress Government....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How is he referring to the Congress (Organisation)?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Government have not utilised in the least any money from the factory-owners, and they have not taken any donation from them for the purpose of running the Congress elections....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Not donation, but regular *chanda*.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: As hon. Members are aware, recently, we have fixed the price of sugarcane at Rs. 8 for a recovery of 8.5 per cent. But that is the notional price of sugarcane as long as the production of cane is not sufficient to meet our requirements. I think hon. members must have heard that due to his efforts, it was possible for the Chief Minister of UP to see that the growers in western UP got Rs. 12.25 per quintal and, growers in central UP got Rs. 11.25. About eastern UP, there is still dispute. They are demanding as much as Rs. 15 per quintal.

श्री इहबर बौषरी (गया) :बिहार में ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: In Bihar, they have not been able to settle the matter. It is still in dispute. I shall have a talk with the Chief Minister of Bihar and ask him to fall in line with what is decided in UP.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): The bargaining is still on. It has not been decided.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: If on the one hand hon. members want that the price of sugarcane should be increased, how can the price of sugar remain as it is....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Last time when he made a statement here, the hon. Minister assured us that there is enough stock of sugar and prices will not increase. Now he is attributing the increase to bonus and the rise in cane price. Did he ever care to investigate what fabulous profits were made by the millowners? The Chief Minister of UP had said that he was prepared to take over the entire distribution of sugar through the State machinery. What is Government's reaction to this? What is the use of hearing all these things which he is saying here? Sugar is selling at Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per kilo and he is telling us some stories about all these things.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Pending that consideration, why does Government increase the price of levy sugar?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Now the new cane is coming and sugar is manufactured from it and the price of sugarcane has recently been increased. So far as the price of levy sugar is concerned, it includes the cost of production and the increased price which they will have to pay to the cane growers. As I have pointed out, from the beginning of this season we have increased the price from Rs. 7.37 to Rs. 8 per quintal. That is for a recovery of 8.5 per cent and then also for the proportionate increase. For 0.1 per cent, there will be an increase of about 9.0 per cent for quintal. Therefore, under the system of partial control, it has been possible or the Government to ensure that the domestic consumers get a reasonable portion of their requirements at a price much lower than the open market price. I think the hon. Members will notice that since the past few months, the price of levy sugar which is to be paid by the consumer is uniform throughout the country. Formerly, for one place it used to be higher and at another place it used to be lower, but now, we have laid down that so far as the consumer is concerned, he will pay at a uniform price all over the country. On account of that, in many places there has been relief and in some places the price of levy sugar has been higher than what used to be paid for it.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the rise in sugar price is concerned, I entirely share the concern of the hon. House. But I would point out that as long as we accept the principle laid down by the Tariff Commission, we have to take into account the price of sugarcane for fixing the cost of production. When the price of cane goes up, automatically it will have its effect on sugar price also. I understand the position of the hon. member from this point of view; if he thinks that the increase in the price of sugar which they are getting for the 30 or 40 per cent is not transmitted to the growers, that is a matter which we can certainly consider. I shall have a talk with the Finance Minister and see what action can be taken to see that the profit earned by the factories which is not transmitted to the growers can be mopped up by charging more taxes and so on. This is a matter which has to be considered. It has to be examined carefully and a decision on it cannot be taken offhand. I heard that in UP the price which they have received has been reflected in the price of the cane. But there have been complaints from Tamil Nadu and one or two other places that the price has not been reflected in the cane price. We have been trying to persuade the State Governments to take necessary action against those factories so that the increased price of sugar is transmitted to the growers also.

The statutory minimum price for sugarcane has been taken into consideration. It can be said that the bulk consumers and the affluent sections of the public who purchase free sale sugar in the open market will meet a portion of the cost of levy sugar issued to the normal class of domestic consumers.

Under the scheme of partial control, it was also envisaged that the sugar factories will plough back their excess realisations accruing to them from the sale of free sugar in the open market to the cane-growers, thereby ensuring for them remunerative and incentive prices for the sugarcane.

AN HON. MEMBER: What happened to that?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: For 30 per cent of the sugar which they are selling in the free market, from the increased price for the sugarcane. (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Why raise the price of sugarcane?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is very simple. The hon. Member should try to understand that formerly the price of levy sugar was fixed on the basis of the minimum price paid for the sugarcane. That was Rs. 7.37. Now, it has been increased to Rs. 8 for a recovery of—

AN HON. MEMBER: That is the minimum.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is on the basis of that minimum that we have taken into consideration the price of sugarcane and fixed the price of sugar. Now, for 70 per cent of the sugar, at the minimum price fixed for sugarcane; it has to be taken into consideration for levy sugar. For 30 per cent, because they pay a higher price than the minimum price, the sugarcane growers are paid Rs. 11 in some places and in some other places Rs. 12 and so on.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: About pulses, wheat, rice, what is the position?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member will realise that the increase which has recently been announced is about 20 per cent. Nearly 14 or 15 per cent of it is due to the fact that the price of sugarcane has been increased. About 6 per cent is due to the increased bonus, from four per cent to 8 1/3 per cent. The hon. Member will agree with me that the remedy for the present situation of the high price of sugar lies in increasing the production of sugarcane by all possible means.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Produce more.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The efforts of the Government are presently directed towards this objective and this can succeed only with the unstinted support and co-operation of the cane-growers, factories, consumers and last but not the least, weather. The action taken by the Government has already shown results. The production during October, 1972, the first month of the crushing season, has risen to 1.40 lakh tonnes as against 41,000 tonnes during October, 1971. 105 factories were reported to be in production yesterday as against 58 factories last year on the same date. Till the total production increases and the prices consequently fall, it is inevitable that there should be some amount of self-imposed discipline in the consumption of sugar. I would earnestly request the hon. Members of this House to extend their co-operation in educating the public in this regard.

As regards the rise in the price of vanaspati, I wish to explain that the price is reviewed every fortnight with reference to the ruling prices of edible oils that go into its manufacture.... (*Interruptions*). About eighty per cent of the price of the vanaspati is accounted for by the cost of the raw oils used in its production. Until recently, the Government was in a position to keep the price of vanaspati unchanged over as long a period as possible, by neutralising the increases in the prices of edible oils used in its manufacture through the issue of cheaper imported oils like soyabean oil. With the almost complete exhaustion of the stocks of soyabean oil such neutralisation is no more possible. Further, with the damage to the kharif groundnut crop caused by drought and the consequent rise in the prices of groundnut oil which is the oil largely used in the manufacture of vanaspati, it has not been possible to avoid the frequent increase in the price of vanaspati. However, I wish to inform the House that during the year 1972 so far, the prices of vanaspati have been increased on five occasions in different zones and reduced on two occasions, there being a net increase of 74 to 80 paise per kilogram. This compares with the increase of as much as 115 to 129 paise per kilo-

gram in the different zones in the cost of production of vanaspati, including the cost of raw oils used in its manufacture. The Government propose to obtain expert advice as to whether the existing procedure of review and revision of vanaspati prices could be suitably amended so as to ensure that the prices of vanaspati remain unchanged over a longer period of time than now.

As the hon. Members are aware, every fortnight there used to be a review, but during the past two months it has been our practice not to review it every fortnight but every month or every two months. The increase in the price of oil is reflected in the price of vanaspati. Therefore increase in the vanaspati price has become necessary and we are giving them much below than the increase in the cost of production.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the profit of the millowners?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is not a question of giving any profit to the millowners. It is based on the principles laid down by the Tariff Commission according to which the cost of production has to be calculated and the hon. Members are aware that nearly 80 per cent of vanaspati depends upon oil and the oil prices are bound to have their effect upon the vanaspati prices. Oil prices are not controlled, and so when the price of oil increases, vanaspati prices will also increase automatically and we cannot escape that. That can only be done by increasing production of oil seeds in the country. For that purpose also steps have been taken. We are increasing the production of sunflower and soyabean. When these steps are implemented it will be possible for us to bring down the price of vanaspati. Efforts have also been made by us to import some palm oil from outside; I think 5,000 tonnes had already been imported, and we are trying for the import of a bigger quantity. If that goes through, it will be possible for us to bring down or at least to have some effect on the price of vanaspati. We have also imported from Canada about a lakh of

tonnes of grape seeds. When that comes and when we are in a position to supply some parts of the country, particularly the Eastern region, it will be possible to have some effect on the price of vanaspati. But unless and until production increases and we import the necessary quantity of oil necessary for the manufacture of vanaspati, I cannot give you any assurance that the price of vanaspati will be controlled or checked; it naturally depends upon the price of oil.

These are the few things which I wanted to say before the House.

श्री ईश्वर लौधरी : मैं मंत्री सहोदय से एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ। गया में गुरुरू चीनी मिल में पांच हजार किलटल से भी प्रधिक चीनी सड़ रही है। क्या मंत्री सहोदय बिहार सरकार को उस को बिकावाने की आज्ञा देंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is hardly relevant to the issue we are debating. Shri Viswanathan.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wardiwash): Sir, I rise to support the adjournment motion to censure the Government on its failure to hold the price-line, its failure to safeguard the interests of the consumer and its failure to safeguard the interests of the common man, the downtrodden and the middle class. I would like to start with the admission, rather the confession, of the Finance Minister regarding the rise in prices. According to him,

"As on 21-10-1972 the General Index of Wholesale Prices stood at 210.9, i.e. 10.2 per cent higher than the level of a year ago. A steep rise in the prices of food articles has been the major cause of an increase in general price level. During the twelve months period ending 21-10-1972 the index of the food articles group went up by 16.5 per cent" etc.

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

It is not only in the case of goods which are in short supply that the prices are increasing. Even the prices of commodities which are surplus in our country are increasing. When this question was put to the Agriculture Minister, Mr. Ahmed, he said: "It is difficult to understand why the price of wheat should rise, which has never been in short supply".

18.18 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

I have also got the figures supplied by the Consumer Council of India. According to them, the consumer price index which was 209 in 1967 went up to 226 in 1970 and the average for the first six months of 1972 stands at 236. According to the Consumer Council of India, the cost of a cup of tea was 10 paise in 1947; it went up to 14 paise in 1960 and after the *garibi hatao* programme, it has gone up to 30 paise. The cost of a plate of rice which was only 75 paise in 1947, went up to one rupee in 1960 and after this massive mandate, it has gone up to Rs 1.75. This is how prices are rising.

Whenever we raise this question here, every Minister, from the Deputy Minister upto the Prime Minister, comes out with an explanation that in any developing economy in any under-developed country, it is natural and common. But this argument that inflation and price rise are common in a developing country has been falsified by the statistics collected by the International Monetary Fund. The IMF collected statistics for seven Asian countries. According to that, the consumer prices have risen by only 20 per cent in Thailand and Malaysia and these two countries have been successful in controlling the prices. In Ceylon and Taiwan the prices have gone up by 33 per cent. In India and Philippines the prices have risen by about 50 per cent. We can feel satisfied that we are better than South Korea, where the cost has gone up even above the Indian level. So, this inevitability of inflation and price rise in a developing economy has been falsified.

What are the real reasons for price rise in this country? The Jansangh leader referred to money supply, which is under the control of the Central Government, which is one of the main reasons for inflation and price rise in this country. This is a matter entirely within the control of the Government. The Nasik Printing Press print currency notes and pump into the market. It has risen from Rs. 415 crores between October 1967 to September 1968 to Rs. 535 crores in the same period in 1968-69 and further risen to Rs. 843 crores during the corresponding period in 1969-70. This is how money has been pumped into the market and automatically prices have also gone up.

Another contributory factor which has its own share in the price rise and with which we are familiar is deficit financing. The deficit financing in the First Plan was to the extent of Rs. 530 crores. In the Second Plan it went up to Rs. 948 crores and in the Third Plan it reached a height of Rs. 1,150 crores. In the Fourth Plan, only last year we had deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 700 crores and this year it is more than Rs. 300 crores.

In spite of all this, when the Prime Minister was asked about price rise, she gave a rosy picture. It was not long ago, only as recently as July 1972 when this question of price rise was posed to her, she said:

"I am told that the prices have shown some decline and I expect them to go down further."

This is what she expected. Yet, instead of the prices going down, they have gone up.

Before going to the other reasons, let me take up the increase in the price of sugar and vanaspati. Only a little while ago, the hon. Member, Shri R. K. Sinha, was saying that the government cannot control the weather gods and rain. But I still feel that government can control the prices of sugar and vanaspati. I think

the Government committed an unpardonable crime by increasing the sugar price by Rs. 200 per tonne. The Minister was saying that because we have fixed the minimum price for sugarcane, so the price of sugar in the open market has to be increased. I do not know what is the sanctity behind this ratio of 70:30. Even taking that for granted, Government have given enough concessions to the sugar mills, enough incentives to the sugar mills this year. I want to mention a few of the concessions which the Government had given.

Government have announced a detailed scheme of rebate in excise duty on sugar in order to encourage its production to meet the demand for sugar in the coming months. Under the scheme, a rebate of Rs. 40 per quintal will be granted on the production of sugar in the months of October and November 1972 on the quantity in excess of that produced by any factory in the corresponding period in 1971. A rebate of Rs. 20 per quintal will be allowed on the production of sugar in the months of December 1972 to April 1973 on the quantity in excess of 115 per cent of what any sugar factory produced in the corresponding period during the 1971-72 sugar season. In May and June 1973, production of sugar in excess of the quantity which any sugar factory turned out in the corresponding period of 1972 would be allowed a rebate of Rs. 30 per quintal. A rebate of Rs. 20 per quintal will be allowed on the production of sugar in July to September 1973 on the quantity in excess of that produced by any sugar factory during the same period in 1972. A rebate of Rs. 40 per quintal will be granted in respect of new factories going into production for the first time in the sugar year 1972-73, i.e. on or after October 1, 1972 on the quantity in excess of 5,000 metric tonnes produced during the sugar year 1972-73.

Government feels that with this scheme of rebates the sugar industry should be able to offer better prices for cane over the minimum prices already announced so as to achieve the optimum level of production in the coming year.

Now, the Government argues again that they have to raise the price of sugar so that the mill-owners will pay to the cane growers.

Not only this. Even if the Government feels that this is not enough for sugar mill-owners, there is another way of helping them. For the molasses produced by sugar factories, the Government has fixed an assured price. It is nothing as compared to the open market price. They have fixed a price of Rs. 60 per tonne. It is sold in the open market at Rs. 350-400 per tonne. Why should they fix a price of Rs. 60 per tonne? Let them increase the price of molasses which will help the sugar factories.

There is no argument for the Government to increase the price of sugar. When the Parliament is meeting, they do not take the approval of Parliament and they do not even take the Parliament into confidence. Without taking the Parliament into confidence, they have announced that they are going to increase the price of sugar. I think, the Government must come out with a statement that they will not raise the price of sugar. They have already 30 per cent with them which they can sell in the open market and it is being sold at Rs. 4 per kilo.

Then, as has already been suggested, if you want to really control the prices, there should be a cut down in the non-Plan expenditure. The Finance Minister often speaks about austerity and financial discipline. He has got whatever he wanted from the States. The Central Government asked the State Governments to immediately clear the overdrafts. According to the statement, the outstanding overdrafts of Sales reached a record level of Rs. 642 crores at the end of April, 1972. But after the implementation of the new policy, once the overdrafts were cleared by the States, there have been no outstanding overdrafts at the end of September, 1972. The States have played their part. I would like to know from the Finance Minister as to what role he is going to play.

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

The cost of administration is going up. It should be brought down. Not only that. There was a demand here to nationalise all the sugar factories. Before going into that question, I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether he has taken steps to convince the people that whatever industry we have is functioning efficiently. That is the duty of the Central Government.

The only real solution in the long run will be an increase in production. It is not only for one party but it is for all the parties, all the trade union leaders, the employers and the employees to put their heads together and see that production is increased in the country.

Finally, it is the duty of the Central Government to hold the price line. The State Governments, I think, are helpless in controlling the prices. The Central Government has miserably failed to control the prices of essential commodities. And the only victim is the common man. That is why the Government needs a censure.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is, indeed, noteworthy that the adjournment motion, which does imply a pronounced element of censure, that we are discussing today is in the name of an hon. Member of the C.P.I. which is a party professedly friendly to the ruling party, an ally of the ruling party, and a party which believes in what is called the policy of unity and struggle. That is sometimes, it unites with them and, occasionally, it shows the sign of breaking off with them. That reminds me of what an Urdu poet has said:

त्रिसाले प्यार म भी जाहिए तकरार
बोडी सी

It is this party which did not walk out when we did, after tabling an adjournment motion last time, and it is this party which has now thought it fit to join hands with us to censure the Government. So,

the ruling party might be saying *Etitu Brutus*. Anyway, it is an interesting sign which nobody will fail to mark.

The present price situation is the result of a thorough mis-management of the Indian economy and its finances. Basically, it is the result of pseudo-radical policies of the Government which can give neither growth nor social justice. It is because of the failure at the policy level that we have got this catastrophic rise in prices. Government have sacrificed rationality and somehow come to believe that they can escape the consequences of the basic economic laws. There is no escape from the consequences of the basic economic laws.

So, broadly, one can say, Mr. Chairman, that this catastrophic situation has been brought about by Government which has given up rationality; and secondly by the Reserve Bank of India which have abdicated its legitimate function of the Central Bank of the Country and become a slave of the Government of India; it has abdicated its autonomy, independence and objectivity. This is the time when we must say very plainly to the Reserve Bank of India that it is much better that such an institution were wound up and the functions were taken over by a department or unit of the Finance Ministry. (*Interruption*). It has become the slave of the Government of India. That is the point I am making.....

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): How?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Because it is not functioning at all.

Thirdly, it is because of the fact that the Planning Commission is now no more the alert body and the watchdog of planning in this country.

It is also due to the fact that most of the economists of the country have become sycophants of the Government as they became during the regime of Soekarno in Indonesia when prices went up by 650 per cent or so.

May I also say that the Parliament of India too will have to share quite a substantial portion of the responsibility for this because it seems to have abdicated its function of close financial scrutiny and control? Otherwise, how could we have this situation created by the take-over of Balmer Lawrie at much more than the prevailing market prices which gave to Poster Goenka more than Rs. 67 lakhs? Who is to look after this? We cannot find any institution under Parliament which can closely scrutinise a deal of that kind.

Then, Mr. Chairman, it is due to political corruption that we find the growth of black money taking place at a much greater rate than the growth of national income. And this nullifies all efforts at any fiscal or monetary discipline. Therefore, you find that my hon. friend, the Minister for Foreign Trade, says that the scandal with regard to rags for the riches—it is a scandal which has come to be called 'rags for the riches'—has almost ended. But so far as we are concerned, this has just begun and the curtain cannot be very easily rung down on that.

It has already been pointed out, so far as examples of political corruption are concerned, how the price of sugar has been allowed to be raised in the scandalous manner in which it has been done, and all that is being done in the name of assisting the cane-growers and so on. Similarly, the price of vanaspathi has been raised. Nobody says that this should not be raised; this could be; expenses were increasing, but they could be absorbed by profits. Vanaspati has been reaping fabulous profits. There is no doubt about it.

But let me briefly refer to the thorough mismanagement of the economy and the pseudo-radical policies of this Government. To my mind, pseudo-radicalism is worse than reaction. But I must say that, so far pseudo-radical policies are concerned, this is not only the handiwork of my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, but this is primarily the handiwork of the political leadership. In all fairness to him, I must say that he is at

a safe and respectable distance from the political leadership which is propounding these pseudo-radical policies.

Now, let me come to the vigilance which the Finance Ministry is expected to exercise in respect of prices. Could this Finance Ministry, I ask, Mr. Chairman, be expected to exercise any vigilance when in the canteen of the Finance Ministry itself, prices of all items have been put up even after the statement of the Finance Minister that the prices will not be allowed to rise? I repeat even in the canteen of the Finance Ministry the prices of all items have been increased. That is my information.

Let me briefly delineate the economic outline of the problem. Broadly, the position is that prices have been increasing at the rate of 2 per cent per month, and the situation is like this: that whereas the prices increased in 1970-71 by 5.5 per cent, in 1971-72 they increased by only 4 per cent and since the turn of 1972-73, they have increased by 8 per cent or so, and, in relation to last year, the prices have increased by 10 per cent. But the point that we have to realise is this: that all this is based on the wholesale index. We do not have in this country the retail index and it is high time that the retail index numbers were brought out in this country too. On the basis of retail index, it could be asserted that the poor man's rupee has depreciated more than the rich man's rupee. *

If we take into account the fact that the level of Rs. 20 *per capita* per month is the poverty line, then, upto 1967-68, nearly 50 per cent or so of the population were said to be below the poverty line. Now, since 1967-68, the prices have gone up by more than 15 per cent. That brings me to say that now the number of the poor below the poverty line has increased by another 10 per cent or so, so that you have got now more than 60 per cent of the population below the poverty line....(Interruptions) On the basis of the price rise that has taken place during this period, broadly one can say that in the place of 278 million who were below the poverty line,

[Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra]

now we have got 327 million below the poverty line. That is, in fact, the contribution to the eradication of poverty! It is simply wonderful in the face of your 'Garibi Hatao' slogan.

Then, what would happen when the buffer stock would be depleted (*Interruptions*). Now, there is a promise in the statement of the Finance Minister that these stocks are going to be replenished. But it does not sound credible at all in the context of the unfavourable agricultural production trends and also in the context of the deceleration of agricultural production that has already taken place last year. It does not sound credible. That is what I would like to say.

But all the same, the domestic availability has to be increased because it concerns the bread of the millions. One must say that there is no escape from increasing the domestic availability. But how are you going to do it—that you must share with us. And that has not been shared with us. May be it is very unfortunate that in the year when we committed ourselves not to import any food from outside, we are faced with a situation in which we may have to increase the food stocks with imports. May be, you would be able to get some from friendly countries like Canada, Australia and so on. If we are not able to get that, probably some help may be routed through the more friendly Soviet Union.

Then, the Finance Minister was right in asking me how was the Reserve Bank of India not fulfilling its functions as the central bank of the country. I think there should be a relationship between the money supply and the national output. There should be a rational relationship between the two. We would like that to be based on certain norms. We would like to know what these norms are on the basis of which increase in money supply takes place. We find that there is no rational relationship between increase in the money supply and the national output. If the national output is increasing at the rate of 4 per cent, money supply could increase by 6

or 7 per cent. But how could you reconcile yourself to an inordinate increase of 13 or 14 per cent? If that is so, the results were obvious. Was it not the duty of the Reserve Bank of India to come out clearly, as the Central Bank of the country, to control this situation and say this will not be allowed to go on because this affects the bread of million of this country?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up. Please conclude. There are many speakers.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is an Adjournment Motion. Unless I make a full case, how can we be expected to censure the Government? Government had tried to create a false impression that the net Bank credit to the Government sector had been expanding lately at a lower rate. The fact is that upto September 29, the net Bank credit to the Government sector had expanded by Rs. 510 crores since March as compared to Rs. 540 crores in 1972 in the same period which marked massive inflow of refugees. In that period when we had massive inflow of refugees we got the net Bank credit of Rs. 540 crores. During this year so far, we have net Bank credit of that order of Rs. 510 crores. So, how does the claim of the Finance Minister hold good in this respect?

Now I come to deficit financing by the Centre and by the States. There are many points to be dealt with, but I have not much time left. I would request the Finance Minister to give us an assurance that the deficit financing by the Centre and States would not be larger than budgeted for by both the Centre and the States. Can he give that assurance? If he makes that firm commitment, we would be satisfied. But, the indications are that that is not going to happen. Even in conditions of peace and relative political stability in the region the Centre might end up with larger deficit financing than of the order of Rs. 325 crores envisaged in the Budget. My only apprehension is that it might go up to about somewhere between 400 to 500 crores.

Despite the fact of successive floatations of larger loans, net Bank credit to the Government sector has continued to rise and the figure that I have given is clear proof in this respect. One could concede that during the last year to an extent that increase in money supply was due to Bangladesh, and the refugee problem. However, even in that year we should not have required more than Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 crores on this account. Now, my submission is, this should have been, offset substantially by the buoyancy in revenue which has taken place to the extent of more than Rs. 1,000 crores for which the Finance Minister can of course take some credit. Why was it not offset to a large extent on that account?

But it is remarkable that during 1971, a year of the greatest stresses and strains, the prices showed a remarkably relative stability. And up to probably March there was no disturbing trend so far as the prices were concerned. Then, one would ask whether the fall in national output, both industrial and agricultural, in 1971 was a result of Indo-Pakistan war? In fact, during a war, the industrial production ought to rise or the political leadership has to quit. If the industrial production does not rise during the period of stresses and strains and during war, then what is that political leadership worth which cannot mobilise resources for the national objective?

Then, again, the deceleration in agricultural production came last year before Providence had become unkind. The deceleration took place last year itself, and the trend is persisting.

Government are also creating a wrong impression that production activity in the industrial sector has been improving satisfactorily. What has happened is that largely because of the increase in the cotton textile production, the index number has gone up. Last year, the cotton textile production has declined by 31 per cent and this year, the cotton textile production has gone up by 8 per cent and this is responsible to a large extent for the increase in the industrial level by 7.5 per cent or so. But may I warn the House

that there has been a steep fall in cement? There has been a fall in the first six months, even in steel, and power shortage is going to affect the industrial production very much. So, let not the Finance Minister hide any facts from the country or from Parliament but squarely place before us the grim situation which is facing us.

I would also like to say now that I am now following the Food and Agriculture Minister who has spoken a little while ago, that the Government are having very optimistic assumptions about augmenting rabi production by 15 million tonnes or so. This is unrelated to the input availabilities. The basic inputs are: in short supply, namely power and fertilisers. Therefore, it does not sound convincing at all that they are going to make up the shortage in agricultural production.

I would just say one word more and I shall have done. Earlier, I had submitted that the buffer stock position was not as it was painted to be. I would like a firm announcement from the Finance Minister in this regard—what is the level of buffer stock now of food-grain fit for consumption? Let him make a firm announcement about this. So far as I see, the figure given to the Public Undertakings Committee was only of the order of 6 million tonnes. That included 2 million tonnes in the pipeline, that is, two million tonnes which had already been released for distribution, one million tonnes which had not accounted for on account of Bangla Desh; it included that also, and then 2 million tonnes are either damaged or lost. If the Food Corporation of India had got 9 million tonnes, the natural question that would arise is why these 9 million tonnes were not released in such a manner as to make an impact on the price situation, and why now, State after State is coming up against the Food Corporation of India. The Tamil Nadu Government has decided to set up a Food Corporation of its own....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Because of the glamour of Shri Iqbal Singh.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The UP Government has decided to set up a Food Corporation of its own and some of the Bihar Ministers have said that the Food Corporation of India should be prosecuted for non-compliance with the Essential Commodities Act. That is the kind of arrangement that they have in this country.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह (मुजफ्फरपुर) :
माननीय सदस्य ने अर्थभी बिहार के मिनिस्टर के बारे में कहा है, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह सही नहीं है। उन्होंने फॉटिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन के बारे में कहा है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : लेकिन पेपर में वसा आया है। फॉटिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन को ही प्राजीकृत कर लें।... (ध्वन्यान) ... मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

But this basic point is that State after State is coming forward with this kind of proposal.

Finally, this is our clear conviction that the crisis is well beyond the capacity of the present Government to master and they are leading this country to the situation that prevailed in Indonesia under Soekarno when prices went up by 650 per cent or the situation that you find in Chile where under that remarkable leadership of Allende prices are shooting up abnormally. The situation here is such that these people are incapable of mastering the crisis because they cannot discount the tiger of pseudo-radicalism. Once having mounted this tiger, they cannot dismount because then the tiger of pseudo-radicalism would eat them up. That is the basic position.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Piloo Mody. Please be brief.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I entirely agree with my hon. friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, and since we are now moving into an era of austerity, I assure you I will not give you an occasion to use your bell.

I maintain that the Government of India the Central Government, has certain mandatory functions to perform. The two main functions of any civilised government are stability of prices and law and order. Everything else that any government does is superfluous and can be dispensed with, but these two functions it must perform, that is, maintain price stability and maintain law and order. On both these counts, this Government has not only failed, not only failed so miserably but advertised to the world that they have not got a thought in their mind by which they can ensure that prices will not kill everybody living in this country.

When I hear this debate and look at the statements made by the Ministers and read some government papers put out, I am surprised how anybody should intelligently assume that they are working towards stability in prices.

All the ills of this price rise are fiscal and all the remedies proposed by the Government are monetary. When the ills are fiscal and you present monetary solutions, I do not see how you can produce any satisfactory results. I would not go into it as it is a thorough waste of time. I do not know why Shri Shyamnandan Mishra took so much time quoting figures to people which mean nothing at all to them.

There are very simple reasons why prices are going up. It requires no great economist, no great magician to tell the Government that prices are going up because of excessive taxation, excessive non-plan expenditure, excessive deficit financing and because this Congress Party just will not stop stealing, robbing the country through corruption, political corruption one way

or the other, of crores and crores of rupees which are removed out of the economy of the country and not accounted for at all. These are four simple reasons why prices are going up, and I see absolutely no reason, no indication, no direction in which they are going to resist the temptation of excessive taxation, excessive non-plan expenditure, excessive deficit financing or excessive plunder—I see no evidence of it at all.

The administration of the country of is a serious business. It is a very serious business which does not permit of the sort of politicking that goes on where every decision, fiscal or monetary or whether it is connected with the economy or the law of the land, is taken for political considerations alone.

I will just give you one cardinal example of this which will make you sit up and think. In order to achieve a political objective, this Government got rid of Shri Morarji Desai as the Finance Minister of the country. And what happened? Shrimati Gandhi herself became the Finance Minister of this country. If I ask Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to fly a Boeing and be its pilot, do you think it would be possible? If I ask my good friend Mr. Lalit Mishra to become the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, would that be a possibility? If you ask me to climb Mt. Everest, will I be able to do so? Then, by what reasoning, I ask you, can Mrs. Gandhi become the Finance Minister of this country.

Sir, that is not all. When she found that she wanted to capture all the intelligence and power and bring it under her own control and wanted to dispossess herself of the finance portfolio, what she did was, she had to look around and find somebody who knew even less than what she did about finance, because to have somebody else occupy that chair would produce an invidious or odious comparison. So, she found my good friend Mr. Yeshwantrao Chavan. I have great respect for him. He was a very good Minister, he made a very good Home Minister, and he held the Home Ministry

with a certain amount of distinction, even political acumen and suavity. But how can you make Mr. Chavan the Finance Minister of India and thereafter wonder why prices are going up. It is just not possible. The administration of this country is not a joke. You think that the departments can be left to just any and everybody. Do you think that the Government of India requires no expertise at all? At least the ICS men received training in administration. Now, can you pick up any politician and make him the Finance Minister or Home Minister or Minister of Foreign Trade or even the Labour Minister.

Sir, droughts come. People have blamed this price rise on drought. People have blamed this on Bangladesh and the refugees. How long are you going to milch these old cows? For a time, it was the fault of the British. Thereafter, it was the fault of the ICS. Thereafter it was the fault of the wars, and then it was the fault of the droughts, floods and cyclones. We go on making excuses. How long are you going to milch these Bangladesh cows? Because we have gained a singular victory by liberating Bengal-desh, you cannot live on these milch cows for the rest of your lives. You will have to feed the people; feed the people and give them the hope of a greater future, a vision of a greater India. You cannot go on tampering with the administration in any manner, you like.

Droughts come. Of course they come. We have been told that they come with singular regularity. I am told that in every seven years you have one bad year, you have one good year, and you have five years which are neither good nor bad. But what does the Government do to mitigate the terrible hardship that is caused to the people in the countryside when famine does come and a drought does come? You travel from village to village. There are little projects which would make a village happy for life. A little tubewell here, a little lift irrigation there. I have been to villages on the banks of a river with plenty of water in it but not a drop of water in the villages. I have seen villages where

[Shri Piloo Mody]

you merely turn a *nalla* a running into and producing a lake from where you could pump water at a little cost, say Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh or so. You make a request you get one simple reply: 'No money.' But you talk of a Bokaro steel plant and Rs. 1,500 crores are sanctioned in five minutes, and people are talking about putting up three more plants like that. What sort of priority is this Government working on? 25 years after Independence, there are 1,52,325 villages where you cannot get a single glass of clean drinking water. You talk about this country, but has it any priority; do you have any regard for its people, their happiness and welfare and their well-being? You think you can feed them with slogans of *Garibi Hatao*, year in and year out. *Garibi Hatao*—it is a very good slogan. It was such a good slogan, and if properly implemented, it would have made this country into a land of milk and honey. Unfortunately, the originator of this slogan, the Prime Minister, did not define what *Garibi Hatao* meant.

I define *Garibi Hatao* in many ways. You may have *garibi* of the mind; *garibi* of the heart; *garibi* of the soul. And of incidentally you do not have any money in your pocket they are also called *garibis*. We have over here a Treasury Bench full of people led by a Prime Minister who is suffering from a poverty of the brain and the heart. It is their *garibi* that needs to be first transformed into affluence. You have people who are mentally poor, whose hearts are small, whose souls are not to be found or whose conscience cannot be located. How can you make these people work and entrust them with the task of removing the economic poverty from this country? I see no way it can be done. There is only one way it could be done and that is the first step that has been taken today; the Government, has to be voted out of power. I realise now it is not possible, seeing the House as it is constituted; after all my memory is only too fresh. Having got this massive mandate, they have got 375 and

odd, I suppose I should call them, people, elected to the House of the People. When the budget debates are going on, when crores of rupees are being voted by Parliament to the Government, you cannot find even fifty Members of this House who are interested enough, who are keen enough to know what is happening to the country, who are concerned about it, to at least put in a nominal presence over here. I have seen the Prime Minister sitting in this House when the grants for Ministry of Home Affairs were being discussed; I have seen the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also and the quorum bell has had to be rung four times in one afternoon.

19.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up; please conclude.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I told you I am on my last sentence; you have spoiled the effect; you should have to give me three more sentences.

When the Government is constituted; when everything is done for only political purpose, when no law is passed and no sanction is made except on the principal will-it-help-me-in-preserving-my power, this country cannot move forward. Edmond Burke said that all that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men should do nothing. I appeal to all the good men of this country to arouse themselves in order to throw this evil Government out of power.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur: Mr. Chairman, there are many Members in this House who will actually ridicule this adjournment motion. At the outset I wish to make it very clear that if we are supporting this adjournment motion, it is precisely because of the fact that we in this House had to represent the hopes and aspirations of people and also the discontent and the anger of the people outside. It is quite probably, almost a certainty, that with the brute majority at their command this House will reject this adjournment mo-

tion. We know the fate of the adjournment motion. But I have not the least doubt that though an overwhelming majority in this House is likely to reject the adjournment motion, thousands and lakhs of people, common people, persons belonging to different opposition parties had gone to the prison house on the question of rising prices through the classic weapon of satyagraha wielded by Mahatma Gandhi. I am sure by their vote the adjournment motion has already been carried outside the House though it might be rejected on this floor.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Poor consolation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I shall come to the consolation part. My friend Shri Salve tried to derive some consolation by telling us that he had compared inflationary trends in various countries. He gave us statistical facts; he said that whereas last year there was a six per cent inflation in our country, in an affluent country like the United States it was 7 per cent. I am sure as a student of economics, Mr. Salve will be able to understand the fact and the logic that affluent countries like the United States and the United Kingdom can stand the burden of inflation but underdeveloped Asian countries like India cannot stand even an increase of six per cent.

In our country there are various factors which have contributed to price rise. The first important factor is the inflationary pressure on our economy. 67 per cent of the expenditure of the Union Government is on non-developmental activities. This expenditure should be reduced. Mr. Salve pointed out that because of the Bangladesh war and the burden placed on the country because of the defence expenditure and allied activities, the deficit had gone up. I would like to join issues with him on this point and I am happy that he is not occupying the Chair at the moment. It is not due to the Bangladesh struggle alone that the deficit went up. The economic statistics indicate that in the first plan the deficit financing

was to the tune of Rs. 333 crores. It was Rs. 954 crores in the second plan, Rs. 1133 crores in the third plan and Rs. 850 crores in the fourth plan. So, there has all along been a trend in which deficit financing has been there and you cannot put the entire responsibility on Bangladesh war. Then, there is the problem of the impact of parallel black money economy, which I do not refute. Even the Wanchoo Commission came out with a modest estimate of Rs. 7000 crores of black money. Here we would concretely suggest that if the recommendations of Wanchoo Commission like demonetisation are implemented, probably the problem can be solved. But we are always told and the thinking of Government indicates that they are not prepared to go in for demonetisation. We are told that in 1946 demonetisation was undertaken and it did not succeed. But I may point out that in 1946, 100 rupee notes and 10 rupee notes were left completely untouched. 10 rupee notes accounted for 35 per cent and 100 rupee notes accounted for 41.5 per cent of the entire currency. When such a large quantum of currency is left untouched, demonetisation cannot succeed. On the contrary, a small country like Belgium undertook demonetisation and between October 1944 and December 1944 their currency contracted from 14 crores to 5 crores. That was because they demonetised 100 francs, 500 francs, 1000 francs and 10,000 francs. So, this measure is absolutely necessary.

Coming to production, there is a disparity in it. If we examine the goods in which production has gone up and the goods in which production has fallen, we will find that in those commodities which are luxury articles used by the rich, production has gone up. The House will be surprised to know that according to the statistics supplied by the Government, from 1955 to 1965, motor car production went up by four times, production of refrigerators went up by 100 times and production of air-conditioners went up by 8 times. But in 1971, the fall in production was 7 per cent in cloth, 11 per cent in yarn, 14 per cent in sugar and 6.5 per

[Shri Madhu Dandavate] cent in salt. This is the disparity in the production of goods required by the affluent society and goods required by the common man. Therefore, unless the essential consumer goods industry is taken over by the Government and wholesale trade of essential commodities brought under the public sector and the consumer articles are made available to the common man at subsidised prices, it will not be possible to control the prices.

Therefore, in conclusion I would say that a number of these measures are necessary. I would say that the excess purchasing power in the hands of certain classes the privileged classes, should be diverted to healthier channels of gainful investment through increase in deposit rates of banks, saving securities, provident funds, insurance schemes, debentures and preference shares and rebate in income-tax on permissible investments should be similarly oriented. In the end I would say that an under-developed country like India should depend on its own savings for stepping up the rate of investment. Of late it has been found that the rate of savings in India has gone down from the peak level of 11 per cent in 1965-66 to about 8 per cent in recent times. It is necessary that this rate should be increased to 20 per cent. The credit creation and increase in money supply should not be allowed to outstrip production. Unless all these measures are taken, I feel that the problem of rising prices can never be checked. With the confused thinking of the government and faltering steps that they are taking, I do not think they will be able to check the rising prices and, therefore, we are tabling this adjournment motion, which has an element of censure against the government, and in that spirit I am supporting the adjournment motion.

MR. CHIRMAN: The hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Sir, I should be given an opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing anybody because there is no time left.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Why can't the Finance Minister give me one minute from his time?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am in the hands of the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called the Minister.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Do not be harsh to an independent member. Hearings will not fall in another two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

श्री एस० ए० शमीन (श्रीनगर):
जनाब "चेयरमैन, मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं जब तकरीरें सुन रहा था हुक्मरां जमात के मेम्बरों की तरफ से तो मुझे इन्कलाबे फांस का वह वाका याद आ रहा था जब हुक्मरानों से कहा गया कि लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि वह केक ब्रिंगों नहीं खाते। हुक्मरानों का यह कहना, यह बजूहात बयान करना कि हां, प्राइस राइज हो रही है, लेकिन इसके बजूहात ये हैं, मैं कामन मैन की हैसियत से बताना चाहता हूँ कि बजूहात क्या है, हमें इस से दिलचस्पी नहीं है। हमें इस बात से दिलचस्पी है कि हमारी कमर टूट रही है। हमें इस बात से दिलचस्पी है कि हमने आप को बोट दिया, आप को इंडियार में बिठाया और हमारी जिन्दगी खतरे में है। आपने कहा कि जंग हुई। आपने कहा कि इन्फ्लेशन हो रहा है। इससे उस कामन मैन का मसला हल नहीं होता है। कामन मैन का मसला हल होंगा। आप साल्यूशन क्या देते हैं उसे, उससे इस

मूलक में अब सबसे अजीम ताकत जो करार पाई है वह है सी आई ए। आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा यह कह सकते हैं कि यह सी आई ए की शरारत है। बदकिस्मती से प्राइम मिनिस्टर या कोई मिनिस्टर कैबिनेट या कोई मेम्बर द्रव्यारी बैंब बाजार खुद सौदा खरीदने नहीं जाता है। हालत यह है कि जब कोई आदमी एक रुपया लेकर जाता है तो उसकी कीमत बाजार में 30 पैसे करार पाता है। मैं मंसूबा बन्दी के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। हम आप को जज करेंगे आपकी परफामेंस से। आप ने प्लान बनाये। उसका नतीजा क्या निकला कि कामन मैंने जिसका हर आदमी, हर पालिटिशन नाम लेता है उसकी हालत खराब है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि मैंने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि अगर हम इस चढ़ाव को न रोकें तो ब्लडी रेवोल्यूशन नहीं आएगा। प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहे या न कहें, इन्कलाब प्राइम मिनिस्टर के मशविरे से नहीं आता इन्कलाब फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के मशविरे से भी नहीं आता। वह भूखे पेट से जन्म लेता है, वह मुजमीहल इसानों के दिलों से जन्म लेता है। और इस मूलक में हालत यह हो गई है कि आप गांधी जी का नाम इस्तेमाल करके, जबाहर लाल नेहरू का नाम इस्तेमाल कर के आइन्डा आने वाले इन्कलाब को रोक नहीं सकते हैं। उनके नाम पर भूखे लोग उठ रहे हैं और वह आपके सरों से आप का ताज छीनने वाले हैं।

شروع - اے - شعرا (شی)
نکر) : جناب چہرمن - مہمن ایک
می ہات کہنا جاہتنا ہر، کہ مہمن

جب تدریبیں من دھا تھا حکمران
جماعت کے مہموں کی طرف سے
تو مجھے انقلاب فرانس کا واقعہ
یاد آ رہا تھا کہ جب حکمران سے
کہا گوا کہ لوگ ہوکوں مر دھے
ہیں تو انہوں نے کہا کہ وہ کھل
کھوں نہیں کھاتے - حکمراؤں کا یہ
کہلا کے یہ وجہات بھان کونا کے
ہاں پرائس دائز ہو دھی ہے لہکن
اس کے وجہات یہ ہیں - مہمن
کامن مہمن کی حوثیت سے بیانا
چاہتا ہوں کہ وجہات کیا ہیں
مہمن اس مہمن دلچسپی نہیں ہے
مہمن اس بُت سے دلچسپی ہے کہ
ہماری کسر ثبوت دھو ہے
مہمن اس بُت سے دلچسپی ہے کہ
ہم نے آپ کو ووت دیا - آپ دو اقتدار
مہمن بتھایا اور ہماری زندگی خطرے
مہمن ہے - آپ نے کہا کہ افلاہشن ہو
دھا ہے - اس سے کامن مہمن
کا مسئلہ حل نہیں ہوتا ہے - کامن
مہمن کا مسئلہ حل ہے کہ آپ مولوہش
کہا دیجئے ہیں اس سے - اس
ملک مہمن اب سب سے اعظم طاقت
جو قدر پائی ہے - وہ ہے سی-آن-اے -
اے - آپ زیادہ سے زیادہ یہ کہے
سکتے ہیں دے ، سی آئی اے کی
شوارت ہے - پدھرسٹی سے پرائم ملسوڑ
یا کوئی ملستر کھلڈت یا کوئی
مہمن تبلیزی بھائی بزار - ہیں خود

سوندھ پیدھن نہیں چاتا - حالت
 یہ ہے کہ جب کوئی آدمی وہی
 لے کر چاتا ہے تو اس کی قیمت
 بازار میں ۳۰ پیسے قوال پاتا ہے۔
 میں ملسوں بدھ کے خلاف نہیں
 ہوں - ہم آپ کو جیج کریں گے تھے
 کی پروفوڈمیلس سے - آپ نے ان
 بلائی - اسی نتیجے کیا نکلا - کہ کامن
 میں جس کا ہو آدمی - ہو پالیٹیشن
 کا نام لہتا ہے - اس کی حالت
 خراب ہے - پوائم منستر نے کہا کہ
 میں نے کبھی یہ نہیں کہا کہ اگر
 ہم اس جوہا کو نہ ووکیں - تو
 بلائی دیوالیوشن نہیں آئے گا - پوائم
 میں سٹر کہیں یا نہ کہیں - انقلاب
 پوائم منستر کے مشورے سے نہیں آتا
 انقلاب فٹھلیس منستر کے مشورے
 سے بھی نہیں آتا - وہ بھوکے ہوئے
 سے جنم لیتا ہے - ۸ ملائیں انسانوں
 کے درمیں سے جنم لیتا ہے - اس
 ملک میں حالت یہ ہو گئی ہے۔
 کہ آپ گذھی جی کا نام استعمال
 کو کے جواہر لال نہر کا نام استعمال
 کر کے آپنہ آپ والے انقلاب کو دوک
 نہیں سکتے ہیں - ان کے نام پر
 بھوکے لوگ آتے رہے ہیں - اور وہ
 آپ کے سروں سے آپ کا تاج چھوٹلے
 والے ہیں -

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
 SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard the

speeches of the representatives of all political parties who have participated in this very interesting—I am not sure how far useful it is—debate. As far as my party is concerned, I must say, the entire question of price-rise has been put in a proper perspective by my colleague, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, the Minister of Agriculture and Mr. N. K. P. Salve, Mr. R. K. Sinha, and other who spoke. I heard the speeches of Opposition Members. The only impression created in my mind is that there were two common things in their speeches, that is, to support the adjournment motion and to give some abuses to the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the Congress Party. These were the only two common things in their speeches. (Interruption).

AN HON. MEMBER: That is not a fact.

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is no point in abusing anybody else.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
 At least he accepts what I am saying.

Really speaking, what we are discussing today—certainly, we are discussing an adjournment motion—is the economic situation in the country, the causes for the price-rise and what constructive measures we can take to overcome the particular situation that is prevailing in the country today. I was looking forward to certain constructive suggestions and some analysis in depth of the economic situation in the country....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
 It is to censure the Government.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
 Certainly, you have the right to censure the Government. That is why we are replying to you. I am not against that particular intention. But I know you are not going to succeed in that.

Sir, I would like to go by some of the points that have been raised by hon. Members. First of all, let me put this question of price-rise in a proper perspective. There is a price-rise. This question is not in dispute. We have to find out what exactly is the reason for the price rise.

श्री एस एच बनर्जी : सी० बी० आई०
को रफर कर दीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सी०
बी० आई० को करणे या सी० पी० आई०
को करए।

एक भावनीय सदस्य : सी० आई० ओ०

SHRI PILOO MQDY: All of them sound alike, CPI, CBI, CIA.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The main point is that we have to find out what exactly is the reason for the present economic situation. It is no use merely describing the situation, trying to create a sort of horrid picture and then making prophesies for a revolution. We know more about revolution than those people why try to talk about it.

Now, if you analyse the actual picture of prices, we find a major cause. I think, the hon. Members who spoke should have taken care to study the statement I had made yesterday. They did not like to hear me. I had hoped that at least they would read it properly. There, I have made an analysis that the major thrust of the price-rise has been in respect of agricultural commodities. If you see the non-food items, the rise in price is only about 4.5 per cent. In the case of agricultural prices also, the price is higher in the case of those commodities which, really speaking, are completely damaged as far as the production is concerned, like, cereals, pulses and other things. Really speaking, this is absolutely a theoretical, an academical, problem to take that figure and say that there is a price-rise. What is the use of taking the price-rise of a commodity which is not available at all? Let us try to be a little more pragmatic. Some of you people try to be brainy about

certain things. Why is there more thrust of price-rise in the case of agricultural commodities? Is it because of certain economic policies that the Government have followed?

The reason for that will have to found out in certain historical perspective. You cannot say that it was because of the Government's policy that production in agricultural commodities failed. You cannot say that (*Interruption*). We are not trying to make a reference to merely Bangladesh. How can you forget the history? The history is there. We had to fight a war; we had to feed ten million people in this country last year even after the war; we had to look after the Bangladesh people even this year during our difficult times. And it was a good policy that the Government followed. Really speaking nobody had made a mention of that good policy. We tried to build up very heavy buffer stock of foodgrains in the country and only because of that viable food crop, we could save this country last year. I would say that it was by the miracle of that economic policy that the country was saved... (*Interruption*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We do not want that miracle to work havoc.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: In the last two years, unfortunately the weather-Gods have not favoured us, though we have tried to help ourselves. Last Year as you know—Mr. Mishra knows and many other members from Bengal and U.P. know—practically most of eastern India was under floods and most of western, central and southern India was suffering from famine. This year we also see that there is complete failure of the Kharif crop. (*Interruption*) You must try to understand me. By merely saying that you would make a powerful speech here—and some of you go and say that you would like to bring the people on the streets and teach us a lesson—, by that, the kharif crop is not going to come back to us....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Yes.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You agree that much, I hope. There is some sensibility that we agrees to that extent at least....

SHRI PILOO MODY: With sense I agree.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am glad.

I would like make an appeal to the hon. members. Certainly they have got every right to differ from us politically. But, really, the problem that we are facing in the country is not merely political differences. This country is facing a national calamity. The natural calamities have created a national calamity. On this occasion what is required is that all people in this country, to whichever party they belong, must unitedly make constructive effort and try to save the situation in this country. None of us is trying to do that. What is needed is this approach. (*Interruption*). Really speaking, people are talking about many things. You do not know exactly what is happening in the areas where famine conditions prevail. You are talking about production. We certainly say that our effort in this remaining period is to make a double-pronged attack on the question of prices by organising distribution of whatever is available and secondly by making better use of the facilities for more production in the rabi season. I know the problem, I know the difficulties. I know months where water is available, whether it is to be used for agricultural production or for drinking water purposes. Possibly we have to make laws, possibly we have to issue Ordinances, to say, 'Stop your agricultural production; save the people by giving them drinking water. Millions of cattle are likely to be affected in this country in the coming months. This is the reality. When we have to face this reality, merely blaming a minister or a Finance Minister or a Prime

Minister or a party is simply trying to be, if I say the least, blind to the realities. Certainly you can criticise us; we are used to this sort of criticism; we will continue to face this criticism, but let us not lose this national perspective. If at all we have to face this problem, it is not merely a price problem, it is something deeper than that. And we have to face that deeper problem on a co-operative and on a more national patriotic approach. That is what is needed now. Therefore, I would like you to see the question of prices in its proper perspective.

Now, I would come to the specific arguments which the Members have advanced. Unnecessarily some doubts are created and these doubts are very fatal. I would like to tell you that on the 1st of October, the stocks of rice and wheat with the Government were about 5.4 million tonnes. (*Interruptions*). This is on 1st October and I have not got the latest figure because it will take time. I know during this period....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is it fit for consumption?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Of course, fit for consumption. Naturally, during these recent months there was certainly an increased off-take because of the drought conditions. Now we have reached the stage of Kharif procurement which is mostly rice and maize. I am sure the Kharif procurement has started—rice and maize. The maize crop is good in Bihar. Shyamnandan Babu will hear me out....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Not throughout.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: At least in some parts. I am sure we will be able to procure in some parts of the country where it is good and to that extent, our buffer stocks will be supplemented. So, naturally, if necessary, we have to import also. I would like to say that. Possibly, we would have to

resort to importing rice and pulses. But, unfortunately, pulses are not available. If necessary, we have to make imports of wheat also if it comes to that and we have to see the year through. Therefore, ultimately, we want to see—really speaking, what is more important is that more than 50 per cent of our people are vulnerable, who are living in slums and villages—and we have to take care of them and we have to see that whatever happens, we stand by them and we reach them and they do not have any difficulty. I would like to assure this hon. House that whatever happens, this will be done and there is no question about it. This commitment we will try to fulfil.

You asked me the question of buffer stock. Therefore, I would like to tell you, do not create a sort of scare in the country saying.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am not. I only wanted to know the position.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: In Bihar more than 50 per cent of the food relief is being defalcated.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Previously you said something. Now he is contradicting you.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: One MLA was prosecuted for defalcation of the food relief supplies and now he has been admitted into your Party.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Hon. Member, Mr. S. M. Banerjee, made a point that the prices have risen because we have not nationalised this and we have not nationalised that. I would like to tell you that I am also one of those who certainly support the principle of nationalisation, as far as the principle is concerned, but, nationalisation is not something that has to be applied anywhere, any time and in any manner. Ultimately, the test for nationalisation is whether it is in the national interests and

in the interests of the economy. That, really speaking, is the principle on which we are proceeding. Wherever we thought that nationalisation was in the interests of the country and of our economy, we have certainly without any hesitation taken steps about it. You know about it.

As far as the question of taking over the foodgrains trade is concerned, we have taken a decision, the Government have taken a decision that eventually rice and wheat will be taken over. But certainly, it is not merely a question of slogan, it is not merely a question of taking a decision. We have to see and we have to implement it and we have to achieve it so that there is no dislocation in the distribution system. That will be done. We have requested the State Governments and asked them to make all preparation for that.

About the distribution side, he asked whether it is functioning properly. Well, I cannot say that in all the places, because it ultimately depends upon the conditions, the administrative capacity in different areas, the human qualities and attitudes in different areas. I would like to have your co-operation in this matter. If you find that they are not functioning well, I would like to have your co-operation in this matter and we will see that it is improved.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Have you held a single meeting to consider the food situation with the Leaders of the Opposition? And now you are asking for co-operation. You have not done that. At no time you have done that. Let that be made clear to the country.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We have met many times. You merely asked for statements. It is only last time we discussed this problem with you. You only said you wanted a statement. When we wanted to discuss with you, you said, you wanted a statement. I am now requesting all parties in this august House. I am appealing for this.

[Shri Yeshwant Rao Chavan]
cooperation from them. What more do you want? This is the proper place where I can ask for your cooperation.

The present price situation has nothing to do with the question of a nationalisation of this or that. On the distribution system we are going ahead. Of course, I admit, there is scope for improvement in the system of distribution. I do not say that everything is all right. We do certainly need improvement. But one thing I would say. We are determined to see that our distribution systems will ultimately succeed.

Now, about sugar, we have decided that the levy part of it will be undertaken and done by the Government entirely and I think this distribution will start in the first week of December. I will tell you why actually sugar distribution rather got confused even though there was 70 per cent levy sugar and 30 per cent free sugar. Fortunately or unfortunately nearly 100 sugar mills went in writ to the High Court and this levy sugar price was absolutely non-existent. It was only recently that we got the decision of the Supreme Court, sometime during last week. Now the levy sugar price figure will be a reality. I am sure, when this distribution system starts functioning in December, I have every hope, the sugar price will show a sort of declining trend.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You could have enacted a law to shut out the jurisdiction of the courts.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I had the pleasure of hearing for the first time the maiden speech of Mr. Mavalankar. I know him as a very fine intellectual and it was very nice to hear the voice of another Mavalankar in this honourable House. I really do not want to criticise his speech because it is his maiden speech. But, I would only make a request to him that we expect of him more objectively like his father. At the present moment, naturally, I can understand, he is under the euphoria of election results. But I will, just as a friend, make a suggestion: You are independent. Regarding the heterogenous elements, that

you represent, forget about them and keep your independence. That is all that I will say about it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Most unfair comment. In regard to a maiden speech you should not have made any comment at all.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will you accept the same advice of being an independent entity in the Government?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The next speech was that Mr. Bajpayee. I must say, Shri Vajpayee was very moderate except in regard to the statement where he said:

“असतो रास्ते पर आयेगा”।

जी इस बिंदुरी बाजपेयी : आयेगा, लाना
नहीं पड़ेगा।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I would like to assure him that, as he knows the unrest on the streets, so do we know about it. We know people as much as he knows,—perhaps better than that. We know the people and people know us. We have seen difficult times. People do get angry and they have every right to get angry with us. People get angry with those whom they love most. (*Interruption*) Don't try to read much. (*Interruption*) I will give you a political advice. Don't try to read much particularly in these petty election results. We do understand these things, these are mild protests; people have every right to protest; we have understood them. We are taking steps in this matter. But, you do not try to see the dreams of Indonesia, Mishraji.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He has already decided to fiddle with the next elections.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I fear that the same old bankrupt policies may continue; I am not seeing any dream.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Looking to this dream, I would say that in doing so, they are trying to sit in the chair, but they are far far away.

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra made certainly some very interesting points, I must say that he did make some points which do require some replies. He generally made a very sweeping statement that the present price problem was a result of the complete mismanagement of the economy. I wanted to know from him he was going to enumerate the various points of mismanagement. But unfortunately...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I have mentioned it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
He only mentioned the question of the Reserve Bank of India.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Not only that....

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
He has mentioned money supply....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I have mentioned money supply, deficit financing, increase in money supply having no relation to it and so on.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
I said that he did make some points:

I have not said that he did not make any points. But when he said mismanagement of Government policy, I wanted to know what exactly he meant thereby.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajapayee had also made a reference to the question of money supply, and quite rightly too. But I would like to tell him that he had misquoted it; I shall not say that he tried to mislead the House. As far as money supply is concerned, I quite concede the position that it is disproportionate to the rate of production. Therefore, certainly, it is a matter of concern. I have said that. But I would like to tell him that the money supply this year is less than what was there last year. He wanted

an assurance from me that would stick to the limit of the deficit financing mentioned earlier. My efforts are in that direction; provided the situation in the country and the friends from the Opposition side also give us co-operation, I might succeed in keeping that limit, but I can only assure the House at the present moment of an effort in that direction. What happens ultimately, well, let us see in the month of February.

As far as deficit financing is concerned, in my statement I have given the House certain more information, namely that States have certainly started observing the financial discipline, and that we have cleared practically the question of the overdrafts by them. Naturally, they have got problems. Some of the States have serious problems....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
The Centre has cleared this overdrafts; they themselves have not cleared their overdrafts.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
They cannot, because they are in difficulty. Today, the hon. Member wants me to take care of deficit financing. What do I tell them when they have got drought conditions, when there is the question of feeding the poor people? It is a question of giving them the purchasing power. I know, and let not my hon. friends please misunderstand me, but the difficulty in this country today is that those who are more organised and who can bargain very effectively are in a much safer position than those who are unorganised and those who are more vulnerable who are living in the remote villages. When the State Governments come to the Centre for help, they come for these people. Am I to tell them when they come for this purpose that the money supply is going to be more, and, therefore, I cannot supply them? Even at the cost of money supply, even at the cost of deficit financing, I will have to see that the vulnerable people are ultimately looked after properly and well.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Do give them a packet of goods and essential goods at that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I will do that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Do not give them money which does not bring anything.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Another point that he made was about the independence of the Reserve Bank of India. I really do not know what exactly hon. Members opposite understand by independence. The Reserve Bank is independent.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No, no.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Slavish.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What is the use of merely saying 'No'? They take their own decision, and they publish their own independent reports which are critical sometimes of the entire situation. They are independent, and their expression of opinion is certainly free. But certainly hon. Members cannot forget that the Reserve Bank is the bank of all the banks of the country; it is the country's bank. When the country needs certain things, certainly Government have a right to give directions to the Reserve Bank of India. You cannot have all independent bodies working in their own directions, but certainly I would like to tell hon. Members that the present Reserve Bank of India is continuing their very glorious tradition of independence and autonomy of expression of opinion, and we have given them complete freedom of expression of opinion.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But we have had not evidence of this so far.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I would like to tell him this that they should not expect the Reserve Bank to adopt or accept the line of approach that they adopt here, for, it is true that the Reserve Bank does not work like the Opposition parties. If that is his idea of the independence of the Reserve Bank of India, unfortunately he has not understood the role of the Bank. This is all I can say. The RBI is certainly very careful in making assessments of the money supply position.

I have made reference to certain public debts and the efforts we made this year is certainly much more commendable than last year. I would like to make a further announcement today. We were arguing and discussing the question of raising further loans so that we can mop up certain liquidity in the economy. The Reserve Bank has agreed only today to raise Rs. 100 crores more in public loans in the coming few weeks so that there will be that sort of constraint on the money supply and at the same time provide some sort of help to see that deficit financing also is less.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But the Finance Minister is forgetting one thing. Money was lying idle with the banks. Probably it would have greater velocity when it comes in your possession.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What is wrong about it? It is a good thing. That is economic wisdom. When we see a certain situation, we try to make use of it. This requires brain—I may remind Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Do not tempt me to comment.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not mind.

The only other point that the hon. member made was about industrial production.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: About the net bank credit that you have taken during the first six months, you have given a different figure.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I would like to go in my own way. What he mentioned was the net bank credit. What I had referred to in my statement—let him please go through it—is the RBI credit amount.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I know that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: These are two different things. Let him read my statement again. If he has still any doubt, I am prepared to discuss the matter with him.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Do it privately.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Not in his presence any way.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I made a general criticism of pseudo-radicalism....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I referred to industrial production.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes. As he himself very rightly said, it is certainly 7.5 per cent in the first half of the year. But he gave a rather pessimistic assessment of the future: because of shortage of power and a certain fall in the production of certain commodities in the first half of the year, it cannot remain the same thing.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mainly contributed by cotton textiles.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes, it is partly true. In the remaining year also, there is the question of power shortage. But really speaking, what is more important in the case of power shortage is the utilisation of capacity which is established. We have decided to

make a very organised effort in this matter so that we tackle the problem to this extent, except that we cannot say that we will establish new capacity in the remaining period. Government are taking at a very high level certain decisions in this matter. I hope,—I am sure,—that these results will lead us to a position where we will not be in a position to say that industrial production also is suffering because this is a very important aspect of it.

The other argument he made, which is rather a political argument, that it is our pseudo-radicalism which is mostly responsible for this situation. I really do not know what exactly he meant thereby.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Which gives neither growth nor social justice.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: we have worked together for some time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Yes, we have.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I thought at least in regard to some elementary things, we have not parted ways yet.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If you consider that thing to be pseudo-radical, then, I say God forgive you and God forgive us. That is all that I can say. What is pseudo-radicalism? We are saying that there should not be inequality in this country.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Who says about that?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Then what else is it? We are saying—

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have accentuated inequality.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What is pseudo-radicalism? In our programme and political approach, what is pseudo-radicalism? We are saying that there should be land reforms; there should be ceiling on urban property; there should be ceiling on incomes. What is pseudo-radical in this matter?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are neither giving growth nor social justice. That is pseudo-radicalism.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Growth and social justice will go hand in hand, and we have certainly said that growth without social justice has no meaning at all. That is what I would like to say. (*Interruption*) If this national calamity had not come in the way, we would have seen the proof of the steps we have taken in the matter of growth.

I do not want to criticise, because I do not like to criticise Mr. Piloo Mody. But certainly I would like to make mention of one thing, if he does not mind it.

AN HON. MEMBER: He entertains us.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Certainly he entertains us, but his entertainment has also or should have its own limit. As far as what he has said about me is concerned, I have nothing to say about it. (*Interruption*) because, discussing personalities is not a very decent sort of thing, and everyone has his own way of doing things, whether it is the Finance Minister or the Home Minister. It is a matter of history which will decide it. (*Interruption*). What I wish to say is this May be that I am not an economist. I am not. I am not a specialist.

AN HON. MEMBER: Nor is he.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Nor is he. But I would like to tell him, if you merely think in terms of having brains on finance matters, you are still in the 19th century.

AN HON. MEMBER: 18th century.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Any economic policy divorced from any political philosophy is no economic policy

at all. I may not be a specialist in economics. The Finance Minister may not be an economist. But certainly we have got a political philosophy which, really speaking, is mainly responsible for the economic programme. You had better remember it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not expect you to understand my political philosophy or my economic philosophy.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Because you have no political philosophy about it. What is there to understand? I can only say that this sort of high-brow attitude in politics is not good. To say that somebody has got less brain only shows a sense of intellectual arrogance.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Aptitude.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is not aptitude. When you say you lack brains, it only shows—

SHRI PILOO MODY: Who said? (*Interruption*) I said aptitude.

I said Government brains; nor these of individuals.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You had better see what you have said.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Yes. I said that Government has no brain.

But as far as Ministers are concerned, each human being biologically has got the same amount of brain.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Well, I made mention of it not as a personal thing, because he is a good personal friend of mine. I have nothing personal against him. But I certainly would like to tell him that this sort of high-brow attitude in politics is not going to help any political party or any political philosophy, because if they think that only Finance Ministers coming from a particular class of people know the things. (*Interruption*), then I say that this class philosophy will not succeed in this matter.

I have tried to put the entire question of prices in a proper perspective, in the national perspective. I have said that the

present prices are certainly of great concern to us. We are very much with the people in this country. We certainly are trying to take steps, but the question is somewhat deeper than what they think about it. It is not really a question of economic prices. It is a much deeper crisis. Therefore, what we need today is the co-operation of the entire people and a positive and co-operative attitude in this country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to ask only one question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I allow you, I will have to allow others; I cannot allow you to put a question now.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You sought the co-operation of the Opposition in this national crisis. The Opposition is prepared to offer co-operation. But is it a fact that in all the rural areas, food relief committees and development committees are being completely monopolised by the MLAs of your party? During the last 23 years, M.P.s. of other parties were also there. Secondly... (*Interruptions*). This is my second question. Is it a fact that in the distribution of permits and licences to dealers and wholesalers, a particular class of people belonging to a particular political affiliation, to them alone permits and licences are being distributed?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : सभापति महोदय, मैं ने श्री फ़ल्खरहीन अहमद और श्री चब्हाण के भाषणों को सुनने के अलावा बहुत अच्छी तरह समझने की कोशिश की है। श्री चब्हाण ने बार-2 बंगला देश की तरफ़ इशारा किया। जिस तरह सरकार ने बंगलादेश के मसले को हल किया और लड़ाई में पाकिस्तान को शिकस्त दी, उस के लिए न सिर्फ़ इस सदन के तमाम सदस्यों ने, बाल्क सारे मुल्क ने, सरकार को शाबास दी और उस की तारीफ़ के पुल बांधे। सरकार की तरफ़ से कहा गया है कि बंगलादेश से जो लाखों शरणार्थी इस देश में आये, उस के रहने और बिलाने पिलाने के लिए सरकार को बहुत ख़बर करना पड़ा।

इस सिलसिले में इस देश के तमाम लोगों ने बहुत तक्कीक़ उठाई और कुर्बानियाँ दीं। लेकिन मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि उस वक्त चीनी के मिल-मालिकों ने क्या कुर्बानियाँ दी थीं, जो चीनी के दाम बढ़ा दिय गये हैं, जब बंगला देश में लड़ाई हो रही थी, हमारी फौजें ढाका की तरफ़ बढ़ रही थीं और अमरीका का सातवां बेड़ा बंगल की खाड़ी की तरफ़ आ रहा था, तो उस वक्त हमारे मजदूरों ने ओबरटाइम एलाउंस छोड़ कर दिन-रात काम किया। सबाल यह है कि क्या उस वक्त मिल-मालिकों ने अपने मुनाफ़े का एक पैसा भी छोड़ा। जिन लोगों ने जवानों के लिए सरकार को माल संप्लाई किया, क्या उन्होंने अपने मुनाफ़े का एक पैसा भी छोड़ा था ?

मैं कहता चाहता हूं कि कुर्बानियाँ दोनों तरफ़ से हीनी चाहिए। इस के लिए कोई बन-वे ट्रेफिक नहीं हो सकता है। एक को कहा जाये कि कम खाओ और दूसरे को कहा जाये कि जो चाहे खाओ, यह कहां तक मुनासिब है। हमने बचपन में पढ़ा था कि किसी से पूछा गया कि खाना कब खाना चाहिए, तो जवाब मिला कि अमीर को जब भूख लगे और गरीब को जब मिले।

चीनी की प्राप्ति के बारे में चीनी मिलों ने कोट्टे में रिट दायर कर दिया। क्या सरकार उन कारखानों को अपने हाथ में नहीं ले सकती है? इस बारे में सरकार ने जो भी ताकत मांगी कास्टीट्शन को एमेंड कर के हम ने वह ताकत गवर्नेंट को दे दी ताकि सरकार उन कारखानों को अपने हाथ में ले सके। जहां तक हम समझ सके हैं, श्री फ़ल्खरहीन श्री अहमद ने अपने भाषण में शूश्रे मिलों के नैशनलाइजेशन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है। मूले यह देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि मानवीय सदस्य, श्री साल्वे, ने कहा कि नैशनलाइजेशन कोई सालूशन नहीं है और उस से दाम कंसे घट जायेंगे। मैं उन्हें

बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन मिल का नैशनलाइजेशन करने से सारा मुनाफ़ा सरकार के हाथ में जायेगा और स्टेट कैपिटल भी करेगा।

मुझे खुशी है कि इस सारी बहस में एक बात यह जाहिर हुई कि चावल और गेहूं के थोक व्यापार को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले रही है। लेकिन कब? जहां तक इस के लिए मशीनरी का सवाल है, सब स्टेट गवर्नर-मेंट्स इस के लिए तैयार हैं। जहां सत्ता-रुद दल की सरकार नहीं है, वह प्रदेश भी राजी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आदेश देकर फ़ोरन इस को अपने हाथ में ले लिया जाये। इसके अलावा सरकार एडिबल आयल और कलाय के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को भी अपने हाथ में ले ले।

नैचुरल कैलेमिटी की बात कही गई है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और जखीराखोरी में जो बढ़ोतारी हुई है, वह तो किसी नैचरल कैलेमिटी की वजह से नहीं है। अगर कोई नैचरल कैलेमिटी या एक्सटनेंल एप्रेशन आता है, तो इस देश के लोग अपने मादरे-बतन की इज्जत बचाने के लिए अपने खून की आखिरी बूँद देने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन मुनाफ़ाखोरी के बढ़ने को नैचरल कैलेमिटी का नाम न दिया जाये। हम देश के लोगों को हीसला दिला सकते हैं कि वे कुछ समझ के लिए बर्तमान सिचुएशन को फ़ेस करें। लेकिन हमेशा ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि आखिर रोटी आटे की बनती है, हौसले की नहीं।

हम चाहते हैं कि शूगर फ़ैक्टरीज़ का नैशनलाइजेशन किया जाये और इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड का नैशनलाइजेशन किया जाये। सरकार समाजवाद की तरफ़ चले। वह पूँजी-वाद और समाजवाद दोनों की तरफ़ नहीं चल सकती है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस पर बोट लिया जाये।

20.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:
"that the House do now adjourn."
The Lok Sabha Divided.

Division No. 2]

20.01 hrs.

AYES

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhagirah Bhanwar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dutta, Shri Biren
Guha, Shri Samar
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sofanki, Shri Somchand
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Viswanathan, Shri G.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Ambesh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
 Balakrishniah, Shri T.
 Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
 Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
 Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
 Dharia, Shri Mohan
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gongadeb, Shri P.
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh

Giri, Shri V. Shanker
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram
 Godfrey, Shrimati M.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakshminikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahajan, Shri Debendra Nath
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mallihajun, Shri

Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain	Raut, Shri Bhola
Mishra, Shri Jagannath	Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Mishra, Shri L. N.	Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rama
Mohsin, Shri F. H.	Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Muhammed Khuda Buksh, Shri	Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Murthy, Shri B. S.	Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Naik, Shri B. V.	Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh	Reddy, Shri P. V.
Nimbalkar, Shri	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath	Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain	Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar	Sallve, Shri N. K. P.
Paokan Haokip, Shri	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal	Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Partap Singh, Shri	Sangliana, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat	Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Patel, Shri Arvind M.	Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Patel, Shri Natwarlal	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Patel, Shri Prabhudas	Satish Chandra, Shri
Patil, Shri Anantrao	Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Patil, Shri Krishnarao	Sen, Shri A. K.
Peje, Shri S. L.	Sethi, Shri Arjun
Pradhani, Shri K.	Shafee, Shri A.
Purty, Shri M. S.	Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.	Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri	Shankarahand, Shri B.
Raju, Shri M. T.	Sharma, Shri A. P.
Ram Dhan, Shri	Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Ram Prakash, Shri	Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Ram Sewak, Ch.	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Ram Swarup, Shri	Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Ramji Ram, Shri	Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Rana, Shri M. B.	Shastri, Shri Sheopujah
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.	Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar	Sher Singh, Prof.
Rao, Shri Jagannath	Shetty, Shri K. K.
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Shinde, Shri Annasahib P.
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi	Shivnath Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Nageswara	Shukla, Shri B. R.
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri

Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Thakre, Shri S. B.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkataswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

20.01 hrs.

LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE MINES
 LABOUR WELFARE FUND BILL—
contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further consideration of the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Bill moved by Shri R. K. Khadilkar. Shri Bhogendra Jha will continue his speech.

श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा : समाप्ति महोदय

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the Division is:

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue his speech tomorrow.

20.02 hrs.

Ayes: 34; **Noes:** 185.

The motion was negatived.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 15, 1972/Kartika 24, (Saka).

*The following Members also recorded of the votes:

Ayes: Sarvashri C. T. Dhandapani, Mohammad Ismail and P. G. Mavalankar.

Noes: Sarvashri Chandulal Chandrakar, Darbara Singh and Damodar Pandey.