

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने तो साइमलटे-
नियस इंटरप्रिटेसन के लिए जो वायरिंग लग
रही है उसके ऊपर बात की। अगर कोई टेप
रेकार्ड लावा तो उसके लिए अनाहिदा
बताए।

We can have an investigation into that. But I assure you that this is just a mechanism for simultaneous interpretation. If you do not want it, we can stop it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been going on for many years here, and there was a demand that it should be installed in the Central Hall.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : साइमलटे-
नियस ट्रांसलेशन का कौन विरोध कर रहा है ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : हम उस का
विरोध नहीं कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर उसके लिए कोई
बग आप को कहीं मिल जाये तो निकालिए।
वह जरूर निकालगे।

Tape-recording is a different thing. You have raised this question of the installation of new instruments. You are welcome to go into that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I want to make it quite clear that we are not against this facility for interpretation. But the suspicion is this opportunity has been utilized by the Government for setting up a mechanism for bugging.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have any information on that point, you are welcome to go into that with the help of any expert of your choice. In this House we have full opportunity of speaking on any subject. So, there is no question of installing anything of that kind.

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SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Our suspicion is that the Government have taken this opportunity to install this.

MR. SPEAKER: If something is bugging you all the time, what can we do? We will adjourn now for lunch and meet again at 2.30 p.m. when we will take up the Adjournment Motion.

13.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till thirty minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—
Contd.

**RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES—CONTD.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri
S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to
move:

“That the House do now adjourn.”

The purpose of my adjournment motion is known to the House. It was read out by the hon. Speaker. My previous adjournment motion in the House which was moved by me was only on the failure of the Government to check rise in prices of essential commodities. But this time, I have added something more, that the Government themselves have enhanced the prices of not only of wheat, rice and other essential commodities but also of petrol and other petroleum products. So, the Government is solely responsible for the rise in prices. They cannot attribute this either to drought or

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

to floods or to any other natural calamity or to Bangladesh crisis.

I am surprised to see the manner in which the statement has been made by the hon. Minister, Shri Shinde, even today. If you read the statement, you will find that he has again repeated the same hackneyed arguments of drought, etc. Lastly, he has mentioned:

“With the considerable improvement in the food situation, determined efforts will have to be made to keep up this optimism so that its effect on the general economy could be equally felt.”

I am surprised. Generally I do not believe in pessimism; I am an optimist myself. But what sort of optimism is this—keeping millions of people in the fool's paradise or hoodwinking the people? I do not want to waste my lungs over this statement which is nothing more than a scrap of paper and a repetition of the old arguments given in this House.

Today the prices have gone up to an extent where it has become impossible for the common man with a limited income to survive. There have been many cases of suicides in Orissa, Maharashtra and other places. People have also faced bullets by the various State Governments when they demanded rice in Maharashtra, Mysore, Gujarat and other places. Therefore, I shall strictly confine myself to the subject which is under discussion and for which I wish to censure this Government.

In late October it came out in the news papers that the Prime Minister had said in one of her speeches that the worst period in the country's economy was over and that from the next month—she meant the month of November—the country's economy would turn for the better. How has it turned better now! Perhaps she said it without any realisation of its implication.

We all know what has happened after that. Prices of rice and wheat increased; prices of electrical goods increased by 10 per cent; prices of petrol, kerosene and gas also increased. To what extent? The price of kerosene oil went up by 28 paise per litre. The price of petrol went up by Rs. 1.07—seven paise for the increase in the price of crude oil and one rupee excise duty. A very pertinent point was raised by some of my friends in this House when the Speaker was in the Chair, whether Government was correct in issuing an Ordinance to increase prices and raise revenues when Parliament was meeting after eight days. There was no sense of regret from the Treasury Benches. I remember, when such a thing happened in the past, even Shri Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru apologised to the House. But here things are being done shamelessly unabated and unchecked.

Now what is the order of revenue being raised? It is estimated to be nearly Rs. 212 crores; it is not a few lakhs or one or two crores; the revenues earned by way of excise duty through these increased prices will be to the tune of Rs. 212 crores!

I shall first deal with the prices of foodgrains. The prices of essential articles like vegetables, meat, fish, egg, etc., have increased. The prices of wheat and rice have been raised twice, and all the State Governments have been advised to raise the prices. In Delhi itself the prices have been raised twice. I do not know how it is being justified. The prices of all other essential commodities—Dalda, Postman oil, mustard oil, ghee, etc.—have been raised by 30 to 40 per cent. What about other things? The price of mutton in January 1971 was Rs. 6 in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and other metropolitan cities.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Kanpur?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kanpur would like to take to human flesh if it is cheap.

In January 1973, it was Rs. 6.50, September 1973—Rs. 9.00 and October—Rs. 9.00. Potato, good quality which is perhaps round and sweet—the price has risen from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.60. Onions—the price has risen from 50 paise to Rs. 1.80. Fish—from Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 9. Again, in Delhi it is selling at Rs. 10 or 11. Eggs—from Rs. 3.10 per dozen to Rs. 5.40 per dozen. Sugar—from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.60. Here, it is Rs. 3.80 to Rs. 4. Postman Oil—from Rs. 2. 4.50 to Rs. 21.35. Tadal—from Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 3.00; Moongdal—from Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 2.90; Chana Dhal—from Rs. 1.70 to Rs. 2.70; Urad Dhal—from Rs. 1.80 to Rs. 3.35; Gur—from Rs. 1.60 to Rs. 3.60; Coconut oil—from Rs. 12 to Rs. 25. Til oil—from Rs. 11.60 to Rs. 23.32.

But Hindustan Lever was allowed to raise the price of Daida by 15 per cent. They stopped production for days together in Ghaziabad. Still, they were not prosecuted under DIR. Regarding their production, whether it is soap—any soap, whether Lifebuoy or Sunlight—or Surf, the size has been reduced and the quantity has also been reduced. But prices have been increased. They have stopped production of ordinary soaps—washing soap and what are they producing with the help of the Government? Supreme Soap, Supreme Lux....

AN HON. MEMBER: To wash their dirty linen.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: ...so that it can be compared with that wonderful soap called Camy in Western countries. They say, 'Look at our soap, it is like Camy.' Sir, I have never used Camy soap and so I do not know.

The prices of everything have been increased and this Government says and according to the Minister's statement, things have improved. And just after the statement of the Prime Minister, prices of all commodities have gone up. The moment the price

of petrol went up, it was argued by some officials that because of the international situation, specially in West Asia, we have to curb the huge consumption of petrol. I would have understood if it had been rationed and anybody who disobeys the law or violates the orders should have been punished. But why raise it by Rs. 1.07? The argument is that it is used by the affluent society. But who are those affluent? Poor men? Poor Government employees hiring a taxi from a particular place to the office paying 50 paise or 60 paise or a rupee. Are they affluent? The Prime Minister became angry at the rise and started travelling in a buggy.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandi-wash): Only once.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May be once. Sir, I am not against buggy. I have a pity on the horses. But the question is, it is all the more pity for had it been done by any other Minister, I would not have minded, but the Prime Minister, a lady of fine taste, should not have done so. It is not of good taste and merely a cheap stunt. It was not a stunt—she said. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee copied her and he got a pair of bullocks. I shall not be surprised if Mr. Piloo Mody selects a pair of donkeys to come here.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): On a point of order, Sir, I think this is only right that if he has to refer to me, if I were to indulge in a statement like that, I should say, I would come only on the top of an elephant—nothing less than that—and I may add, a very well-decorated elephant..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, the question is: Are the Government really serious about the price rise? Are they really serious about tackling this problem of price rise? I will give you one example to show how things have been happening. The All India Bank Employees Association has brought out a pamphlet. This shows

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one thing clearly. This shows how the fourteen nationalised banks have been advancing money to big business houses. For what purpose? For the purpose of forward trading, for the purpose of speculation, etc. But who has benefited out of this? The CBI has not succeeded. They have not succeeded in unearthing black money. The black market machinery is more powerful than the Government machinery. These blackmarket elements indulge in speculation, they indulge in cornering of the shares etc. I am sorry to say that Government does not want the black money to come out. They only want black money to continue in the country. These blackmarketers indulge in all sorts of underhand dealings. There is one Report of the Reserve Bank of India which has come out recently and it gives a depressing picture of the economy of the country. The report says:

"Despite all its efforts to present an encouraging outlook and trends in the economy the Reserve Bank of India has not succeeded in hiding the real state of our economic affairs.

The data presented in its annual report on currency and finance for the Year ending June 30, 1973 make it quite clear that RBI's optimism is unwarranted until and unless the Government changes its policies radically."

Then it says:

"The failure of the Government and the RBI has been most glaring on the price front. During 1972-73 the overall price index rose by 21.5 per cent. This increase was unprecedented."

And then, Sir, my information is this. If you come to August the price rose by 25 per cent. As a result of this increase in prices the condition of the toiling masses has become unbearable. As hon. Members are

aware, nearly 20,000 employees of Bokaro Steel Limited are on strike since the 8th of this month. What do they want? Apart from bonus, they want only essential commodities. Nearly 20,000 employees of the Bhilai Steel Plant are to go on strike from the 15th of this month. What do they demand? They demand 20 per cent bonus. They demand supply of ration articles for their daily use at a certain concessional rate. 28 lakhs of Central Government employees are preparing for a strike. This is because of the inadequacy of the pay scales recommended by the Pay Commission and accepted and modified by the Government. They give Rs. 196 for an ordinary worker, Class IV employee, when they have miserably failed to hold the price line. They have accepted their failure. There is no change of stabilising the price. their minimum wage is Rs. 196/-. If they go on strike—the Prime Minister said yesterday in a party meeting—she says that the employees or the workers should not go on strike. It came out in the papers and that is why I am mentioning it. She said: give up the right to strike. How can they give up the right to exist or even the right to eat? I am surprised to hear this from the Prime Minister.

The average index figure of the consumers price for the industrial workers has increased from 192 in 1971-72 to 214 in 1972-73. In other words, the index rose by 11.5 per cent in 1972-73 as against a rise of 3.2 per cent in 1971-72. Even the average price index for the urban non-manual labour rose by 7.1 per cent in 1972-73 as against 4 per cent in 1971-72. Whenever there is deficit financing, they say that in a developing economy, deficit financing is a must and in a developing economy the prices do move up. What is the effect of this deficit financing and to what extent it has affected the government budgeting? The Government cannot hold the price-line because of its reckless deficit financing. In 1972-73, the Government's budget was for

Rs. 252 crores. Later that was revised to Rs. 550 crores. Finally, the budget estimates rose up to Rs. 882 crores.

The Government now come forward and say that whatever be the arrears due to the Government employees they must deposit them in the Bank. If this liquid cash shall come into the hands of the employees, that will further push up the prices. Now they are asking for the price rise on oil. Cat is now out of the bag as to why they have done so. They could not nationalise the foreign oil companies. On the contrary they are punishing their people by saying that they must reduce their consumption. That is why they have raised the price of oil. What is the effect of this? Only 75 per cent of the motor cars are owned by the companies or by the Ministers. Do you think that we are just going to take it lying down? They will not take out from their own pockets. They will just pass on this burden of Rs. 212 crores or 206 or 200 crores to the consumers. All the business houses owning cars are still using them luxuriously and generously. How? At the cost of the starving millions. They just pass on the burden to the consumers. I do not know whether they have done it intentionally or unintentionally. We see that there has been a change in the policy of Government but they deny that there is nothing of that sort. But, I say that whatever be the policy that they may adopt, they have conveniently forgotten what they have pledged before the people when they came over to Parliament with a massive mandate. They have yielded to pressure. And all this is reflected clearly when they have shifted their policy. There was an article in which it has been stated that some of the economists in Hong-kong did make a study of the Chinese problems on how they have managed to arrest the price rise. How have they managed? The point is that let us have some definite policy. Sometimes we find that it is mixed economy, and sometimes, it is joint venture, sometimes, it is talk of socialism,

and sometimes we are on the way to socialism. So, we do not understand what the policy is.

We hailed the decision of Government when they took over wheat trade. But what about the half-hearted decision which they took on rice? After some sections of the people created a hullabaloo, we found that they did not take over the rice trade. They succumbed to the pressure by certain agencies and certain vested interests and they said that they would not take it over because they did not have adequate machinery. What about the distribution machinery? Why have they taken this half-hearted decision? Why should they not go the whole hog and take over the wholesale trade in food-grains as a whole? After all, they cannot do it piece-meal. No country has been able to do it piece-meal, and I am sure that our Government will not also be able to do it. I do not know how this halting decision, and this Hamlet-like approach of 'to be or not to be' is going to help the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I hope I shall have 30 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 30 minutes including the reply. He has already taken about 30 minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Since the ballot has favoured me, you should also favour me. For the reply, I shall not take more than six minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall favour everybody within the time-limit given.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Your job is to favour nobody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may put it that way if he likes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want a clear-cut answer from the Government to the question whether they are going to take adequate measures to arrest these prices. Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit made a heroic announcement that Government were using the DIR in UP and the prices would go down. We know that the DIR was used; but against whom were they used? Mr. P. N. Sukul, the leader of the State Government employees is behind the bars, but Mr. S. K. Modi and the Modi *parivar* are out; I am sure that Mr. S. K. Modi would be awarded Padma Bhushan or Padma Vibhushan, I do not know which.

Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit could not take any action as the Home Minister also. When we talked of black money, somebody put the question 'If this Government is not going to accept your demand for demonetisation, what is your other demand?' I say that my other demand is that they should appoint a high-powered commission with Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit as Chairman, because he knows where the black money is, and they may be able to arrest it.

There is no need for me to go into this any further to prove that this Government has failed to hold the price-line and therefore, they deserve a censure, and a serious censure at that from people outside and the Members here.

In conclusion, I would like to make certain demands. Firstly, there should be introduction of statutory rationing in all the important cities, and even the villagers should be brought under this. Secondly, stringent punishment should be meted out to hoarders, blackmarketeers, and profiteers.

On the 6th of this month, there was a hartal here in Delhi. What was the result? The people were beaten, lathi-charged and so on. But what happened when our volunteers and

others unearthed 2 lakhs maunds of wheat and other foodgrains? Was anybody arrested? No. So, deterrent punishment should be given to the hoarders. Then, there should be seizure of hoarded stocks of essential commodities and distribution under the supervision of people's committees. We want people's committees. Even the legislators are not taken into confidence at the time of distribution, and solely it has been left to the district authorities and the bureaucrat.

The bureaucrats are hand in glove with the hoarders and black-marketeters. I am sorry to say that the Ministers have also connived with them. I say that they have connived with them.

15 hrs.

There should be compulsory levy for procurement of foodgrains from big landlords and monopoly stockists. There should be total, and not half-hearted, state takeover of trade in wheat, rice and other foodgrains. Then there should be withdrawal of all outstanding bank credits from private agencies and hoarders of foodgrains and a ban on all bank credits to whole salers and private agencies in all essential commodities.

I charge this Government with conniving with the hoarders and black-marketeters. I charge this Government with pro-capitalist tendencies and policies. I charge them with sabotaging their own declaration and thereby strengthening the hands of the monopolists. Therefore, I charge that this Government have miserably failed and if they have any sense of respect left in them, they must show to this country that they are capable of acting up to their declarations and of delivering the goods

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the House do now adjourn".

There is a long list of members from the Congress Party. It would be in order if I allow 10 minutes to each member.

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा (बक्सर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक कीमतें बढ़ने का प्रश्न है, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि कीमतें नहीं बढ़ी है। काफी आवश्यक चीजों की किमतें बढ़ी हैं।

जहां तक पेट्रोल में कीमत वृद्धि का संबंध है, इससे पहले कि हम इसकी आलोचना करें, हमें देखना चाहिये कि क्या हम इसको रोक सकते थे। अगर गवर्नमेंट इसका रोक सकती थी, तब तो माननीय सदस्य, श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी, को आलोचना या विरोध का कुछ औचित्य हो सकता था। लेकिन इस सदन को मालूम है कि पेट्रोल की कीमत इस लिये बढ़ी है कि जिन मुल्कों से हम पेट्रोल लेते हैं, उन्होंने पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ा दी है। (व्यवधान) जिस अनुपात में उन्होंने कीमत बढ़ाई है, उसी अनुपात में यहां भी कीमत बढ़ गई है। (व्यवधान) इस लिये यह स्पष्ट है कि हम पेट्रोल की कीमत में वृद्धि को किसी भी तरह नहीं रोक सकते थे।

अब हमें यह देखना है कि पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ने से नुकसान किस को पहुंचा है, इसका बोझ किन लोगों पर पड़ा है। (व्यवधान) जो गरीबों की बातें करते हैं, वे यह नहीं जानते कि देश में गरीब कौन हैं, या शायद वे देश के अमीरों को ही गरीब समझते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ने से हिन्दुस्तान के साढ़े पांच लाख मोटर चलाने वाले लोगों पर कुछ बोझ पड़ा है। यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि इसका बोझ गरीबों पर पड़ा है। पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ने से हिन्दुस्तान में मोटर रखने वाले लोगों पर, या बड़े बड़े पैसे वाले लोगों पर, (व्यवधान) या शायद श्री रामावतार शास्त्री जैसे टैक्सी पर सफर करने वाले लोगों पर कुछ बोझ पड़ा है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोगों पर पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ने से कोई असर नहीं पड़ा है।

सबसे पहले देखकर आश्चर्य हुआ कि श्री

एस० एम० बनर्जी ने अपने भाषण में पेट्रोल की कीमत में वृद्धि का तो जिक्र किया, लेकिन अपने सारे भाषण के दौरान उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि किस तरह से पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ने से रोका जा सकता था। उन्होंने कहा कि गवर्नमेंट इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है। आखिर देश में जो गवर्नमेंट होती है, वह सब बातों के लिए जिम्मेदार होती है। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट जो अच्छा काम करती है, माननीय सदस्य उसके लिए भी उसकी तारीफ करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान) अभी हाल ही में गवर्नमेंट ने पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार करके केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के वेतन में 86 करोड़ रुपये की बढ़ोतरी की है, लेकिन श्री बनर्जी को उसमें भी कोई अच्छाई नजर नहीं आई और उन्होंने उसको भी "डिसएपॉयंटिंग" बताया। इसलिये यह कहना एक थोड़ी दलील है कि पेट्रोल की कीमत में वृद्धि के लिए गवर्नमेंट जिम्मेदार है और इसका उद्देश्य महज गवर्नमेंट की आलोचना करने के अलावा और कुछ नहीं है।

जहां तक गेहूं और चावल की कीमतें बढ़ने का सम्बन्ध है, मैं सदन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज से पहले सभी पार्टियों के सदस्य कहते थे कि सरकार गल्ले की खरीद में किसान को कम कीमत देती है। अब सरकार ने किसानों को ज्यादा कीमत देने के लिये कदम उठाया है, तो उन को इस से भी परेशानी होने लगी है। जब गवर्नमेंट किसानों के हित के लिए कोई काम करती है, तो ये माननीय सदस्य दूसरे लोगों की बात करना शुरू कर देते हैं और अगर किसानों के हितों को तरफ पर्याप्त ध्यान न दिया जाय, तब तो गवर्नमेंट की आलोचना होती ही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस दृष्टिकोण से जो आलोचना की जाती है, उस की कोई कीमत नहीं है।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि आने आने वाले दिन अच्छे नजर आते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस विकट परिस्थिति में छोटे-मोटे प्रश्नों को लेकर

[श्री ए० पी० शर्मा]

घाये-दिन हड़ताल का मार्ग नहीं अपनाया जाना चाहिए, जब कि उन प्रश्नों को आपसी बातचीत के द्वारा भासानी से हल किया जा सकता है। आज हमें लोहे की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन बौखारी कारखाने में हड़ताल कराई जाती है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश में लोहे, सीमेंट और अन्य आवश्यक चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाये, लेकिन हमारे दोस्त जो चीजों की कीमतों को कम करना चाहते हैं, उन प्रश्नों को ले कर घाये-दिन बन्द और हड़ताल कराते हैं, जो भासानी से तय किये जा सकते हैं, और इस प्रकार उत्पादन में रुकावट डालते हैं।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि दुख की बात तो यह है कि कोयले की खदान में कोयला पड़ा हुआ है, उस को वहां से उठा कर बैगन में लाद दिया गया है, लेकिन कुछ लोग लाइन पर आ कर बैठ जाते हैं, कुछ इंजिन की आग को गिरा देते हैं और कुछ ड्राइवर को मारने की धमकी देते हैं और गाड़ी को चलने नहीं देते हैं, और इस का समर्थन हमारे दोस्त, श्री रामावतार शास्त्री, करते हैं। (श्वबधान)

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मजदूरों को कम काम करने से ज्यादा वेतन मिल सकता है, या अधिक उत्पादन करने से उन की आमदनी बढ़ सकती है। यह तो एक बुनियादी बात है कि मजदूरों को यह कहना चाहिए कि अधिक उत्पादन करो और उस में अधिक हिस्सा बढ़ाओ। लेकिन उस के बजाये हमारे मित्र कहते हैं कि कम काम करो और अधिक मांग करो।

आखिर में एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ हमारे मित्र जो बड़ी बड़ी प्रोग्रेसिव बातें करते हैं और दूसरे देशों की बड़ी बड़ी बातें करते हैं मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे इस तरह की बातें ये कर सकते हैं? याए दिन हड़ताल वहां हो सकती है? इन को मालूम नहीं है। इन से ज्यादा उस का ज्ञान

मुझे है। वहां पर कोई भी मजदूर किसी सवाल के ऊपर हड़ताल पर नहीं जा सकता है। दूसरे साम्यवादी देशों को देखिए। बेस्टन यूरोपियन कंट्रीज में जा कर देखिए। चाहे डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्रीज है चाहे सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज हैं जहां देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने का सवाल है, देश की दीलत को बढ़ाने का सवाल है, जहां पर कीमतों को कम करने का सवाल है वह तभी हो सकता है जब अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन देश में हो। ऐसे सवालों के ऊपर हम चाहते हैं जहां तक कीमते बढ़ने से लोगों को तकलीफ होती है उस को रोकना चाहिए, चीजों के वितरण का सही इंतजाम होना चाहिए। (श्वबधान)..... हम रोकेंगे कीमतों को, आप तो रोकेंगे नहीं, आप तो और बढ़ाएंगे, चीजों का उत्पादन कम करेंगे।

इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो इन की पुरानी चाल है कि चोर से कहते हैं कि चोरी करो और साहुकार से कहते हैं कि जागते रहो। लोगों को कहते हैं कि अधिक मांग करो और दूसरी तरफ जा कर उत्पादन में कमी कराने की कोशिश करते हैं, इस हरकत को छोड़ना पड़ेगा। तभी चीजों की कीमतें कम हो सकती है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन पेश जो इन्होंने किया है, उस का विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri DEB.... (Interruptions). I have called Mr. Deb.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): On a point of order, what Mr. Sharma said was that wherever industries give more production, the workers can get more wage.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is this a point of order? This is not a point of order.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): If any section of the population of India has ever enjoyed the

fullest freedom to flourish under the 26 years of Congress regime, that is the section belonging to the capitalist, monopolist, blackmarketeers and hoarders. The people of our country must realise that the Congress Government is the best and the truest friends of that section and it is the enemy of the common people.

The price of every essential commodity has shot up beyond the reach of the common man and very recently the Government of India had announced the increase in procurement price for essential commodities: for rice it is Rs. 111—Rs. 119 per quintal and for maize and jawar and bajra, it is Rs. 70—72 per quintal. It proposes to increase the issue price of cereals also imposing this burden on the people. I find that the Government and the Food Corporation of India may fix the issue price at Rs. 1.70 per kg. of rice. On the same basis the price of wheat, procurement price, is going to be Rs. 105 per quintal and the issue price would be Rs. 1.50 or so per kg. of wheat.

This is a very wrong policy. We have demanded that Government must come forward with a compulsory procurement of rice and procure compulsorily all the marketable surplus of foodgrains with the landlords owing more than 10 acres of wet land and 20 acres of dry land. But they have decided to purchase in the open market only a small amount of 70 million tonnes or so of kharif/foodgrains crop and most probably about the same amount of rabi also. They propose to give a ration of only 250 gms. per adult per day, forcing the people to purchase the remaining grains in the black market at even higher prices than now. This increase of price of foodgrains is an open invitation to the landlords, wholesale dealers and blackmarketeers to freely loot the people.

We have found that the Government have so far refused to take over the wholesale trade in jute and foodgrains. At the same time, the price of jute is very low. Even according to the Government's estimate, the cost of production of jute is Rs. 60 to 65 per maund but they get only Rs. 25 to 30 per maund. There is a regular demand that they should take over the jute trade also. For the last 25 years, this Government has allowed the 25 families to loot Rs. 4000 crores of foreign exchange. Now when the jute growers are selling jute at a very low price, at a distress price, this is the right time for Government to come forward and give them some reasonable price and for taking over the jute trade by nationalising the jute industry.

The price of everything has shot up. Now, they have raised the price of petrol, kerosene and what not. Under this regime, people are not getting any relief. Every day prices are increasing. Our people must know why this increase in prices is taking place. It is because Government needs money for the elections. They are collecting a huge amount from all these people who have been making huge profits for the last 26 years by selling these things. Now this ruling Congress is facing elections in U.P. and Orissa and they need money. That is why they are giving full opportunity to all these sections to earn more money to make more profits just to keep this Government in existence.

If you remember and study the entire scheme, you will find that the tendency of this Government is that kerosene has been the special target of this Government for a number of years. In the last few years the excise duty on kerosene has risen from Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 140 crores. Now with this latest increase in excise duty, one should not blame the people if they say that this is only one step short of banning the use of kerosene under DIR or declaring its use as an offence under the MISA!

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

The only thing left with the Government is to ban the use of kerosene, petrol and essential commodities used by the common man. According to the Government, a rise in the price of petrol will affect only those who use the cars and it would not affect the common man. I do not think this argument is correct. What about auto-rickshaws, buses and taxis? Will the increased petrol bill of these vehicles not affect the common man? By this step of raising the petrol price the Government is heaping more burdens on the common man. I do not bother about people who use fashionable cars with black money. They can afford to purchase petrol at any higher price. I am concerned about those people who travel by bus and auto-rickshaw. Government will not succeed in their effort to convince these people that they will not be affected.

At a time when the Government is unable to check the price rise or supply essential commodities to the common man, the Prime Minister has come forward with the advice that the working class should forget their right to strike. Perhaps the Prime Minister wants the working class to forget to eat to survive.

Some people say: let us increase production. We are for increased production. But, at the same time, when we increase production the working class must get its proper share which it is not getting now. That is why they want the need-based wage which the Government have denied to them. If their right to exist is denied, what is left to them? That is why I say that the working class, peasants and the common man should resort to strike to ventilate their grievances, to push the Government to accept their demands. They should assert their rights and with their power of organisation they should have a revolution to overthrow the Government which is within their rights because they want to survive.

Now when our common people are suffering, when people are dying of

starvation, when people are going without clothes, kerosene, sugar or other articles of food what do we find on the side of Government? We find that the members of the ruling party are quarrelling among themselves, having factional fights in almost all States like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and where not. The difference is not based on policy issue, but is based on personal greed. That is why I say that the Indian people must revolt against those who deny them their right. If the Government want to avert such a contingency, they should supply essential commodities like kerosene, sugar, cloth and medicines to the common man through fair price shops, if they cannot control the open market price and must give jobs to all. If they cannot, they must resign.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as is very commonly known, the price is purely an economic phenomenon. The rise in prices is also due to a number of economic factors operating in the system. It is like fever in a human body. The causes may be one or many, internal or external. But in order to cure fever, we have to cure the causes. There is hardly any difference of opinion between different sides of the House either about the state of affairs of rise in prices or about inflationary situation or about the causes leading to that. I also recognise that it has sensitive political overtones and, particularly, in a democratic system like ours, each party views it as an opportunity to further their political aims, either to win an election which may be in the offing or, as some of the extremist parties like the one to which the hon. Member belongs who just preceded me, to make out a call for revolution and create conditions for chaos.

I was quite surprised how on earth the hon. Member who moved this adjournment motion chose this subject as a cause for adjournment motion and the arguments that he used as a big stick to beat the Government with

reason or without reason. I think, the Finance Minister and other spokesmen of the Government have said that the Government is worried by the rise in prices. The economic situation is difficult. I agree. You can even say that it is critical. But we have to see what steps the Government have been taking. A bigger catastrophe has been prevented. It is true that there is a continuous rise in prices. We have to see the efforts that have been taken to stabilise the prices, the policy spectrum that has been in operation to stabilise the prices. If we discuss the problem of rise in prices in this perspective, at a national forum like this, we will be reaching some constructive and fruitful results, not in an endless debate like this.

About the rise in prices of petroleum products, we know the reasons behind that. I will come to that later on. The policy that the Government has been following is to meet a very difficult economic situation. Take the economic situation in the last 2-3 years, not only this year but during the previous year and earlier to that. You see the structure of prices where the prices have gone up very high. In this country, in a developing country, it is always the supply factor that is very important. If there is a shortfall in food production, a sensitive item like food production which accounts for a dominant factor in a family budget, if there is a big shortfall in production of food articles, there is a big rise in prices. The food prices have gone up by 30 per cent. If there is a good crop, the prices fall. Therefore, the main factor is the supply factor. It is not always wise to compare ourselves with other developed countries. The international factors also operate in our economy because our economy is not a closed one. We have a big foreign trade; we have a big international trade. If there is a rise in prices outside, if there is an inflationary situation all over the world, that affects our economy also. But there the

demand factor is important, and the demand factor is because there is a rising income, there is a higher employment. Also because of the higher demands, prices are pushed up. Therefore, the situation in these two economies, the developing economy like ours and the developed economy of Western Europe, is entirely different. Therefore, we should not make such comparisons. I think, we should not also compare with the socialist societies, although it is a very laudable example that, in spite of the fact that the world forces are in operation leading to higher demand and higher employment and higher prices all over, the socialist economies have been able to stabilise their prices and, in certain sectors, have also been able to bring down the prices. But that is different; we cannot copy it here because our political system is different.

Let us see to what extent, in the present political system, the policies that the Government have been adopting have been leading to stabilisation of prices, to what extent expansion in the economy is going to lead to more investments and savings. From that point of view I want the House to judge the policies that the Government have been following. I have no time to go into the details of the monetary policies, the budgetary policies the policies of industrial pricing, the policy in regard to food and agricultural development, policy in regard to our foreign trade, etc. If you take the totality of these policies, Government can very well claim that they have averted a very difficult situation, a catastrophic situation. If you analyse and see what it could have been otherwise, you would find that it could have been a chaotic situation, and that has been prevented because of the strength and determination of the Government's policies. But the fact remains that the situation continues to be difficult. I was quite surprised when an intelligent man like

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

Shri S. M. Banerjee was finding fault with the statement of the Prime Minister when she said that the worst period was over and that we could look forward to better time. She limited it to foodgrains she did not make a general sort of statement—because we were going to have a bumper crop. And when she made that statement, what was the position prevailing a few months before, from April onwards? It was a difficult situation, from ship to mouth or from train to mouth, when the entire transport system was fully geared to see that nobody starved and food reached every nook and corner of the country despite the fact that there were forces operating in the country to obstruct the movement of foodgrains, to create chaos, food riots and various other difficulties. We have gone over that because we followed a correct policy. Today what is the situation? What the Prime Minister or the other Government spokesmen have been saying is the very correct situation, and to say that it is not correct, it is misleading, only betrays the ignorance the hon. Member has. What is the position today? Take, for instance, week or month or year. Over the week, there has been a fall in prices. The index number for the week ending September 1, 1973, showed a fall of 0.6 per cent....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Ask your cook.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I will come to 'cook' also.

In the month of August, the food articles fell by 1.9 per cent. Industrial raw materials fell by—4 per cent. Among the food articles, edible oils.. (Interruptions) I am coming to the cook also. Edible oils fell by—.4 per cent. Take the Bajra which probably the hon. Member does not eat. It fell by 18.4 per cent. Pulses fell by 13.8 per cent.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (Gwalior): What is he reading from?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am reading from the figures published.... (Inter-

ruptions). Does the hon. Member challenge it? I am not in the habit of quoting wrong figures.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I wanted to know the source of his information so that we may also be benefitted.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: These were published figures.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. It does not help the problem. You do not get food by that. What is the source of your information—that is what they want.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Every week the Reserve Bank and the Government of India in the Finance Ministry publish these figures. Then they have a monthly bulletin, a weekly bulletin and they have an annual bulletin. These are from those bulletins. A very reliable source—I can assure the hon. Member.... (Interruptions).

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): These cannot be reliable because they are not published in *New Age*.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The hon. Member has a paper in his hand which is cyclostyled. Obviously, the authorship of that paper at least can be revealed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has quoted the Reserve Bank. He has quoted the Government of India, Finance Ministry's figures.... (Interruptions). Order, please.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Therefore, the point I was making is that here is a situation that as a result of the policies pursued by the Government and the various steps taken in various fields, for the first time quite in several months, the prices have started coming down and, as I have said, mainly because of the expected bumper crop, the prices, particularly the prices of things like groundnut oil, of Daldá or of foodgrains or even of raw cotton are coming down and they are

affecting the overall indices of prices. Therefore, when the Government spokesman or the Prime Minister says that the worst is over, it is a very correct description and any hon. Member of the Opposition finding fault with it to suggest that there is some misunderstanding or that some misapprehension is being created by these statements is entirely wrong.

The point is that it does not mean that if the prices have come down, unless we follow the policies, unless the five critical sectors in the economy—the critical sectors of the economy are: (1) power, (2) food, (3) fertiliser, (4) coal and (5) transport—are looked after, it will not only be a long term problem but it will be a continuous problem. Unless the investment increases, unless the production in these critical sectors increases and I have no doubt that with a good crop, good cotton crop, good jute crop, a good groundnut crop and the efforts the Government have taken to increase the production of cement, paper and sugar and other consumer items and the items in the critical sectors, unless we pursue vigorously to achieve a higher rate of production, we will not be able to see the trend of stabilisation of prices. I do not say for a moment that there is going to be an appreciable fall in prices. If the hon. Member thinks that there is going to be a 20 per cent fall in prices or 30 per cent fall in prices, no, it is not going to happen. I think that the Government will be within the realm of achievement if they are able to stabilise the prices. There should not be run-away prices or abnormal increase in prices. For all these things it is necessary that we increase our institutional and organisational arrangements. In our country fifty per cent of our people are below the poverty line, in many areas of our country. The middle class and the lower middle class especially are finding it difficult to make both ends meet. Take a commodity like petrol. The prices of petrol have been increased. I know petrol is consumed by people who own cars. But then we

have to look at the situation which faces us today. What is the situation? This is a particular situation which has been imposed upon us. Crude prices have been increased and they go on increasing. This is increased by one dollar per barrel; then it becomes one-and-half dollar and two dollars or two-and-a-half dollars. The policy of the Government is to protect the essential elements like the agricultural sector and agricultural operations, public transport and to load the burden mostly on the people who could take it. We have therefore to adopt a policy which is well-instrumented and well-orchestrated. It should be so regulated that various segments of society are taken care of. Any sort of blanket policy will not do much good.

My second point is this. We have to see that the essential sectors and the weaker sections are protected. We should make certain institutional and organisational arrangements in this regard. I think the Government must be congratulated for facing and meeting a difficult situation indeed. It was a very difficult situation. Any weakness on their part or any weak-need policy on their part would have allowed the situation to get out of hand. On the other hand the situation has been brought well under control. It has not gone out of hand. It has remained within our control. So, the Government must be congratulated for that.

My hon. friend Mr. Banerjee would be well-advised to withdraw his Adjournment Motion. I hope he will not press it

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी (गवालियर):

श्री भगत के भाषण को सुनते समय लग रहा था कि देश में कोई संकट नहीं है और भारत की बगिया में सब कुछ हरा भरा है। श्री भगत का दावा है कि सरकार ने ऐसी परिस्थिति पर विजय प्राप्त करने में सफलता पाई है जैसी गम्भीर परिस्थिति पिछले पच्चीस साल में पैदा नहीं हुई। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि ऐसा सूखा पिछले पचास साल में नहीं हुआ। भगतजी ने 25 वर्ष घटा दिए हैं। लेकिन जो तथ्य

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

हैं वे न प्रधान मंत्री के दावे का समर्थन करते हैं और न अगत जी के दावे की पुष्टि करते हैं।

देश के कितने व्यापक भाग में सूखा है इसका प्रश्न नहीं है। उससे फसल कितनी प्रभावित होती है इस बात को देखा जाना चाहिए।

व्यापक पैमाने पर सूखे के बावजूद गत वर्ष अनाज के उत्पादन में केवल चार प्रतिशत की कमी हुई। लेकिन 1965-66 में जो सूखा पड़ा था तब कमी 25 प्रतिशत की उत्पादन में हुई थी, 90 मिलियन टन से हमारा उत्पादन घट कर 72 मिलियन टन रह गया था। लेकिन उस समय थोक दामों में वृद्धि केवल 13.6 प्रतिशत हुई थी जबकि इस साल 24.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। इस वृद्धि के लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है? स्पष्ट है कि मौसम को दोष नहीं दिया जा सकता है।

घिसे पिटे तर्क दिये जाते हैं कि बंगला देश से विस्थापित आए, हमने लड़ाई लड़ी। मैं चाहता हूँ वित्त मंत्री महोदय आंकड़े दें कि विस्थापितों पर हमने कितना खर्च किया और जनता पर टैक्स लगा कर और विदेशी सदायता से हमने कितना प्राप्त किया। सरकार के आंकड़े हैं कि बंगला देश के विस्थापितों पर 306 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ और युद्ध पर खर्च होने वाली राशि 125 करोड़ है। लेकिन उससे अधिक राशि हमने जनता से वसूल कर ली है।

मंहगाई बढ़ने का अगर कोई कारण है तो वह है मनी सप्लाई में वृद्धि। रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्टें हैं कि 18 प्रतिशत मनी सप्लाई बढ़ी है और जी०एन०पी०डेढ़ प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। क्या सरकार अनाप-शनाप नोट छापे? क्या कोई वित्तीय अनुशासन नहीं होगा? क्या घाटे को अर्थव्यवस्था पर कोई मर्यादा नहीं लगाई जाएगी? क्या अनुत्पादक व्यय किसी भी गति से बढ़ने दिया जाएगा? अगर ये बातें होंगी तो मूल्य वृद्धि को कोई रोक नहीं

हमने मांग की थी कि रिजर्व बैंक को एक इंडियेडेटे मानेटरी आथोरिटी बनाया जाए, सरकार का एक विभाग नहीं। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि सरकार घाटे की अर्थव्यवस्था अगर बढ़ाना चाहती है तो उसे पार्लियामेंट के पास आना चाहिये, इस सदन की स्वीकृति लेनी चाहिये। तभी वह घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था को बढ़ा सकती है, वर्ना नहीं। लेकिन रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिशों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता, सदन को विश्वास में नहीं लिया जाता, अनाप-शनाप रुपये का फैनाव किया जा रहा है, मुद्रा स्फीति हो रही है, बाजार में अचरत की चीजें कम हैं पैसा अधिक है, काले धन की एक समानांतर अर्थव्यवस्था चल रही है, वैभव और विलास की वस्तुओं का उत्पादन तीस प्रतिशत बढ़ा है और आवश्यक वस्तुओं का उत्पादन घटा है।

आज सबेरे ही सरकार ने सभा पटल पर वक्तव्य रखा है कि चावल, मोटे अनाज और गेहूँ, जो सरकारी दूकानों से, सस्ते दर की दूकानों से, दिया जाता है, उसके मूल्य में वृद्धि की गई है। सस्ते दर की दूकानों से मिलने वाला अनाज घटिया किस्म का होता है, उसे गरीब आदमी खरीदता है। यह बोझ किस पर पड़ेगा? तर्क यह दिया जाता है कि हमने किसान को भी दी जाने वाली रकम में थोड़ी सी वृद्धि की है। मैं आपके सामने तथ्य रखना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में भी सरकार मुनाफा कर रही है। सभी प्रदेशों की जानकारी इकट्ठी की जाए तो पता लगेगा कि केरल में प्रोक्योर-मेंट प्राइस 65 से बढ़ा कर 71.50 की गई है लेकिन इशू प्राइस 125 से 160 की गई। इसका अर्थ है कि उत्पादक को 10 प्रतिशत अधिक मिनेगा लेकिन उपभोक्ता को 28 प्रतिशत अधिक देना पड़ेगा। महाराष्ट्र में ज्वार के बारे में भी यही स्थिति है। वसूली के दाम 15 प्रतिशत बढ़ाए गए हैं, 58 से 67 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल किए गए हैं लेकिन इशू प्राइस 44 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दी गई है, 78 से 105 रुपये कर दी गई है। मैं पूछना चाहता

हं कि यह मुनाफाखोरी नहीं है ? क्या यह भ्राम भ्रामकी की कमर तोड़ने का तरीका नहीं है ? फिर दावा किया जाता है कि दाम घट रहे हैं । सरकार स्वयं दाम बढ़ा रही है और भाषण दिए जा रहे हैं कि दाम घट रहे हैं । पता नहीं, कहाँ से ला कर इस सदन में आंकड़े रख दिये जाते हैं ।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am sorry that my hon. friend has cast doubts on the figures that I had quoted. I say that they are absolutely correct, and they are reliable and they have been published. They are official estimates.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is why they are unreliable. This Government cannot be trusted.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार ने आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दाम स्वयं बढ़ाये हैं, या निर्माताओं को बढ़ाने की इजाजत दी है । कपास की फसल बहुत अच्छी हुई । तो फिर कपड़े के दाम कैसे बढ़ गये हैं ? कपड़े के निर्माताओं को जनता को लूटने की छूट दे दी गई है । इसी तरह चीनी का उत्पादन सात-आठ लाख टन अधिक हुआ है । फिर चीनी के दाम बढ़ने का क्या औचित्य है ? लेकिन चीनी के दाम बढ़े हैं ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : उस को एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बड़ी बुद्धिमत्ता का काम कर रहे हैं ।

कोयले के दाम भी बढ़े हैं । बाजार में कोयले की कमी है । कोयले की खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिए था, लेकिन उत्पादन घटा है, उपलब्ध घटी है । इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

इस सदन में भाषण दिये जाते हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिए । मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देता हं कि अगले साल देश में गेहूँ का उत्पादन

कम होने की आशंका है । गेहूँ पैदा करने वाले किसान को खाद नहीं मिल रहा है । खाद की कमी से किसान परेशान है । खाद चोर बाजार में बिक रहा है । सरकार खाद नहीं दे पा रही है और जब तक खाद नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक किसान गेहूँ बोना शुरू नहीं करेगा । उसे गेहूँ की बुआई के साथ ही खाद मिलना चाहिए । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि खाद की कमी के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है । क्या बंगलादेश जिम्मेदार है ? या मौसम जिम्मेदार है ? क्या इस शासन के अन्तर्गत खाद भी खेत में पैदा होता है ? खाद के और कारखाने क्यों नहीं लगाए गये । मीठापुर की फ़ैक्टरी लगाने में देर क्यों की गई ? सरकारी खाद के कारखाने पूरी क्षमता से काम क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं ? हम दुनिया भर से महंगी खाद बेचते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी किसान को पर्याप्त मात्रा में देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ।

सरकार अपनी नीतियों को नहीं सुधारती है और जनता के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करती है । अनाज के थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने का निर्णय भी एक खिलवाड़ था । वह एक गलत निर्णय था, जो व्यावहारिकता की कसौटी पर विफल सिद्ध हुआ है । किसानों से सारा अनाज खरीदने और जनता को बेचने का जिम्मा फूड कॉर्पोरेशन को दे दिया गया, जिस के बारे में श्री शिन्दे ने कहा है—वह बड़े स्पष्टवादी हैं :

“Corruption in the Food Corporation knows no bounds. Even the Maharashtra State Government paid illegal money to FCI officials.”

अर्थात् राज्य सरकार इस कॉर्पोरेशन के अधिकारियों को रिश्वत दे देती है । एक मंत्री ने कहा था कि सरकार को भी सीमेंट चोर बाजार से खरीदना पड़ता है । दिल्ली के एक कांग्रेस के नेता ने अभी अखबार

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

में बिट्टी छपवाई, जिसमें उन्होंने नारायणा के फूड कार्पोरेशन के गोडाउन के बारे में, जहाँ व्यापारी अनाज लेने के लिये जाते हैं, बताया :

“Officials in charge take bribe varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 from every shopkeeper. If the shop keeper refuses to give bribe, he is not given the material.”

क्या ऐसी कार्पोरेशन, या ऐसी संस्था पर, हम वितरण की जिम्मेदारी छोड़ सकते हैं ?

यह बात ठीक है कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में जो संकट पैदा हो गया है, महंगाई उसका प्रतीक है। केवल यह आशा कर के कि फसल अच्छी हो जायेगी और दाम कम हो जायेंगे, हम फिर धोखा खाने वाले हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बार भी फसल इतनी खराब नहीं थी, जितनी खराब वह बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर दिखाई जा रही है।

अगर हमें आर्थिक क्षेत्र में प्रगति करनी है, तो उत्पादन बढ़ाना होगा, उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए परिस्थितियाँ पैदा करनी होंगी। किसान को खाद नहीं मिलता है; उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा? बिजली का संकट है; कल-कारखाने कैसे चलेंगे? देश में औद्योगिक मन्दी आई हुई है और आवश्यक वस्तुओं के निर्माण पर बल नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

कहा जाता है कि प्रधान मंत्री एक क्रिनांजल विचर्ड की तलाश में हैं। लोग सन्नतते थे कि 1971 में देश को एक जादूगरनी मिल गई है, जो स्पेश करते ही गरीबी हटा देगी। लेकिन आज प्रधान मंत्री को भी जादूगर की आवश्यकता है। स्पष्ट है कि वित्त मंत्री, श्री चह्माण, पर प्रधान मंत्री का विश्वास नहीं रहा है। अब श्री डी० पी० धर भी समस्याएँ हल कर सकते हैं, उस के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री को भरोसा नहीं है। इसके लिए उन्हें एक जादूगर चाहिए। गालिब ने लिखा है “जो दवा के बदले जहर दे, उस चारागर की तलाश है।” मैंने थोड़ा संशोधन कर दिया है : “जो गरीबी के बदले अमीरी दे, उस जादूगर की तलाश है।” लेकिन जादूगर से समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

प्रधान मंत्री से हमारा निवेदन है कि हमें 1973 का गरीबी हटाओ वर्ष नहीं चाहिए, 1971 की गरीबी हमें वापस दे दीजिए। अभी श्री बनर्जी ने 1971 के चीजों के दाम पढ़ कर बताए हैं। हम प्रधान मंत्री से कहते हैं कि 1971 के दाम वापस दे दीजिए, नहीं तो त्यागपत्र दे दीजिए। वह आर्थिक मोर्चे पर विफल हो गई है। अब देश को अधिक दिनों तक गुमराह नहीं किया जा सकता है। महंगाई के कारण जो व्यापक असंतोष पैदा हो रहा है, वह विस्फोट का रूप ले सकता है और लोकतंत्र को भी खतरे में डाल सकता है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी श्री वाजपेयी ने जो भाषण दिया है, उसमें उन्होंने, आज जो परिस्थिति है, उस को सदन के सामने रखा है—सिवाये आखिरी बात के। शायद वह उत्तर प्रदेश के आगामी चुनाव

के सम्बन्ध में अपना भाषण तैयार कर रहे होंगे। वह आखिरी बात उन्होंने उस के संदर्भ में कही है।

आज हमारे देश में जीवनीपयोगी सामान, रोज-मर्ग की जिन्दगी में इस्तेमाल होने वाली चीजों की बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के कारण हर एक परिवार और हर एक व्यक्ति चिन्तित और परेशान हैं। इस बात से हमारी सरकार भी चिन्तित है। अभी कल ही प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि आज यह सच्चाई है कि कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। यह भी सच्चाई है कि जिन चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, उन की कीमतें भी बढ़ रही हैं। हम बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के एक ऐसे चक्रव्यूह में फंसे हुए हैं, जिस से हमें निकलना होगा। प्रधान मंत्री ने यह भी कहा है कि मैं इस विषय में हर उस व्यक्ति का सहयोग चाहती हूँ जो सोचता है, समझता है और जिस को जानकारी है। आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि इस समस्या पर हम गम्भीरता से विचार करें और कोई रास्ता निकालें। -

यह हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था का संकट हो सकता है, या यह हमारे प्रशासन की कमजोरियों का संकट हो सकता है। हमारे जैसे अन्य विकासमान देशों को भी, जो अपने भविष्य की रचना में लगे हुए हैं, इस तरह की कठिनाइयों के दौर से गुजरना पड़ सकता है। आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में जो घटनायें हो रहीं हैं, लाजिमी तौर पर उन का असर भी पड़ सकता है। मैं उस का कोई सहारा नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन यह एक सच्चाई है, जिस से हम इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं। जो देश पेट्रोल और डीजल आयात पैदा करते हैं, जिन से हमें कई मिलियन बैरल मंगाने पड़ते हैं, अगर वे तेल की कीमत बढ़ा देते हैं, तो हम उन से बढ़ी हुई कीमत पर तेल खरीदने के लिए मजबूर हैं। अगर अरब देशों ने अपने तेल की कीमत बढ़ाई है,

तो उस का असर हिन्दुस्तान पर भी पड़ता है और अमरीका पर भी पड़ता है। उस का असर दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों के ऊपर भी पड़ा है, यह सच्चाई है। हम इस से इन्कार नहीं कर सकते। (ध्वजवाहन) सबाल इस का नहीं है कि कितना बढ़ाया है मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिल्कुल नहीं बढ़ाया है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत दास : आप मेहरबानी करके सच्चाई पर परदा डालने की कोशिश मत कीजिए। आज यह एक सच्चाई है कि इस तरह की बात हुई है।

अब प्रश्न यह है कि आज हमारा देश जो मंहगाई का, बढ़ी हुई कीमतों का मुकाबिला कर रहा है और इस संकट से हम गुजर रहे हैं इसका हमें रास्ता ढूँढना है और एक राष्ट्र की हैसियत से हमें इस का रास्ता ढूँढना है। आज हमारे देश के सामने कई बुनियादी सबाल पैदा होते हैं। आज यह बात सही है कि कीमतें बढ़ी हुई हैं। चाहे जितना करोड़ हम ने शरणाग्रियों के ऊपर खर्च किया, चाहे जितने सौ करोड़ हम ने लड़ाई के ऊपर खर्च किए, चाहे जितनी बड़ी प्राकृतिक आपदा हमारे देश के ऊपर आई, हम ने उस का मुकाबिला किया यह सब इस की पृष्ठभूमि है। लेकिन हम आज जिस तरह के समाज में रह रहे हैं, हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था जिस तरह से मांग और पूर्ति पर आधारित है, जिस तरह की मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था के हम शिकार हैं, मैं वाजपेयी जी से सहमत हूँ और मैं इस को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि उत्पादन बढ़ता है तब भी कीमत बढ़ती है, सामान होता है तब भी सामान चाहने वालों को सामान नहीं मिलता है, यह बात सही है, तो यह दोष है कहाँ ? दोष है यहाँ पर कि आज समाज में ऐसे लोग हैं जो अभाव की स्थिति का बेजा लाभ उठाने की कोशिश

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

करते हैं, गरीब की गरीबी से और देश के अन्दर अभाव को स्थिति से मुनाफाखोरी करने की प्रवृत्ति जिनके अन्दर है वह मुनाफाखोरी करते हैं। हमें उनके लिए समाज में वातावरण भी पैदा करना होगा, कायदे कानून का इस्तेमाल भी करना पड़ेगा और ऐसे लोग जो ऐसे अपराधों के स्रोत हैं उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही भी हमको करनी पड़ेगी। इसके ऊपर हमें सोचना है और गम्भीरता से सोचना है। एक तरफ हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि इस मुल्क के अन्दर हमको प्राथमिकता तय करनी पड़ेगी। इस मुल्क में इस बात से कोई ईमानदार आदमी इनकार नहीं कर सकता कि उत्पादन बढ़ता जा रहा है, चाहे कृषि का उत्पादन हो चाहे और किसी चीज का उत्पादन हो, इस देश में हमने स्वावलंबन की तरफ तेजी से कदम बढ़ाया है और यह देश अपनी एक मजबूत अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बनाने में लगा हुआ है। इससे इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ गरीबी भी है, आर्थिक और सामाजिक विषमता भी बड़े पैमाने पर है। एक तरफ समाज का एक हिस्सा है जिसके पास पैसा है चाहे काले धन का पैसा है चाहे अपनी कमाई का पैसा है, वह इस स्थिति में है कि चाहे जितनी कीमत पेट्रोल की बढ़ जाए, उसकी कार की दौड़-धूप बन्द नहीं होने वाली है, रेफ्रिजरेटर्स की कीमत चाहे जितनी बढ़ जाए, उसके घरों में रेफ्रिजरेटर्स और आने वाले हैं, सीमेंट की कीमत मुल्क में चाहे जितनी बढ़ जाए उसकी अट्टालिकाएं बढ़ती जायंगी, वह रुकने वाली नहीं हैं। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जनता का अपार बहुमत ऐसा है कि जिसकी रोटी का दाम बढ़ता है, चावल का दाम बढ़ता है, गेहूँ का दाम बढ़ता है तो आज उसके पेटके ऊपर सीधे प्रहार होता है, यह एक सच्चाई और वास्तविकता है। इसके ऊपर हमें सोचना पड़ेगा। आज चाहे जितना

हम इसका मजाक उड़ा ले। सरकार ने एक कदम इसके लिए उठाया था कि अगर इस देश में गल्ले का अभाव है तो गल्ले के ही नहीं जीवनके हर आवश्यक सामानके लिए सार्वजनिक वितरणकी व्यवस्था इस मुल्क में करनी पड़ेगी। आज वह समय आ गया है इस मुल्कके अन्दर। आज चाहे किसी कमजोरीकी वजहसे हो, हमारा प्रशासन ठीक न हो, हमारी पूरी तैयारी न रही हो, हम राजनैतिक रूपसे कामको न कर पाए हों, लेकिन इस बातसे हम इन्कार नहीं कर सकते कि अगर इस देशके करोड़ों इन्सानोंकी प्राथमिक आवश्यकताओंको पूरा करना है तो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टमको हमें स्थापित करना पड़ेगा और इस बातको देखना पड़ेगा कि इस मुल्कके गरीब आदमीको सामान ठीक समयपर और ठीक कीमतपर पहुंचे। आज यह हमारे सामने सबाल है और इसके ऊपर हमें विचार करना है, सोचना है और इसका रास्ता निकालना है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि यह किसी एक दलका कार्य नहीं है किसी एक सरकारका सबाल नहीं है। आज यह एक वास्तविकता है। क्या हमारी नीयत खराब हो गई है? क्या हम गरीबकी मदद नहीं करना चाहते हैं? क्या हम इस मुल्कमें उत्पादनको बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते हैं? लेकिन अगर आज इंडियन एयर लाइन्सके कर्मचारी जो इस मुल्कमें सबसे ज्यादा तनख्वाह पानेवाले कर्मचारियोंमें हैं अगर वह भी आज अपना संगठन बना कर हड़तालकी धमकी देते हैं और हड़ताल कर देते हैं, अगर इस मुल्कमें एयर इंडियाके कर्मचारी जो न केवल हिन्दुस्तानके बल्कि दुनियाके अन्य देशोंके कर्मचारियोंके मुकाबलेमें बेहतर तनख्वाह पाते हैं वह भी हड़ताल करनेकी धमकी देते हैं तो इस मुल्कके अन्दर ऐसे ईमानदार लोग होने चाहिए और ऐसी ईमानदार पार्टियां होनी चाहिए जो

यह कहें कि जब तक इस देश का गरीब आदमी जो है जिस को हम न्यूनतम वेतन देने की पोजीशन में नहीं हैं, जब तक उस का वेतन नहीं बढ़ेगा, तब तक ऊंची तनख्वाह पाने वालों का एक पैसा भी वेतन नहीं बढ़ने वाला है। आज यह एक सच्चाई है जिस सच्चाई पर हम आए। कम से से कम कुछ सचालों के ऊपर तो हम एक राय के बनें।

16.00 hrs.

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल यह नहीं कहा था बल्कि प्रधान मंत्रीजी ने उलटी बात कही थी, मुझे अफसोस है कि एस० एम० बैनर्जी साहब ने उस को गलत तरीके से पेश किया। प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि मजदूरों को इस मुल्क में हड़ताल करने का अधिकार है। उस अधिकार पर हम प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाना चाहते हैं। अगर उन के साथ ज्यादाती होगी, जुल्म होगा, उनके अधिकार नहीं मिलेंगे तो उनका यह हक है और हम उस को मानते हैं। लेकिन अगर देश एक संकट के दौर पर गुजर रहा है, देश में ऐसे वक्त आते हैं चाहे लड़ाई के कारण हो, चाहे प्राकृतिक आपदा से संकट पैदा हो जायें, चाहे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध की वजह से संकट पैदा हो जायें, तो ऐसे वक्त में हमें बैठ कर रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा। उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि वह अपनी मांग न रखें या अपना संघर्ष न उठाएं। एक उदाहरण देते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि कि ी कारखाने में काम हो रहा था, सारे मजदूरों के सिर पर लाल पट्टी बांधी हुई थी। किसी ने पूछा कि यह लाल पट्टी क्यों बांध रखी है तो उन्होंने कहा कि लाल पट्टी इसलिए बांध रखी है कि मजदूर हड़ताल पर हैं लेकिन काम कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने अपना एक प्रोटेस्ट किया है लेकिन वह नहीं चाहते कि देश का कोई नुकसान हो। तो इस प्रश्न के ऊपर हमें सोचना है। इन बातों को हमें सामने रखना है।

यह बात सही है कि वित्त मंत्री जी को कीमतों के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा। जो डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग इस मुल्क में होती है उस के ऊपर विचार करना पड़ेगा। आज हमारी एक-एक राज्य सरकारें कोई नियंत्रण मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं। आप कुछ भी कहिए राज्य सरकारें अपने ढंग से चलने को तैयार हैं। आप कहिए कि राशनिंग करिए तो वह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, आप कहिए कि इस तरह से करिए तो वह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं। तो हम को सोचना पड़ेगा कि अगर इस मुल्क में डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग होनी है, अगर इस मुल्क में सिक्के बनने हैं तो कहीं तो नियंत्रण होगा, कहीं तो उस के ऊपर अनुशासन होगा या नहीं होगा? यह एक गंभीर प्रश्न है जिस पर हमें विचार करना पड़ेगा और कोई रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा। आज यह सच्चाई है कि आज काला बाजार है, काला धन है, लेकिन वह क्यों है? कहां उसकी कमजोरी है, कैसे है? सरकार ने उस के लिए कुछ कदम उठाए हैं और वित्त मंत्री जी उस के लिए बधाई के पात्र हैं कि कुछ प्रभावकारी कदम उन्होंने उस के लिए उठाए हैं। लेकिन फिर भी आज वह रोग है। मैं इससे इन्कार नहीं करता कि वह रोग आज भी है। जब वह अपना उत्तर देंगे तो आप को बताएंगे कि क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं। आज उस को रोकना है ताकि काला धन और काले धन को रखने वाले इस मुल्क की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को लुंज-पुंज करने में कामयाब न हों। इस को भी हमें सोचना पड़ेगा और इस के लिए, रास्ते निकालने पड़ेंगे।

आज उत्पादन बढ़ाने का सवाल है। मैं इस बात को शुरू से कहता आया हूँ और आज भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज वह समय आ गया है कि जब सरकार को इस बात का निर्णय लेना पड़ेगा चाहे वह

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

निर्णय थोड़ा कट्ट हो, चाहे देश में उस के लिए कुछ गलत फहमियां पैदा करने की कोशिश की जाय लेकिन यह हमें तय करना पड़ेगा कि कौन सी चीजों को हमें टाप प्रायरीटीज देनी है ? उसके लिए अगर किन्हीं बातों पर हमें नियंत्रण लाना पड़े तो उस के लिए इस प्रजातांत्रिक ढांचे के अन्दर ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करना होगा, लोगों को समझाना होगा और हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि इस ढांचे को मजबूत रखते हुए इस के अन्दर हम कौन से कदम उठाए ।

उदाहरण के लिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में कपड़ा बनता है । मैं नहीं चाहता यह विवाद का विषय बने कि 18 हजार किस्म या 28 हजार किस्म का कपड़ा इस मुल्क में हम पैदा करते हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि इतनी बड़ी लम्बरी को बर्दास्त करने के लिए मुल्क तैयार नहीं हो सकता है कि ऐसे समय में जहाँ अगर स्टैंडर्ड सामान नहीं मिलता है तो हम क्यों 18 हजार किस्म के कपड़े बनाने की इजाजत दें ? हम क्यों नहीं इस बात के ऊपर सोचें कि एक दर्जन या दो दर्जन या सौ दो सौ किस्म के कपड़े बनें ? इस मुल्क के आम इन्सान को कपड़ा मिल सके इस के लिए हम क्यों न कदम उठाएँ ? इसी तरह से बहुत से ऐसे प्रश्न हैं जिन पर हमें सोचना पड़ेगा ।

लेकिन मैं यह आगाह करना चाहता हूँ कि आज की बड़ी हुई महंगाई का फायदा इस मुल्क के अन्दर ऐसी ताकतें उठाना चाहती हैं जिन्होंने मुल्क के अन्दर फ्री मार्केट की वकालत करना शुरू कर दिया है । उन के अनुसार सारा दोष कंट्रोल के अन्दर, सारा दोष पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्दर, सारा दोष सरकारी नियंत्रण के अन्दर है । इन ताकतों से भी हमें आगाह होना होगा ; सरकार का इन कमजोरियों को दूर करना होगा । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान जैसे विकासशील

देश में और इतने बड़े मुल्क में हमें नियंत्रण लाना पड़ेगा । उन अनावश्यक चीजों पर नियन्त्रण लगाना पड़ेगा जिनकी इस देश में जरूरत नहीं है और जिन चीजों की प्राथमिकता है उनको देने के लिए वितरण व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना पड़ेगा । आज सरकार अपनी नीतियों से हटी नहीं है लेकिन सरकार को सच्चाई भी देखनी पड़ती है । अगर गल्ले के थोक ब्यापार में कमजोरियां रह गई थीं तो इसलिए नहीं कि सरकार की नीतियों में अविश्वास पैदा हो गया बल्कि सही बात यह थी कि हम एक सरकार होने के नाते, एक जिम्मेदार पार्टी होने के नाते, हमने देखा कि हमारी कमजोरियां हैं और उनको हमें दूर करना पड़ेगा और उसके लिए हमें तैयारी करनी पड़ेगी । उसके बाद जो हमारे लक्ष्य हैं, जिस बात को हम हासिल करना चाहते हैं उसकी तरफ हम बढ़ेंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में जो महंगाई की स्थिति है उससे हम सभी चिन्तित हैं, आज हमको उसके लिए प्रभावकारी कदम उठाने हैं और दूसरी तरफ एक निराशा का वातावरण पैदा नहीं करना चाहिए । जैसा कि भगत जी ने कहा, यह एक सच्चाई है जिसको हल करने का सरकार ने भरसक प्रयत्न किया है । एक कठिन स्थिति के होते हुए भी सरकार ने उसका मुकाबला करने की कोशिश की है और मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारी जनता इस संकट के दौर से गुज़र रही है और आने वाले समय में हमारी ऐसी नीतियों, कार्यक्रमों जिनसे हमारा उत्पादन बढ़े, हमारी वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक से रहे और कमजोरियों पर नियन्त्रण कर सकें, वह चलेंगी और इस तरह इस महंगाई पर सफलतापूर्वक नियन्त्रण कर सकेंगे ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Sir, today the country is facing an oil crisis. This is not a natural

crisis, but a man-made or rather a woman-made crisis. Already the country is facing an economic chaos. The poor are becoming poorer. The nation's economic growth rate is almost near zero. Everything is in short supply, whether it is foodgrains, cement, steel, oil or yarn. There is neither efficient production nor equitable distribution. The only factory which works efficiently I think, is the Security Press at Nasik. On imported paper, they are printing paper money which is pumped into circulation, which is the major cause for inflation.

16.18 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

In the last one year, the wholesale prices have gone up by 20 per cent. According to the International Labour Organisation, the prices have gone up in India by 95 per cent. Government says, we fought one war and fed refugees from Bangladesh. But it is against Pakistan that we fought the war and in Pakistan the prices have gone up only by 45 per cent in the last decade as against 95 per cent in India. 40 per cent of the population of the country—22 crores are living below the poverty line, earning less than Rs. 300 per annum. This Government promised us socialism in Avadi. Later on they offered socialistic pattern of society. Then they assured us that we will get democratic socialism. Now this wonderful Government wants us to be taken back to buggy socialism or bullock cart socialism, as Mr. Vajpayee would like to call it. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru often used to say that our people should be taken forward from the bullock cart age, but his distinguished daughter wants to take the country back to the bullock cart age.

The prices of petroleum products have gone up. That has been done through an ordinance. This is nothing but taxation by back-door. Government says, the companies are

increasing the prices. The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries increased the price of crude oil by 17 per cent. This means actually the price of petrol should have gone up by 7 paise per litre and that of kerosene by 8 paise. But actually the price of petrol has gone up by 107 paise and that of kerosene by 28 paise. India will have to pay, according to the increased crude prices, Rs. 30 crores extra. But the Government by this measure is going to get an annual income of Rs. 300 crores.

Again, some people think that this steep increase in the prices of petroleum products is politically motivated. It is time the Government clarify this point. Now the elections are to take place soon in four States, including the biggest State of Uttar Pradesh. Further, there is number of bye-elections pending. The ruling party has got enough resources for its election campaign and people think that it wants to put the opposition parties at a disadvantage in the elections because the opposition parties cannot afford to pay for so many jeeps and other vehicles with this increased petrol price. Otherwise, what is the justification for increasing the price of petrol?

Let me quote one instance. When in January 1973 the foreign oil companies increased the price of crude oil, Shri Gokhale, the then Minister in charge of this subject said:

"While the Government have anticipated an increase of 6.8 cents a barrel under the Tehran Agreement, the demand of 23 cents by the foreign companies was totally unjustified."

Now I want to know what else is it, if it is not unjustified, when they increase the price by 107 paise when the oil companies have increased it only by 7 paise.

Then Government argue that this increase is to control the use of

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

petrol. This theory has been disproved by the Prime Minister herself by her stunt. She came to Parliament House in a buggy instead of using one car, there were three cars preceding and following her. So, this disproves the theory of reduction in consumption.

What is the net result? The prices of all items have gone up. It is not only the rich people who are affected by this measure. People who use scooter or motor-cycle, apart from those who use cars, are affected by this. Because the cost of road transport will go up, it will affect all items including even vegetables.

If Government want to reduce consumption they should come forward with a system of rationing. Very recently when there was a power crisis all over the country, most of the States fixed a quota for electricity. Upto the quota they will get at a reasonable price and above the quota at a very high price. Why could they not adopt it in the case of petrol also?

Then, what is the O&NGC and other organisations doing in the matter of augmenting our own supply? I hope the Minister in charge will answer this question. The O&NGC is a white elephant. It has not done anything so far. We had to import 16 million tonnes of crude even though we have enough potential in our country. One of our officers has said that offshore, in the high seas, there are one lakh square miles where oil can be tapped. What is the O&NGC doing about that? For offshore drilling we purchased a platform which could not be used because of other things not being ready. What is Oil India doing? When we have got enough expertise, why are we not using them to become self-sufficient in oil?

Then, what has happened to that wonderful Fuel Policy Committee?

Is it working or sleeping? What is the result it has produced? The Committee on Public Undertakings and the Malaviya Committee have recommended a number of steps. Are the Government sleeping over those recommendations? Government must get up from the deep slumber at least now. When there is world shortage of oil and oil is being used as a political weapon by some of the countries, Government have miserably failed both in oil exploration and in fixing the correct prices for imported oil. Instead of taking steps to curb the price rise, they are themselves raising it. Hence, I think this Government deserve universal condemnation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE):
Mr Chairman, Sir, naturally, my senior colleague, the Finance Minister, will be replying to the main points raised by hon. Members. But I thought that I should reply to some of the points relating to my Ministry, the Agriculture Ministry, which have been raised by hon. Members. I am thankful to you for giving me permission to reply to those points.

As is well-known, during the last year, one of the important factors which contributed to price rise was a severe set-back in agricultural production. I am not saying that this was the only factor which contributed to the price rise. There were many other factors, monetary and fiscal. But the most important single factor that contributed to the price rise was the severe drought which prevailed in a very large part of the country. There was a severe set-back in several sectors of our agricultural economy.

* Fortunately, this year, as a result of Government's efforts, favourable nature and a number of other things, the prospects of crops are really very good. The main factor that contributed to the price rise last year is no longer there. As I look at the picture of crop prospects, it is too early

to make an assessment about rabi crop prospects but, as far as khari crop prospects are concerned, all over the country, whether it is wheat or rice or coarse grains or cash crops or jute or cotton or oilseeds, uniformly, the prospects of all these crops are good. Perhaps, the hon. Members will charge me with over-optimism. I would like to give my honest assessment that this is going to be one of the best post-Independence years as far as agricultural situation in the country is concerned. I anticipate record production of jute. The final figures will naturally be available a little later on. But as far as the assessment is concerned, I also expect a very good crop of cotton. As regards oilseeds, there were some difficulties and the prices of edible oils also went up and, naturally, there was a great hardship caused to a large section of population. Fortunately, the oilseeds crop also is very good this year. This is bound to have some salutary effect on prices.

Already, some market arrivals have started coming. We have tried to examine the trend of market arrivals. I find, as compared to the same period last year, the market arrivals are higher by 40 per cent. This also indicates that the position has started gradually easing.

If we look to the procurement side, it is a better position. Of course, it is too early to anticipate what will be the total volume of procurement. We have naturally fixed on the basis of crop prospects quite a reasonable and high target of procurement, that is, 50 lakh tonnes of rice and 16 lakh tonnes of coarse grains. In some parts of the country, the market arrivals of rice have started coming. The trend of procurement is so encouraging that within the last 2-3 weeks alone, as compared to last year when we had procured only 1.6 lakh tonnes of rice, the total procurement within the short period has crossed 5 lakh tonnes. This is a very encouraging trend. This shows how our economy is likely to get strength from agricultural sector. Unfortunately, last year, there was a

set-back. In this House, many uncharitable remarks were made about agricultural economy. Unfortunately, in this country what happens is that if there is a good crop, we go to one extreme and, if there is a bad crop, we go to the other extreme and say that everything is wrong with agriculture. There is basically nothing wrong with agriculture and with the basic strategy of agricultural production. I am not suggesting that there are no weaknesses in agriculture. I myself know of many weaknesses in agriculture. But as far as the basic strategy of agricultural production is concerned, it is a very sound one. The strategy of agricultural production which has been adopted by this country with the support and goodwill of the honourable House is going on very well.

My hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, made an assessment and he tried to make a wrong assessment that, as compared to 1966-67, the price increase has been steeper now. I contradict his assessment on the basis of facts. This year was altogether different. In fact, we did not have liberal imports as in the year 1966-67. It is well-known to the House that in the year 1966-67, we imported more than 10 million tonnes of foodgrains from outside.

This year the total imports did not exceed more than 2.7 million tonnes. Despite these limited imports, the price increase has been not to that extent as was in the years 1963-67. Unfortunately human memory is very short, and Mr. Vajpayee's statement would have gone uncontradicted if I had not brought these facts to the notice of the House. For instance, in the year 1966, the price increase in the case of foodgrains was 11.8 per cent over 1965. In 1967 the price increase over 1966 was 31.6 per cent. If we make a comparative study of the figures of price increase in the year 1972 over 1971 and in the year 1973 over 1972, as against 11.8 per cent in the year 1966 and 31.6 per cent in the year 1967, we find that the price increase in 1972 over 1971 had been 13.3 per cent and in 1973 over 1972

[Shri Annasahab P. Shinde]

the increase has been 19 per cent. The overall increase in price in the year 1972-73 has been low as compared to 1966-67. It is true that we tried to rely more on our own efforts and we did not try to have liberal imports under PL 480. I am not suggesting that there was no hardship, there were no difficulties. There has been hardship, there have been difficulties. But for the first time in the history of this country, by relying on our own efforts, on our own resources, we tried to manage the food economy and succeeded in helping the deficit States to a considerable extent.

If you look into what was the total quantity of foodgrains that were pumped into the public distribution system, you will find that the largest quantity was pumped into the public distribution system in 1973 as compared to the last four or five years. In 1972 through the public distribution system 10.5 million tonnes of foodgrains were distributed and in 1973, from January upto the last month, 8.9 million tonnes have been distributed through the public distribution system. This figure would, by December end, reach 11 million tonnes. This is also not a very small achievement because we tried to rely on our local procurement and tried to supply foodgrains by marginal commercial imports.

Then a statement was made here that the price increases which had been made were quite unreasonable and uncalled for. On this I would make this very humble submission. I have many times replied to the queries of the hon. members when the controversy on wheat take-over was going on in the country and on the floor of the House. For instance, the procurement was not coming up satisfactorily during the wheat season. What was the demand of the House then? There was a near-unanimous demand in this House that prices of procurement must be increased. In fact, arguments were advanced on the floor of the House that the Canadian farmers were being

paid higher prices, the American farmers were being paid higher prices and why should the Indian farmers not be paid higher prices. Naturally the Government of India have taken the decision to pay reasonable and remunerative prices to our farmers. But it cannot happen one way. If you only increase the procurement price and do not increase the issue price, what would be the consequence? Again a near-unanimous demand in this House was that we should not resort to deficit financing. Had we not increased the issue price, what would have been the consequence, what would have been the result? Government would have had to resort to very heavy subsidies or Government would have been compelled to resort to deficit financing. They are part of the same process. And that would not have been in the interest of the poorer sections of the society because that would have led to inflationary trends. Therefore, what Government has done is, we have increased the procurement prices. This has been a very good thing done because that not only helps procurement but also helps the production. I am sure that, as far as rice production is concerned, it has already started coming up. Even outside experts have said it. Dr. Borlough was here and he toured some parts of our country. Dr. Borlough is one of the leading scientists of the world. He has made a statement that, as far as rice production is concerned, the break-through in rice is coming up in this country. He referred to our achievements in wheat earlier but even on rice, he said that rice production programme of this country is also going on very well. Therefore, the humble submission that I was making is that whatever decisions the Government have taken regarding prices, I think, were just, necessary and consistent with the national interests. I think if the Government had not taken the decision to increase the procurement price, the Government would have failed in its duty. The right thing has been done but some of the Opposition Members

and some of our colleagues here want to blame the Government for doing the right thing.

Another point that was raised was that the increase in the issue price is not in proportion to the increase in the procurement price. That again is not a very correct statement. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a statement that some State Governments procured foodgrains at a higher price. The Governments of Kerala and Maharashtra procured some grain for local distribution at a higher price and distributed it at a higher price. It has nothing to do with the Government of India price. As far as the Government of India is concerned, we procure at a uniform price throughout the country. There were some disparities in the past but the Government of India have now accepted the position that we must procure the foodgrains at a particular level of prices. Now, the procurement prices are more or less uniform throughout the country. Even the issue price, whether of rice or of coarse grains are uniform.

As far as the price rise is concerned, I may make a humble submission for the information of the hon. Members. The amount of subsidy which was involved in the issue of rice through the public distribution system was only very marginal in the past. Now because of the new decision, a subsidy of Rs. 4 a quintal would be involved. Then other factors will have to be taken into consideration. For instance, we are purchasing wheat in the country at Rs. 76 and issue wheat to the State Governments at Rs. 78. But what has happened now? In this international market, the entire picture or the prospects of price levels have changed. The price level per tonne of wheat was 55 dollars a tonne in the month of April-June 1972. In the international market to-day the prices of wheat are anywhere between 180 to 190 dollars. Once it even went upto 214 dollars....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But what about their per capita income?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am referring to the fact that we were purchasing wheat and foodgrains at a much higher price in the international market. Now, the wheat of which the landed cost would have been Rs. 160 to 170, to give it to the State Governments at Rs. 78 would have meant a very heavy amount of subsidy and resort to deficit financing which again would have led to a distortion in the economy. Therefore, all the decisions the Government have taken were taken after taking into consideration all these factors.

Therefore, as far as the food and agricultural economy is concerned, I have already made a statement earlier in the House to-day in which I had given the Government's assessment. Not only, as I said earlier, this year is going to be one of the good years for agriculture; agriculture, as I anticipate, is going to be one of the very important factors which may provide a considerable strength to our economy.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The very fact that the House has been greeted on the very first day with an adjournment motion—for the last one year, this has been the case—shows the gravity of the situation. In no country in the world would the Parliament have been greeted on the first day of every session for more than a year with an adjournment motion.

What does this adjournment motion indicate? It is the voice of the 56 per cent of the people of India and the adjournment motion is the voice of censure of the 56 per cent people of India on the Government. This point must never be lost on the Government, but the Government is so impervious and thick-skinned and what not, to the needs of the people that it would not care.

श्री नरदत्त बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिन्होंने इनका वाट दिखे वे भी प्राइस राइज से परेशान हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
So the percentage must be much more now as hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee says.

Why is the economic situation so grave in this country? The reason is clear enough, that there has been a thorough mismanagement of the economy of everything else. There is no sense of responsibility, as it were, in running the economy of this country. We have almost a run-away inflation. In no other country of the world except perhaps a few countries like Chile where we find a peculiar kind of turmoil prevailing at the present moment of prices increased by 24 per cent or so during the course of a year. We are on way to similar kind of economic development. I am not suggesting any ominous development of the other kind. But I know that the Prime Minister had been irresponsible enough to say to her own AICC that there might be an attempt to do Allende to her. She has been most irresponsible in her statement I must take this opportunity to say so.

Recently, the Minister of State for Defence Mr. V. C. Shukla went to Bombay and he said that when what was taken over, there was an attempt to living about a Children type of coup in this country. This is the kind of fantasy they indulge in. Would the Prime Minister deny having said that she had apprehended the same kind of coup in this country? And, therefore, I say that in no country of the world would the Prime Minister have made such an irresponsible statement as Shri-mati Indira Gandhi has made. What she had said was doing injustice to the people of the country, doing injustice to the traditions of this country.

I think I have all the conventions with me when I demand that any honourable Finance Minister should resign in the circumstances which prevail in our country. These cir-

cumstances are the handiwork of the Finance Minister; they are the handiwork of the Government, not the handiwork of the opposition. These circumstances have not been brought about, as the Prime Minister has been trying to tell the country, because of the drought and the Indo-Pak war and so on. Indeed, the situation had been aggravated because of the drought, because of the Indo-Pak war, but it had not been brought about by these factors. That had been clearly established by some of the honourable previous speakers. So, I say, any honourable Finance Minister would have resigned in the given situation. And my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee was right in drawing the attention of the honourable Finance Minister to the remark of the Prime Minister that the country needed a finance wizard. The hon. Finance Minister was putting up a long face all the time, I don't know why. Maybe, because of the economic situation as a whole, maybe he was trying to reflect the miseries of the country as a result of the price situation. But I think he was also ruminating over the remark made by the Prime Minister that this country needs a financial wizard. Later on the Prime Minister amplified the remark by saying that what she meant was the world situation. I would ask Mrs. Gandhi to worry more about this country than about the world situation. What happens to the world one does not know, what happens to this country, we know.

Sir, we are not trying to make any political capital out of it. I met a barber the other day who was earning not less than 10 to 12 rupees a day. He told me with a great pathos in his voice and agony in his face; 'Mishraji, I would be happy if my children died, for, I cannot look after them well in the present difficult conditions.'

Recently, when I went to Bihar, I heard a tragic story of a person, a young worker of Jamalpur. He was complaining to his friends about the great burden he was bearing on account of his parents living with him. He wished if he were bitten by a snake, he would be a happier person. And only twenty yards away from

there he was later actually bitten by a snake and he fell dead! This is the kind of situation that the country is facing at the moment. As representatives of the people we are bound to highlight those difficulties which our people are facing. Let it not be said by complacent members on the other side that this is because we want to make a political capital out of it. Let them be thankful that at least there is a set of people who can speak for the people when they have got no guts or courage to stand up and speak for them.

Mr. Chairman, our Prime Minister has been saying many interesting things about prices and also doing many interesting things about prices. She has been saying that this wonderful phenomenon of price rise prevails all over the world, and so we are almost a partner in the world tragedy, and if we did not do that, perhaps we would have been less democratic.

This is what the Prime Minister says, but she has also been doing many interesting things. Now this buggy ride has been mentioned by every hon. Member. On this I came out with a limerick the other day and I said—shortage of petrol—Victoria real shortage of cloth—Shakuntala in Balkal!

The remedy is plain why do you complain? This is the remedy which the Prime Minister would probably suggest. But we would not like to deal with all the interesting things that the Prime Minister has been saying or doing. Let them be observed by all-wise Finance Ministers we have. The only limited point that I want to make is this that the Prime Minister has been doing exactly the things....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mishra, your time is up. You were given only five minutes. I am giving you 10 more minutes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There are not many speakers on this

side. How would you expect me to finish it within this time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know that. You should finish it within the limited time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Government and the Prime Minister have been doing things which are exactly at variance with what she has been saying. And therefore, the prices of all those things which are under the control of the Government have been raised one after another. The price of milk has been raised; the prices of rice and wheat have been increased. A few minutes before Mr. Shinde was saying that if this issue price had not been raised, then the demand of the hon. Members of the Opposition that the procurement price should also be raised would not have been met. So we were probably not being quite sincere about it. But may I say that he himself has, been saying that there is so much of corruption in the operations of the F.C.I. And then we find there is such a vast difference between the cost of operation of the F.C.I. and the private sector, 9 to 10 per cent to 30 per cent in the F.C.I. Could this not be lowered? If the Opposition were right, why did you bring this country to this pass? Why did you not give a higher procurement price earlier? If there had been higher procurement price in the country, then we would not have had to pay \$ 160 as against 85 dollars per bushel of wheat. You should have heeded the advice of the Opposition at that time. But the Government did not do that.

Now there has been price rise in petrol and kerosene oil. Kerosene is consumed by the vast millions of people of our country and this price rise affects them very much. The raising of the price of petrol has been done mostly because of electoral considerations. The elections being in the offing, the price of petrol has been raised by 60 per cent. it means that the other political parties

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

which do not have an unlimited hold on black money will not be able to use jeeps and motor-cars for election purposes. That is precisely one of the intentions behind the raising of price of petrol.

If Government wanted that the consumption of petrol should be curbed, the only just and straight course was to have taken to rationing. Why did they not take to rationing for the purpose? Because they did not want the other political parties to be put on a par with the ruling party which is the greatest master of black money, because with rationing the other political parties also would have got the same quantity of petrol.

We are also bound to ask why did Government not try to find out oil from the sea-bottom as was envisaged in 1966. If there had been a tentative kind of agreement with TENNACO in 1966, we would have been able to get oil from the sea-bottom. Government, however, wanted the Soviet technology to be brought into this country. What do we find now? The USSR Government themselves have entered into an agreement with the United States for oil technology. This Government would always imitate the Soviet Union. So, if they had not entered into this agreement for oil technology, they owe an explanation to us in this regard.

Petrol consumption cannot be curbed by these measures taken by Government, because 50 per cent of the consumption is by Government transport, and then there are people with black money who can always have as much petrol as they like. So, this is not the way to bring about a curb on consumption. Clearly Government do not sound convincing when they come forward with the plea that they have been trotting out.

What are the prospects in store for us? They are not very hopeful. The dearness allowance has been raised during the course of five months,

three times, and that may have its full impact during the course of the next year, when we would require additional resources of the order of Rs. 240 crores or so.

What Shri D. P. Dhar, the hon. Minister of Planning said the other day, and which as widely reported in the newspapers, namely that Government would not take to deficit financing during the course of the first two years of the Fifth Plan was completely wrong. For they cannot bridge the budgetary deficit if they go on increasing in this manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Member should conclude.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): I have a submission to make. Every party is exceeding its time. I hope that it is not at the cost of Independents like us. I hope you will look after orphans like us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Member should conclude. I have already given him fifteen minutes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I shall finish in two or three minutes. I shall finish very soon. Just as Government have been making a mockery of the whole thing about prices, you want to make a mockery of the debate on prices? That does not look nice....

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is very uncharitable. I have given him fifteen minutes whereas he was entitled only to five minutes. I would not give him any more time. Now, Shri Unnikrishnan.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Do you think that we can do justice to the subject in such a short time?..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, he must conclude. I shall not give him any more time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So I shall have to conclude my speech.

Just consider the kind of situation which we are facing, and yet you would not allow a full debate to take place.

Then, there is the frightful picture that Government have raised the prices of those commodities which will have a multiplier effect. The price of steel has been raised and that will have a multiplier effect. Similarly, there are some other things, but time would not permit me to go into them. The cost of transport has been raised. It will have a multiplier effect. No government in the given situation would have taken recourse to this kind of thing.

Then I am also quite sure in my mind that the rabi prospects are not going to be that good as the Government has been painting, because there is definitely going to be shortage of power and shortage of fertiliser.

Lastly, a few question and the implied remedies. Is the Government prepared to see that all the necessary commodities would be available to the people, the common masses, at reasonable prices through its public distribution system? Secondly, is Government prepared to tell Parliament that there would prevail a relationship between revenues and advances from the Central Government? There is, in fact no relationship between government revenue and the advances obtained from the R.B.I. Then again, the country must know whether the central bank of the country, the Reserve Bank of India, thinks in terms of establishing a correlation between national output and money supply. Parliament, as my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, suggested, must be brought into the picture.

Then the Government must also tell us what exactly is in its mind when it speaks in broad strokes about increase in production. General increase in production may not bring about the required situation in the country because every increase in production increases demands of raw materials and so on. So the Government must be very clear and unequivocal about it that it is only production of the necessary goods that

it would try to bring about and it is not general production, because general production creates its own demands.

Then Government should also tell us why it is hesitating to demonetise the hundred rupee notes. The hundred rupee notes constitute 54 per cent of the notes in circulation. Why did the Government allow the one hundred rupee notes to be that preponderant in our note circulation? Earlier, there used to be a sort of parity between the ten rupee notes and the hundred rupee notes. Now that has been changed and the hundred rupee notes are of the order of 52 per cent and the ten rupee notes of the order of 32 per cent. Why did Government allow this situation to prevail? And if it allowed it to prevail, why is Government not prepared to demonetise the hundred rupee notes now? If it is not doing that, the conclusion is clear that Government has the command of the hundred rupee notes more than any black-marketeer.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Chairman, though I am firmly opposed to this Motion, I should have welcomed the opportunity afforded by this Motion to take a look at our economic landscape and find out the salient features thereof. But I had not imagined that I would have to join issues with my distinguished friend. Prof. Shyamnandan Mishra, who said not only many wrong things but, I am sorry to say, many disgustingly shameful things here like defending the butchers of democracy and socialism in Chile.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have done many shameful things in your party.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN: I should have thought that he would have defended the parliamentary institutions. Instead, he had gone on to challenge my Prime Minister for defending the cause of democracy and socialism (*Interruptions*). I do not yield. The least I can say is that it

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

is a disgustingly shameful performance for a man who has had some innings of a parliamentary life a long record of presence in this House, and who, I thought, knew better.

I do not want to enter into his new arithmetic on democracy and electoral representation by which he claims to represent 57 or 58 per cent of the people, whereas the 350 of us, who sit on this side represent only 30 or 40 per cent? I would leave that waste to him because as my friend, Shri Shamim, remarked, it is their business to distort. That is exactly what has been going on here. It is their business to distort, and I must say they are doing it well.

Nobody in this House, certainly not the Prime Minister, certainly not any other Minister, or the spokesmen of my party, nobody had said that the situation is not critical; that the situation is not something which does not warrant immediate and compelling attention. (Interruptions). There is indeed a lot of hardship among the people, and if the hon. Members on the other side, the Opposition, are conscious of it, we are also conscious of it. We also work among the people, and we have come here with their mandate and we have come here with their support.

SHRI PILOO MODY: But you do not feel the financial pinch!

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There is no doubt that there is a determined bid on their part to use the present economic situation not only for political profiteering, but I would say, political blackmail. This is not what was expected. After all, what do we want to do in this country? That is the basic question to which we should address ourselves in this House; not the incoherent, frustrated criticism that has come up.

I was surprised that throughout this debate, as well as outside, during the last few weeks, there has been no alternative framework of economic policies or measures posed before

the country. The entire stand of the Opposition, whether it be the right or the left, is riddled with contradictions. Take the question of food imports; during the days when we had to import food, and we still have to, it was suggested that our farmers are being cheated. If I remember aright, Prof. Shyamnandan Mishra, himself stated, "Why not pay more?" Yes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why did you not do that? (Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: When the procurement prices are raised by 30 to 32 per cent automatically what follows is the issue price had also to be raised. Then we are told, "you have raised the issue price." I would like to pose this question before this House: what was the alternative to raising the issue price? Was it deficit financing? Would that have checked or stopped the price spiral? Would that have stopped the alarming rate at which the prices have been going up or it would have further aggravated it? I do not understand this logic. But all these contradictions have been packed into the arguments of my friends on the other side.

There has been a lot of talk about black money. When an attempt is made for the equalisation of the price of kerosene and diesel, when an attempt is made in the steel policy, to have a dual price policy, when there is a price hike in the petroleum products, it is said that it will generate black money! I have not been able to understand this argument. (Interruptions)... Who is afraid of this petroleum products price rise? I would like to pose this question. Who is afraid of the petroleum price rise? It is the 5,00,000 automobile-owners on whom you are depending today for your support. I welcome the courage of this Government, of Shri Devkant Borooah, who has gone into attack, to hurt the consumption pattern of a section of the elite. They will have to be attacked. I am not here to apologise. I shall defend it

and I would say that this is the first courageous act of the Government to deliberately curtail the consumption of an overgrown elite and open a new leaf in the economic policy. I hope that this courage will remain and also courage not only to hurt but to attack the privileged few who have not only the automobiles but who have also various other privileges, and to change the elitist consumption pattern of the top 10 per cent of the population for whom you want economic development and for whom you want all the privileges, concessions and opportunities.

If their opposition was only about the kerosene price, I could have understood it. It could have been justified. But that is not so. I do not know how Shri Vajpayee came here today, whether in a bullock cart followed by cycles. It is a welcome change. Certainly the 5,00,000 car owners are not below the poverty line and I shall not defend them.

17 hrs.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How did you come to Parliament?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: I would also say that kerosene is not the basic cooking fuel of the rural people. Yet there are hardships and I hope those hardships will be removed. The price differential between kerosene and diesel was, if I remember right, about 40 per cent and that was the real source of black-money. The consequence of this policy is to attack black-money. There has been a talk about petrol rationing. I differ from even my friends here on this side. We must have a proper regulatory framework. I want this framework to be used for effective distribution of foodgrains and we must use our administrative capabilities for having a regulatory framework in the States to make a success of the wholesale procurement and distribution of foodgrains before we attempt to deal with items whose consumption is restricted to a select few and a marginal section of our population. The Fin-

ance Minister's task has been made easier.

I think this levy will fetch the Government about Rs. 200 crores or so in excise duty. It will also help to raise resources. This is a step in the right direction. If you want the plan to succeed and to go ahead with the larger socio-economic goals set before us, this sort of hard decisions are necessary and there is no question of soft options or running away from them. If we try to run away, we would land ourselves in a situation which will endanger even our freedom and integrity.

My friend Mr. A. P. Sharma referred to the question of strikes. I said that there was a new labour aristocracy coming up in this country. I said so sometime ago and at that time my distinguished friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta, who is not here, today, publicly and my deputy leader, Sharma, privately joined issue with me. Even at the risk of unpopularity, I would again say and repeat that a labour aristocracy has developed in this country. They are misleading the working class and making the working class the enemies of socialism! They are, in fact, fighting against the real working class interests. It is to this aspect of the situation that our Prime Minister referred to yesterday in our party meeting. While welcoming this, I would earnestly appeal to my friends that they should have a new approach and a new orientation to the labour policy is called for and this can only be done if the leaders of the working class take courage in their hands and say that enough is enough. In my State at least Mr. Mohd. Koya will agree with me, these is a new awareness against wild cat strikes and against such wild approaches even among people belonging to the party to which Mr. S. M. Banerjee belongs. Mr. Banerjee spoke so eloquently in their defence. The basic problem is to step up domestic savings and increase our rate of resource mobilisation. The increase in procurement prices will put into the rural pockets atleast Rs. 300 crores, I guess. If that is

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

so, I do not see any reason why the Raj Committee's recommendations which, I think, are lying somewhere in the shelves of the Finance Ministry, could not be given effect to. The Fifth Finance Commission's recommendations will put a lot of money in the hands of the States, who are unwilling to undertake petrol rationing, who are unwilling to implement a rational procurement and distribution system and, who are practically unwilling to do many things which the Centre wants them to do. I would certainly not want them to squander away this money which is going to be put in their pockets. All this calls for larger fiscal discipline, discipline among all sections of people, so that there can be an effort at reconstruction of our society and achievement of our larger social goals. This cannot be done by distributing licences to breweries and distilleries for which, I understand, about 250 licences have been given or for cosmetics and allowing multi-national companies to enter into the field and in such soft areas of growth, or allowing a section of labour to indulge in blackmail, particularly the middle-class unions.

I hope a collective effort would be made. I would earnestly appeal to my friends on the other side to join us in this great mission so that we can save not only our economy but also the freedom and integrity of our country.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, when I hear speeches like the one I just heard, I begin to wonder whose head it was, whose tongue he was using and what phraseology came out. This was further complicated by the fact that he was talking in English. Finally, when he mentioned "my Prime Minister" we all got confused because we did not know whom he was referring to. An adjournment motion is a censure motion and I take it that this House is trying to censure the Government for its failings. We know in this country the Government is Shrimati Indira Gandhi and therefore I cannot work up the enthusiasm that

I would have in censuring Mrs. Gandhi if she is not here. Every time I am about to attack the Government, I find Mr. Chavan at the receiving end. He turns round and asks, "what have you got against me?" Does he not understand that I attack him only by proxy? Therefore, if he will convey my thoughts to where they should reach, I will proceed.

17.07 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

In the last session, three or four times we have discussed the same problem of rising prices. We have to discuss it because the prices go on increasing from week to week, from day to day. My friend, Mr. Bhagat made a valiant effort to justify the statement which the Prime Minister made about our having turned the corner and things beginning to look up etc., for which he quoted a document which he dared not reveal the source of—I happen to know it but I would not tell you. The Prime Minister, out of necessity, has to make many statements in the course of the day and if Mr. Bhagat were to start justifying every statement that the Prime Minister made, not all the dictionaries, not all the words of the English language, would be sufficient to make out a credible argument. We have discussed price rise but nothing has passed into the heads of the Government which will make it even remotely possible for this Government either to stabilise or to decrease the prices anywhere in the foreseeable future. I keep on trying to tell Shri Chavan, these are the things he has to do, though he does not understand or he is not in a position to implement what I am suggesting to him. I even break the very rigid code and send an article to the Prime Minister, hoping that she would take the time to read it. But since it had nothing to do with UP, I doubt whether the article was at all read. Therefore, I will give my advice this time in staccato fashion.

The first thing you have to do is to save. How can you save? You can save by cutting down administrative expenses. You can save by closing

down non-productive schemes. You can save by cutting out projects where you are not succeeding either because of shortage of raw materials or management or other technological deficiencies. These are luxuries you cannot afford and you have to cut them out; you have to leave them for some future generation. You must get rid of all the superfluous staff all around you, particularly the security staff which seems to be multiplying in geometrical progression. Now a horse needs three cars full of security guards and a machine gun to protect. I think these notions of security have to be reduced.

The second thing is produce. Production means that you have to remove restrictions from those that can produce. My friend, Shri Unnikrishnan might think that he is a producer. He is not; he is a consumer and, therefore, a parasite on society. Therefore, those who can produce have to be encouraged; they have to be patted on the back. Because, if they do not do it you cannot do it. Then who is going to produce? Talking of production, you ask Professor V.K.R.V. Rao to write a paper on production. Why do you not ask me to write a paper on socialism? The two things are foreign. Therefore, you have to learn to produce.

Where is my friend, Shri Subramaniam, who all on a sudden woke up to the fact that the licensing procedure has to be streamlined? We have been shouting about it for the last decade. Still, Shri Subramaniam woke up to this only last night and he is yet to take those steps. The Planning Commission says "produce", the Prime Minister says "produce" and the Cabinet says "produce", everybody says "produce" and yet the streamlining of the licensing procedure is still waiting refinement God knows when it will ever be done.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Partapgarh): I thought you had suggested some procedure.

2060 LS—13.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not suggest procedures. I suggest elimination, which is the next point. I am glad you brought me to that.

Since this whole thing is in any case an impediment, what you really have to do is to delicense. What are you afraid of? Why do you want these licences? Why do you want the power in your hands to deny, to make and break? So, I suspect *mala fide* there. Because, when this country is so hungry for production, when anybody wants to produce we should encourage him to produce irrespective of what he wants to produce. But over here we have employed two lakhs of people whose only job from morning to night is to say "No" or rather "neit". Whether it is a proposal for setting up an industry, importing or exporting something, or engaging in some other productive economic activity, the answer is always "no". Then, of course, there are ways and means of getting around that "no" and each time money passes hands, and this is what makes them all happy. The only thing that makes them happy is the money that falls into their pockets and that is why we have this licensing system.

The next point is that there should be no waste. How are we not going to waste? Here I will have to talk about the public sector, which is the sacred cow for people on this side as well as that side of the House. No matter how uneconomical a project, no matter how badly bungled, no matter how inefficiently managed, no matter how much plunder takes place there, they want the public sector not to be touched. It is very clear from the figures that for every Rs. 100 you have spent on the public sector the value of money that you get is only Rs. 56. Out of that Rs. 56 if you take out production in terms of capitalisation, it will come to something like 40 per cent efficiency. If you want the luxury of a public sector in order to satisfy your ego and dogmas, by all means, you do it. But at the same time, don't cry about the poor, that they are suffering, that they are bleeding. You are responsible for it. And

[Shri Piloo Mody]

as a man, you should accept that responsibility.

Behave and be sensible. It means, no deficit financing. No matter how many demands on you, no deficit financing. Forget it. You are just not capable of sustaining any more. Even on the note that you print, you lose foreign exchange because they are printed on imported paper. Therefore, no deficit financing. Do you have the courage? It requires courage because drastic cut in taxation is required. You have to cut taxes, both direct and indirect, and eliminate all indirect taxes on items that contribute to the poor man's bread basket. Do you have the courage to do that, the will to do that? No. Why do you talk about wanting to control prices? You cannot do it. You have a history of 26 years of bravado, 26 years of mis-direction. You are not going to wash it away. Are you prepared to raise the exemption limit to Rs. 12,000? No. Because you lose a few pennies. You are so panicky that you are afraid of losing even those few pennies

Be realistic. Float the rupee in a real sense. How can it help you inside the country? It will only help those who want to import and reward those who want to export. You want to encourage exports instead of which you punish the exporter who goes around and finds market for you by asking him to sell to you 12 rupee dollar for 7 1/2 rupees and you reward a person to whom you give a licence and give 12 rupee dollar for 7 1/2 rupees. Does this make sense?

Have a goal. The rural economy of this country needs revival. It has been ground to the dust. There is no economic viability there. This needs to take a balance of whatever you have in hand, after you have gone through the drill, and put that into rural economy. I can give you some ideas: road, public transport, railways, rural electrification, agro-industries, afforestation, minor irrigation,

contour bunding, terracing, drainage, water conservation, etc. Every district in this country must have a water conservation plan. These are the activities you should go in for.

Ultimately, think of the future. You can build your nation only through education. The Education budget needs not only to be doubled or trebled or quadrupled but any amount of money that you spend on education is money well-invested—not merely well-spent but well-invested. It is these people who work with their mind that will ultimately produce the goods that you cannot do on your own today.

My last question to you is: Will you do any of these things? My answer is 'No'. Can you do anything? No. Therefore, the conclusion that I had drawn last time which is inevitable today is that you are unfit to govern and you must hand over this Government to me.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will confine myself to the very limited subject of the rise in prices of petroleum products. The prices of petroleum products have to be increased because of increase in crude oil prices. Ever since 1970 when the price of crude oil was 128 cents per barrel, there has been a rise in the price of crude oil, but in the last six months, that rise has been precipitous. In February this year it was 206 cents, 2 dollar and 6 cents, per barrel. Today it is 386 cents, 3 dollars and 86 cents, per barrel. So, the result has been that we have to buy crude at a much higher price and, therefore, utilise more foreign exchange than what we used to earlier. In fact, last year, our foreign exchange requirement for import of crude oil was about Rs. 200 crores, and this year it is going up to Rs. 500 crores. Ours is a poor country and

much more so in foreign exchange. Therefore, we have now to take stock of the situation and think whether we can continue to buy crude at increased price and in increased quantities because according to the Plan, there has been an increase in consumption of petroleum products in this country every year which will rise, by 1978, if the Plan goes through, to about 43 million tonnes. As it is, we are now using 22 million tonnes.

In addition to that, there was also the problem of availability of crude because the crude that we buy is from western Asia and mostly from the Arab countries and Iraq. All these countries have organized themselves and decided that they would ask for a higher price for what they consider to be a wasting asset. Therefore, they have been increasing the price almost unilaterally now. Formerly the companies and the Government used to decide about price bilaterally. But now all the countries, all the Arab countries separately and all the oil-producing countries jointly, have decided that they will decide unilaterally. In fact, on the 16th October, they decided to increase the prices by one dollar and on 16th morning it was 265 cents per barrel. On 17th morning it was 365 cents per barrel. Since then, there has been another hike and it has gone up, as I said earlier, to 386 cents per barrel for light Arabian crude which is a standard crude. There are other crudes also the prices of which are higher. Therefore, this is a hard reality which we have to face. Mr. Pilloo Mody said that we should be realistic. In this matter we have to be realistic. Here we have only hard options because it is a hard reality..

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contoi): I want to know whether, as a result of Arab-Israeli war, they have raised it as a measure of political pressure. There is a contradiction from the Arab States that they had used that political pressure against India. Whether

it was on account of political pressure against India or it was for their own reasons that the price has been increased, should be made clear.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The Arabs have never said that the price increase has any connection with political pressure. What they have said is that they would cut down the supply to those countries which were unfriendly to them. There was some newspaper report, some apprehension in our mind, that Saudi Arabia was cutting down the supplies to us. But it proved to be wrong because His Majesty King Faisal himself passed orders that supplies to India would continue and they would not be reduced under any circumstances. So far as price is concerned, they are charging the same price from all countries. Even some of the Arab countries also buy. The price is the same for all the countries. Now, this is the price we have to pay. But there is one good thing about it. Because of our friendship with the Arab countries, our supplies remain unabated whereas except U.K. and France, Europe is suffering from a cut, America itself is suffering from a cut of 18 per cent, Japan is suffering from a cut and Japan is entirely dependent for its industry on oil. But India has been spared because of our friendship with the Arabs. Therefore, the price has to be paid because they feel that it is a wasting asset for them. As a 'wasting asset, they may ask the price they want. Therefore, the price has been raised for everybody and we have to pay the price. Unfortunately, for a poor country like ours, we must consider whether we could pay for it on an increasing rate as well as on increasing quantities. Therefore, we have decided that time has come for us to consider how to at least halt this increase in the consumption of petroleum products... (Interruptions) If Prof Samar Guha were less emphatic, he would have been more effective.... (Interruptions).

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

This price rise is not a new thing. It was accepted as early as 1970 or even earlier by Shantilal Shah Committee that the price of the crude oil will be reflected in the prices of the petroleum products and the formula was that an increase of 10 cents per barrel would reflect a 4 per cent rise in the price of petroleum products. On that basis, there has to be a price hike and we have done it on two occasions, as you know. But this time, our problem was a little different. The prices have gone up. Therefore, we could not afford to buy. Therefore, we have to cut our consumption.

There are petroleum products used for different purposes. Broadly one type of petroleum products are used for agriculture and development purposes. Fuel oil, diesel oil and light diesel oil—these three items are used for agriculture and industrial development purposes. Fuel oil runs many of our power plants and if we increase the price of fuel oil substantially, then power generation will be more expensive. Regarding diesel oil, to-day in this country about 90 per cent of the road transport, whether it is bus or truck, is by diesel. Therefore, if we increase the price of diesel, then transport will be more expensive, both for truck as well as for buses. Then 40 per cent of the diesel oil is used by agriculturists for tractors as also for pumps and also for threshers. Therefore, we thought that we must not increase the price as far as we can, for diesel.

Similarly, Light Diesel oil is used for pumps and for different types of industrial and agricultural activity. There are two items which are used for personal consumption. One is kerosene and the other is petrol.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about LPG?

SHRI D. K. BOROAH: Gas forms a very small part. So far as kerosene

is concerned, it is very interesting that we produce now about 3 million tonnes of kerosene and we import about 800,000 tonnes of kerosene—800,000 tonnes from Russia and 200,000 tonnes from different countries. Now, the prices of all petroleum products have gone up. Nonetheless we have found that more than one-third—40—45 per cent—according to the studies and reports both by official bodies as well as by learned bodies like National Council of Applied Economic Research, which have gone into this question. All these aspects have been gone into carefully and we came to the conclusion that 40 to 45 per cent of kerosene is adulterated. It is mixed with diesel oil because they belong to the middle distillates group. The differential between the price of kerosene and diesel is 20 paise. So it is profitable to convert kerosene into diesel and charge a higher price. So, this is really one of these items which generates black money in the country. One-third of kerosene is no longer the element of lighting for the poor man, it is also the cooking fuel element for large number of middle classes in the urban areas of the country. There has been a study made. Greater Bombay alone consumes 15 per cent of the entire kerosene production of India, as cooking fuel. The landless labourer in the countryside is worse off than the urban man in the country and there is no doubt about it. So, what happened was this. One-third of the kerosene was going to the urban areas. One-third was going to diesel and adulteration and only one-third was available for the rural areas. So we decided this that there must be equalisation of the price of diesel and kerosene. We brought down the price of diesel slightly and we also raised the price of kerosene and brought it to a point of equalisation. When the price is the same there will be no incentive for anybody for adulterating kerosene with diesel oil. 5.5 million tonnes of kerosene will be available for the countryside, for the rural areas from which vast majority of our Members come.

So far as petrol is concerned, there are 5.40 lakhs of cars in this country and about 70,000 taxis. I agree, the increase in the price of petrol will certainly hit many of these people. Out of 5.40 lakhs of cars slightly less than half would be in the public sector or companies sector or even Government sector. So the number of people who will be directly hit would be about 2½ lakhs.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: The company people will charge from the consumer.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: My esteemed colleague the Finance Minister will take care of that and he will explain about the steps taken in this regard. What I was going to say was this. The problem before us is very simple, whether to look after 60 crores of Indians in the villages or 2½ lakhs of affluent people.

One of the worst surprises to me is this. There is an honourable Member present in the House who is very active now. He came to see me when I was the Governor of Bihar.

One hon. Member who is very active came to see me in Patna in a rickshaw. Someone remarked: Mr. so and so, you are a candidate coming from a progressive party. The people in the gate were very angry when he came in a rickshaw. It is all right if he drives in a rickshaw in his constituency. But, suppose he comes to Delhi. And if he finds it all right to drive in a rickshaw, it is a very interesting thing.

I have not named him. What I am going to say is this. That is the reason why this price hike has been announced. The main purpose for this price hike is this. It is a national problem. Saving of foreign exchange and reduction in consumption of petroleum products is a national problem. It has been a national problem in all the countries in the world which are dependent on the petroleum products. Therefore, in this country, as in other countries where there are party Gov-

ernments, Parliament and public opinion accept this as a national problem. This has, therefore, to be solved at a national level. There are some people here who believe in some principles. In a democracy what is that principle? It is this. So far as money generated out of this is concerned—Mr. Mishra raised this question here—as the hon. Member said, the money that is generated or at least a reasonable part of the money would be used for the development of public transport in the urban areas.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I rise on a point of order. How can the hon. Minister, on behalf of Government, commit himself that the money that has been generated out of this is for the development of transport in the urban areas? He is misleading the House.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I would only say that this is with the consent of the hon. Minister of Finance. The price hike goes on increasing although it may sound a little humorous. The basic fact however is this. When the Prime Minister came in a buggy. Shri Vajpayee came in a bullock cart. You all know that imitation is the simplest form of flattery. In this country, for quite some time to come, we have to depend on the animals for the protection. And so, these bullocks are to stay with us for quite some time to come. If we give them up, that is, both the bullocks and the cart and if we entirely depend on the petroleum products for our protection, then, we will all be landed in a very great difficulty. Therefore, any mode of transport has always to be considered as an alternative for protection.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why are Government not taking to rationing? The hon. Minister has not replied to that point.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: He has not spoken about petrol rationing at all.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has referred to animal traction. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: What are the hon. Members doing among themselves, when I am standing? Let them leave alone this animal traction. If it is a question of people coming by horses, bullockcarts, cow-carts and all that I shall have to make some arrangement for stables and cow-sheds and bullock-sheds.

AN HON. MEMBER: And make Shri D. K. Borooah in charge of animal traction.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we may better fix up the time. At what time should the hon. Minister reply? There are three or four more Members till to speak on each side, and I think that about 30 to 40 minutes will be taken by them. So, I shall call the hon. Minister at about twenty minutes past six o'clock. Hon. Members have already taken much more time than allowed for this adjournment motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The way in which we are given time shows that we are not taking this adjournment motion seriously. Within five to ten minutes do you think we can do justice to the subject?

MR. SPEAKER: That is the reason why I do not press for it, and we do not take it as an adjournment motion. It is just an open motion.

Now, I shall call Shri Madhu Limaye...

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Then, Shamim Ahmed Shamim.

MR. SPEAKER: As we go on calling Members, he will have time, but not in the order in which he is mention-

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तक दो मंत्रियों के भाषण हो चुके हैं। इन के भाषणों से वर्तमान समस्याओं के बारे में कोई भी संतोषजनक जवाब सरकार की ओर से नहीं आया है। अभी मैं श्री बहूआ जी का भाषण सुन रहा था। उन्होंने कहा कि विदेशों से ऋड आयल मंगाने में हम को कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। दिक्कत है कि विदेशी मुद्रा हमारे पास पर्याप्त नहीं है।

17.43 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

इसके लिये जहां पेट्रोल का दाम 7 पैसे बढ़ाने से काम चल जाता है वहां 1 रुपये से भी ज्यादा दाम बढ़ा दिया और उसका उन्होंने समर्थन यह किया कि इसका बोझ साधारण जनता पर नहीं पड़ेगा। जो निजी गाड़ियों का इस्तेमाल करने वाले बड़े लोग हैं उन्हीं लोगों के ऊपर पड़ेगा। लेकिन उन्होंने यह स्वयं कबूल किया कि आघे से अधिक पेट्रोल सरकार के द्वारा और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के द्वारा खर्च किया जाता है तो सरकार की और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को जो अधिक पैसा खर्च करना पड़ेगा उसका बोझ क्या बड़े लोगों के ऊपर जायगा या साधारण जनता के ऊपर जायगा ?

दूसरे श्री बहूआ जो ने अपने भाषण में एक शब्द भी पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों में तेल का शोध और खोज अपने देश में करने के बारे में सरकार ने अपनी जो अयोग्यता साबित कर दी है उसके बारे में नहीं कहा। उनको जरा भी सदमा नहीं है। यह इतना बड़ा देश है। इन लोगों का यह दावा है कि तेल हमारे यहां मिल सकता है। लेकिन तेल की खोज के काम में इनकी पूरी असफलता रही है। अकेले इस बात को लेकर भी आज सरकार की निन्दा करना बिलकुल जायज होगा। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि न्यूजप्रिन्ट के कोटेमें जो कमी की गई है और पेट्रोल का जो इतना दाम बढ़ाया गया है यह उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुये किया गया है। हम जानते हैं क्योंकि आपके पास बैसे की कमी नहीं है, गर पेट्रोल का दाम 5 रुपये लीटर भी हो

जायगा तो भी कांग्रेस की उतनी ही जीपें और गाड़ियां दौड़ेंगी जो अगर दो रुपये दाम रहता तब दौड़तीं। इनसे चोट पड़ेगा विरोधी दल वालों को जिनके पास साधनों की कमी है। न्यूजप्रिन्ट का कोटा काटने का भी कारण यही है कि अखबारों के पृष्ठ कम हों और विरोधियों की बान छपे नहीं। न्यूजप्रिन्ट काले बाजार में बिके और पोस्टर परचे आदि छापने का खर्चा भी बढ़ जाय विरोधी लोगों के लिये। वरना इन कामों को मैं वित्तीय दृष्टिकोण से समयनीय नहीं समझता हूँ जो इन्होंने दामों में वृद्धि कर या कोटे में कमी करके किया है।

वित्त मंत्री ने कई बार कहा है कि पैदावार जब बढ़ेगी तो दाम घटेंगे। हमारे मित्र पीलू बोदी साहब भी कहते हैं। लेकिन यह बात दूसरे देशों के लिये सही हो सकती है। यह देश ऐसा विचित्र है कि पैदावार कम होने पर भी दाम बढ़ते हैं और पदावार बढ़ने पर भी दाम बढ़ते हैं। चीनी की बात ले लीजिये। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि 72-73 के मौसम में चीनी की पैदावार 7 लाख टन बढ़ गई। लेकिन क्या वजह है कि विगत साल जो दाम थे उससे डेढ़ गुने दो गुने दाम चल रहे हैं ? .. (अब बचान) विदेशों की खर्चा करेंगे तो मैं आंकड़ों से साबित कर दूंगा कि यह बिलकुल बेमतलब बात है जो विदेशों से तुलना कर रहे हैं। चीनी की पैदावार बढ़ने के बाद भी चीनी के दाम क्यों कम नहीं होते हैं। जब 7 लाख टन पदावार कम थी विगत साल तो मई जून महीने में जो शादी विवाह के दिन थे जितनी चीनी रिलीज कर दी गई थी इस साल पैदावार बढ़ने के बाद भी 2 लाख टन चीनी कम वितरित की गई है। जानबूझकर चीनी के दाम ऊंचे उठे इसलिये चीनी जो रिलीज होनी चाहिये वह होती नहीं है। आप आंकड़े पेश कीजिए अगर मेरी बात गलत है। मैं शिन्दे साहब को चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ। क्या मई, जून के महीने में चीनी कम मात्रा में रिलीज की गई या नहीं विगत साल की तुलना में।

चव्हाण साहब ने पिछली बार कहा था कि मुझे भी लगता है कि कपड़े के दाम बहुत बढ़ गये हैं और मैं व्यापार मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिख रहा हूँ। यह उनका राज्य सभा का बयान है। यह सरकार कैसे चल रही है ? एक मंत्री कहते हैं कि मुझे भी लगता है कि कपड़े के दाम बढ़ गए हैं और मैं व्यापार मंत्री को लिख रहा हूँ। व्यापार मंत्री ने तो सूत और कपड़े का मामला इतना चौपट कर दिया है कि जिस की कोई हद नहीं। इन्होंने कुछ महीने पहले सूत के ऊपर नियंत्रण जारी किया लेकिन वितरण का कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि सूत के दाम दुगुने ढाई बढ़ गए और जिसके ऊपर 70 लाख बुनकर निर्भर करते हैं उन बुनकरों को समय पर सूत नहीं मिल सका। अक्सर इंडेक्स नम्बर बनार्त समय नियंत्रित कपड़े के दामों को सामने रखा जाता है। लेकिन कुल कपड़े का दस प्रतिशत नियंत्रित कपड़ा है। बाकी 90 प्रतिशत कपड़े का दाम एक साल के अंदर 30 से लेकर 60-70 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा है। तो क्या कपड़ा क्या चीनी क्या पेट्रोल क्या केरोसिन हर चीज के दाम बढ़ गये हैं और यह सिलसिला चल रहा है।

उत्पादन, दाम और कमी इनका जो संबंध होता है हमारे देश में वह टूट गया है। इसका एक और उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ। खदान मंत्री कोयले के बारे में कहते हैं कि इस साल कोयले की पदावार विगत साल की तुलना में अधिक हुई है। तो कोयले की पैदावार जब बढ़ गई है तो क्या वजह है कि कोयले का इतना बड़ा भारी अभाव है कि दो सौ ढाई सौ ट्रेन्स को कैसिल कर दिया गया है और इतना ही नहीं कई पावर स्टेशंस को पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है। इम्फिये बरोनी, पतरातू, कानपुर, कई जगहों के मैं उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ जहाँ पावर स्टेशन्स अब बन्द होने की नीवें आ गई है। तो कोयले की कमी का क्या कारण है ? मेरी राय में कोल की कमी का कारण यह है कि बैंगनों की

[श्री मधु लिमये]

स्पलाई में बड़े पमाने पर घोटाला हो रहा है और इसमें बड़े लोग एक दिन में दो लाख रुपये गो कमाई कर रहे हैं। इसलिये कोल का अभाव है। वरुप्रा जी ने कहा डीजल पर जो ट्रेन्स चलती है उनकी वजह से डीजल की खपत भी ज्यादा है और विदेशों से डीजल मंगवाना पड़ना है लेकिन अपने देश में तेल की खोज करने का काम यदि ठीक ढंग से किया जाना तो डीजलाईजेशन का जो कार्यक्रम है सफल हो जाता। इस कार्यक्रम का और तेल की खोज का जो कार्यक्रम है उसका कोई सम्बंध था लेकिन तेल की खोज का कार्यक्रम पीछे चला गया और डीजलाईजेशन करते रहे। इनकी हर योजना के बारे में यही पता चलगा कि कोई आपसी रिश्ता नहीं है, मेल नहीं है और इसी लिए यह मारी कठिनाईयां उत्पन्न हो रही है।

कल ही मैं इसके ऊपर बोलने वाला हूँ, व्यापार मंत्री यहाँ पर मौजूद हैं, उन्होंने विला वजह पिछले अगस्त महीने में, जूट का जो सामान विदेशों में जाता है उसके ऊपर जो एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी लगाई जाती है उसको घटाया है या बिल्कुल खत्म किया है जिससे कम से कम 18 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा सरकार को होगा। जूट का सामान सस्ता हो, विदेशों में अधिक बिके और हमको अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा मिले यही इनका उद्देश्य था लेकिन आप विश्वास कीजिए जैसे ही इन्होंने एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी माफ कर दी जूट सामान के दाम और बढ़ गये। क्या मंत्री महोदय मेरी इस बात को काट सकते हैं कि जूट गुड्स के भाव और बढ़ गए? यानी जब ड्यूटी थी उस समय से भी इसके दाम अधिक हो गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इसको खरीदने वाले कौन लोग हैं? अनाज वगैरह के लिए सरकार को ही खरीदना पड़ता है। अन्त में जूट के सामान जो दाम बढ़ गये उसका बोझ भी सरकार पर पड़ा। 18 करोड़ रुपये का प्रसाव भी बाटा और जूट गुड्स के दाम जो बढ़ गये उसके लिये भी फूड डिपार्टमेंट को ज्यादा खर्चा

करना पड़ा। तो कौन सी नीति आप चल रहे हैं वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

शिन्दे साहब का भाषण भी मैं गौर से सुन रहा था। उन्होंने एक ही मुद्दा रखा कि कौन कहता है इस वक्त दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़े हैं, 1966 में हम इससे भी ज्यादा अयोग्य और नालायक थे। यह आपकी दलील है लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ केवल परसन्टेज पर नहीं देखना चाहिये। (ध्यानधान) हाँ, आपने तो यही कहा कि वाजपेयी जी की बात गलत है कि इस समय बहुत ज्यादा दाम बढ़ गये हैं, 1966 में दाम अधिक बढ़े थे।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
You have been a little unfair. Mr. Vajpayee made a statement on food-grain prices; that the price of food-grains in 1966-67 was higher as compared to 1972-73. My immediate reply was only in regard to the increase in foodgrain prices. I gave the figures to show that despite a large volume of import, the price increase in 1966-67 was higher. That is what I said.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
But at that time the shortage was of the order of 20 per cent.

श्री मधु लिमये: यह भी इनकी जो सफाई है मुझे इसलिए नहीं जंचती है कि मान लीजिये आज सी रुपये दाम है क्वींटल का और उसमें 25-30 प्रतिशत बढ़ता है और मूल दाम पहले 60 रुपये था और उसमें 25-30 प्रतिशत बढ़ा था तो कुल मिलाकर साधारण जनता पर आज अधिक बोझ पड़ता ही है। इन्होंने जिन दामों की चर्चा की उसमें राशन की

(Adj. M.)

(Adj. M.)

दुकानों से जो गलत वितरित किया जाता है, उसका दाम है लेकिन क्याबे इस बात से इंकार कर सकते हैं कि ग्रामीण इलाकों में राशन की दुकानों के लिये जो माल आता है उसका अधिकतर हिस्सा काले बाजार में बिकता है ? अगर वे मेरे साथ चलें, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार या कहीं चलें तो फेयर प्राइस शाप्स चलाने वाले जो लोग हैं उनसे हम लोग मिलेंगे, वे दुकानदार स्वयं बतायेंगे कि एक तो माल मिलता नहीं है और अगर माल मिल गया तो एक बोरे गेहूँ के पीछे 6-7 रुपये घूस देनी पड़ती है गल्ला सप्लाई इन्सपेक्टर को । इसी तरह से एक चीनी बोरे के पीछे 15 रुपया घूस देनी पड़ती है । तो आप जिन दामों की चर्चा कर रहे हैं वह तो बिल्कुल एक कागजी दाम हैं । वास्तविक दाम जो जनता को देने पड़ते हैं, उन दामों में और इन दामों में बड़ा फर्क है । इस तरह से इन्होंने आज जो प्रश्न का जवाब दिया है उसमें स्वयं स्वीकारा है कि इस समय देश में तीन किस्म के दाम चल रहे हैं—एक दाम तो राशन की दुकानों के हैं, दूसरे दाम सरकारी स्टैट्युटरी आर्डर की तहत, रिटेलर को इन्होंने छूट दे रखी है कि अधिक से अधिक किस दाम पर वे बेच सकते हैं और तीसरे हैं वास्तविक दाम । अभी इस तरह के जो स्टैट्युटरी आर्डर होते हैं उसपर वास्तव में माल मिलता नहीं है और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि स्टैट्युटरी आर्डर इनकम टैक्स इवेड करने का एक बेहतर तरीका हो जाता है क्योंकि इनकम टैक्स वाले जब आयेंगे तो वे उनसे कहेंगे कि यह तो स्टैट्युटरी आर्डर है और इस दाम पर हम लोग बेच रहे हैं । आज कौन नहीं जानता कि टायर के जो दाम हैं वह वास्तविक लिस्टेड प्राइस से दो गुने हैं । आज सारी पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग शिकायत कर रही है कि हमको चेसिस नहीं मिल रहे हैं, हमको टायर नहीं मिल रहे हैं, हमको बियरिंग्स नहीं मिल रहे हैं । अभी अभी मुझे पता चला है कि सरकार इस तरह के कामों को स्वयं मान्यता दे रही है ट्रक बनाने वाले जो हमारे यहां के उद्योगपति हैं उनसे अनाब के लिये पैसा मांगा गया तो उन्होंने

कहा कि मेरे पास ब्लैक का पैसा नहीं है, मैं नहीं दे सकता, कम्पनी कानून में नहीं दे सकता क्योंकि ऐसी कानूनी रोक लगी हुई है, लेकिन मेरी ट्रकों पर 10-15 हजार का प्रीमियम है इसलिये 500 ट्रक मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी को देने के लिये तैयार हूँ उसके ऊपर 10 हजार के हिसाब से 50 लाख रुपया आप ले लीजिये । तो ट्रक में, टायर में जो ब्लैक मार्केट है.....

सभापति महोदय : आप एक बात सुन लीजिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने व्यक्तियों का नाम नहीं लिया है ।

सभापति महोदय : आपने व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं लिया है लेकिन यह चार्ज तो आप ले आये कि इस तरह का बागॉन हुआ ।

(ध्वषधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : आप स्वयं जानते हैं बिना जानकारी के मैं इस तरह बोला नहीं करता हूँ । मैंने जनवरी, 1971 में यह आरोप किया था कि साढ़े 5 सी जीप डिफेन्स डिपार्टमेंट से कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए हाइवट की गई है और इसके लिए इन्व्हीरेन्स कम्पनियों का कन्सोर्टियम बनाया गया है । मैंने आखिर में इसको साबित करके रखा है और उसका ठीक जवाब नहीं आ रहा है और इस मामले को मैं इस सेशन में भी उठाने जा रहा हूँ । खाली एक महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के एड्रेस पर साढ़े 5 सी जीप डिफेन्स डिपार्टमेंट से डाइवर्ट करके कांग्रेस पार्टी को दी गई । मैं जब किसी चीज के बारे में बोलता हूँ तो मैं तोल कर बोलता हूँ । मुझे दो महीना पहले पता चला है; फिर उसकी दो तीन बार जांच करके और कई लोगों से पता लगातार इन चीजों पर बोला करता हूँ । तो ट्रक के ऊपर प्रीमियम है, टायर के ऊपर प्रीमियम है, नायलान के ऊपर प्रीमियम है । मैं कई बार यहां पर कह चुका हूँ कि चार चार टैरिफ कमीशनों की

(Adj. M.)

(Adj. M.)

[श्री मधु लिम्बे]

रपट को तीन तीन साल दबाया गया । पांच नायलान यार्न बनाने वाली कम्पनियों की एक दिन की काले घन की कमाई दस लाख रुपए है । यही स्थिति सूत की है । क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने इस बात को कबूल नहीं किया है कि सूत वितरण में जब तमिलनाडु हाईकोर्ट का आर्डर आ गया और कंट्रोल उठ गया तब अन्य राज्यों में जो सूत की मिलें हैं उन्होंने भी अपने सूत पर आन मनी लिया है ? यह स्वयं उन्होंने मुझे जो उत्तर लिखा है उसमें स्वीकारा है और कहा है कि मैं वित्त मंत्री को लिख रहा हूँ कि वे इसकी जांच करे ।

दामों का जो मामला है, जब तक भ्रष्टाचार का त्रिकोण रहेगा, नौकरशाही, राजनीति और पूंजीपति भ्रष्टाचार के इस त्रिकोण को जब तक आप खत्म नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह मामला खत्म नहीं होगा । मेरे मित्र पीलू मोदी जी ने ठीक कहा कि फिजूलखर्ची कम करो । कौन सी फिजूलखर्ची ? खाडिलकर जी बैठे हैं जो नये सप्लाई मिनिस्टर बन गये हैं, जामनगर हाउस में सरकारी मकान में डी०जी०एस०एंड०डी (इन्स-पेक्शन) का दफ्तर है उस दफ्तर के लिये 22 हजार रुपये का मकान खोजन के लिये साउथ एक्सटेंशन चले गये । डेवलपमेंट कानन को तोड़ना चाहते हैं । मैंने चव्हाण साहब को पत्र लिखा । डी जी एस एंड डी को स्ट्रीमलाइन करने के लिये एक रिटायर्ड अफसर के लिये स्पेशल अफिसर आन ड्यूटी की पोस्ट उत्पन्न की जाती है । इंग्लैंड में आपकी हाई कमिश्नरी में इतने अफसर हैं लेकिन सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट का सुझाव आता है कि हमारा एक डायरेक्टर वहां पर होना चाहिये । जनता के टिकस का पैसा लेकर लूट मचाने का काम सरकार के द्वारा किया जा रहा है । अकेले सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट के एक सेक्शन का उदाहरण दिया और हम लोगों को इस बात का भी पता चला है कि डिफेंस कांटेक्ट जो होते हैं उसमें जो माल डी०जी०एस०एंड०डी० द्वारा

खरीदा जाता है उस में कुछ चीजों पर ऊपर सप्लायर को 60 परसेंट तक मुनाफा दिया गया है डिफेंस कांटेक्टस में । यह स्वयं माननीय जगजीवन राम जी ने कबूल किया । क्या इन चीजों की जांच नहीं होनी चाहिये । इसलिये फिजूलखर्ची और मुनाफाखोरी के कुचक्र को समाप्त कीजिये । जब तक यह समाप्त नहीं होगा दाम वृद्धि के बारे में हमको हर सत्र में इस तरह की बहस करनी होगी ।

18.00 hrs.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : सभापति जी, कोई इस बात को अस्वीकार नहीं कर सकता है कि मूल्य वृद्धि हुई है, उत्पादन में कमी हुई है । लेकिन साथ साथ मैंने जो यहां भाषण सुने मेरी राय में यह उस का इलाज नहीं है । हम को देखना होगा कि इस मूल्य वृद्धि का क्या कारण है ? उस का कारण मुख्य रूप से यह है कि उत्पादन क्षमतायें जहाँ हैं वहाँ आप कहते हैं कि हड़ताल करो, उत्पादन जहाँ होता है आप कहते हैं कि बन्द करो, काम रोक दो, गाड़ियां न चलाओ, फैक्ट्रियों को बन्द करो, आग लगा दो और सदन में भी कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव ले आओ । तो क्या इस का इलाज यही है ? रोग का क्या इलाज है यह हम सब को ईमानदारी से ढूँढना पड़ेगा । अगर राष्ट्र के प्रति आप को चिन्ता है, भक्ति है, दर्द है, तो आप हाथ मिला कर सौचें कि क्या इलाज होना चाहिए ।

पेट्रोल में तीन चार चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनकी मूल्य वृद्धि असहनीय है । खाद्यान्न में, कोयले में, लोहा, सीमेंट, कपड़ा और मिट्टी के तेल में जो मूल्य वृद्धि हुई और उस पर जब प्रधान मंत्री ने सादगी का एक रास्ता दिखाना चाहा तो माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने आज उस पर मखौल किया । “जा के पांच न फटे बिवाई, वह क्या जाने पीर पराई ।” यह तो बेचारे अकेले हैं, आगे नाथ न, पीछे पगहा । अकेले हैं और जनता से भी

कोई नाता नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में जिस को धर चलाना पड़ता है वह ही इस दर्द को समझ सकता है। आप बनावटी दर्द को ले कर न चले ।

चीजें जो महंगी हुई हैं उस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि रुपया सस्ता हो गया है। और रुपया जब सस्ता होता है तो काले धन को कैसे निकाल सकते हैं यह सरकार को सोचना पड़ेगा। और जब पेट्रोल का दाम बढ़ाया गया उस काले धन को निकालने के लिए तो काले धन वाले सकपका रहे हैं। सरकार कहती है कि अन्न इस रेट पर बेचो, तेल, कपड़ा इस रेट पर बेचो तो यह लोग उस का विरोध करते हैं। और बेचने वाले कौन हैं? मेरे सामने बैठने वाले साधियों के दोस्त। सरकार का जो उद्देश्य है वह समाजवादी उद्देश्य है, लेकिन प्रतिक्रियावादी लोग सरकार को बदनाम करते रहते हैं। जब तक सरकार इन चीजों पर ध्यान नहीं देती है और जब तक ऐसे दल वालों की जो निहित स्वार्थ नीति है उस पर आक्रमण नहीं करती है तब तक रास्ता साफ सामने नहीं आयेगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी जो अर्थ व्यवस्था है उस के मूल में हम को झांकना पड़ेगा। 25, 30 साल पहले आदमी सादे ढंग से रहता था, रूखी सूखी खा कर रह जाता था, सादा कपड़ा पहन कर रह जाता था। लेकिन आज हर आदमी पहनने के लिए टैरीलीन और रहने के लिए बड़ा मकान तथा खाने के लिए पलाव और मूर्गी तथा अंडा चाहता है। तो जब तक सावरी का जमाना पुनः नहीं लाते हैं तब तक अभाव बना रहेगा क्योंकि विश्व में दो प्रतिशत के हिसाब से आबादी बढ़ी है लेकिन उस अनुपात में अन्न का उत्पादन नहीं हुआ, यह हम को समझना पड़ेगा। इसलिए उत्पादन मांग से अधिक करना होगा। आर्थिक स्थिरता लाने के लिए। कुछ लोगों के पास जो काला

धन है उस को निकालना होगा और सरकार आमदनी से ज्यादा खर्च करने के लोभ में न पड़े, इस नीति में भी सुधार लाना होगा, और जो गलत प्रचार तथा चढ़ाव उतार के तर्क तथा बेकार के यहाँ भाषण होते हैं उन पर भी कंट्रोल लगाना होगा तभी हम देश पर आये हुए इस खतरे का हल निकाल सकेंगे मिल कर। जो आर्थिक संकट आ गया है उस का हल सभी दलों को दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर एक मंच पर सोचना होगा कि क्या रास्ता हो। और वह तभी निकल सकता है जब हम में ईमानदारी हो।

श्री पी० जी० भावलंकर (अहमदाबाद):
 सभापति महोदय, हिन्दी में मैं आज बोलने की चेष्टा कर रहा हूँ, और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मेरे इस सदन में आने के बाद एक वर्ष जब पूरा हुआ और दूसरा वर्ष शुरू हो रहा है अगर मैं सर्वप्रथम भाषण हिन्दी में करूँ तो मेरी गलती को आप और यह सदन माफ़ करेगा और अध्यक्ष के नाते उदारता से आप भी कुछ ज्यादा समय मुझे देंगे।

सभापति जी, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं मांगता, लेकिन हिन्दी में बोलने में कठिनाई आती है, शब्द जल्दी नहीं आते क्योंकि अंग्रेजी में बोलने का अभ्यास है, इसलिए थोड़ा समय आप देने की कृपा करें।

सभापति जी, मुझे यह कहना है कि गत वर्ष जब मैं उप चुनाव में अहमदाबाद की जनता द्वारा चुना गया था और मेरा सौभाग्य था कि मेरा प्रथम प्रवचन आपने ही सुना था और उस पर आप ने मुझे ज्यादा समय दिया था और इसी प्रकार के काम रोको प्रस्ताव पर बहस हो रही थी। दाम बढ़े थे और उस के बारे में मैंने जो कुछ बातें की थीं तो सरकारी पक्ष के बहुत से सदस्यों ने इसी के साथ मेरी बातों को सुना और कहा कि तुम चुनाव की गर्मी में आये हो

[श्री पी० जी० मावलकर]

इसलिए गर्मी से बोल रहे हो। मैं माननीय चन्हाण से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरा एक साल हो चुका है, जनता इतनी परेशान और हैरान हो गई है और इतनी गर्म हो गई है कि अब आप कोई भी चुनाव लें, आप चुनाव या उप-चुनाव, हर एक जगह सरकार को हारना होगा और विरोधी पक्षों को जीतना होगा।

सभापति महोदय, काम रोक प्रस्ताव दाम वृद्धि के बारे में है, और मैं देख रहा हूँ कि बजट अधिवेशन हो, वर्षा कालीन अधिवेशन या वर्तमान अधिवेशन हो, सब में यह बात आती है। लेकिन मैं प्रामाणिकता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादातर जो भाषण होते हैं उन में सुझाव कम आते हैं और आलोचना ज्यादा मात्रा में आती है। हम लोग भी आलोचना करते हैं, लेकिन सुझाव कह नहीं सकते। सरकार को भी क्या करना चाहिए वह भी नहीं कह सकती। सारे देश में आज कल एक ऐसा वातावरण चल रहा है कि जिसमें कहा जाता है कि यह चीज खराब है, बुरी है, इसको निकलना चाहिए, दाम घटने चाहियें, लेकिन इस को कैसे करना है, कौन इसको शुरू करेगा, किस तरह से वह इसको करेगा इसके लिए हम सब को सोचना होगा। किसी एक या दो सदस्यों की यह बात नहीं है। मैं सारे सदन की बात करता हूँ। सरकार को आप कह सकते हैं कि इसके लिए इतना करो, यह करो और इतना न करो, वह करो। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है। केवल आलोचना ही होती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि काम रोक प्रस्ताव लाना हमारा अधिकार है। सरकार की आलोचना करना हमारा अधिकार है। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ क्या सरकार को करना चाहिए यह भी हमें बताना चाहिए। अगर वह उसको नहीं करती है तो उसको हम दोष दे सकते हैं। अभी भी समय है

कि हम यह दृष्टिकोण अपनाएं। इट इज बटर लेट देन नैवर। एक साल के बाद भी कहता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसे सुझाव रखने चाहिए कि इतना सरकार करे और इतना न करे। अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करती है और न ही उस में रुचि लेती है तो हम कह सकते हैं कि आपने नहीं किया, इसलिए हम आपकी आलोचना करते हैं।

पेट्रोल के दाम आपने बढ़ाए। इसको बढ़ाने के बाद मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि इसका असर कितने लोगों पर पड़ेगा। आप कहते हैं कि पेट्रोल का कंजम्पशन कम करने के लिए आपने ऐसा किया है। लेकिन जो दाम बढ़ाए हैं उसकी कीमत कौन देगा, इसका बोझ किस पर पड़ेगा? इसका अर्थ तंत्र पर विपरीत असर पड़ा है यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? सरकार की नीति ही तो जिम्मेदार है। जनता पर, आम जनता पर उसका बोझ पड़ेगा, इस वास्ते आम जनता हैरान और परेशान है। जो पूंजीवादी लोग हैं, जो इलाइट्स हैं, जो सत्तास्थान पर हैं, वे तो खर्चा कर सकते हैं, उनके लिए कोई इससे अन्तर नहीं पड़ेगा। लेकिन वे बहुत कम लोग हैं। जिनके पास बहुत पूंजी है वे तो इसका इसी तरह से इस्तेमाल करते रह सकते हैं। लेकिन जो मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो आम जनता है, जो निचले वर्ग के लोग हैं, क्या उन पर इसका बोझ नहीं पड़ा है? हर एक चीज के दाम इसकी वजह से बढ़ गए हैं और बढ़ते हैं। दिल्ली में थोड़े दिन हुए नेशनल हेराल्ड में आया था जोकि कांग्रेस का अखबार है कि लोग कहते हैं कि कीमतें बढ़ेंगी और बढ़ी हैं क्योंकि देहात के और गांवों से जो चीज आती है शहरों में उसके लिए मोटर ट्रांसपोर्ट का उपयोग करना पड़ता है और चूंकि ट्रांसपोर्टेशन चार्जिज ज्यादा हो गए हैं इस वास्ते दाम भी बढ़ गए हैं, बेजिटेबल, घी, बटर आदि जो आता है, सभी के दाम इसकी

वजह से बढ़ते हैं। जितना माल ट्रकों से आता है उसकी कीमत बढ़ गई है। इससे आम जनता को ही नुकसान हुआ है, इसका बोझ उसी को सहन करना पड़ रहा है।

मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकारी नाति जानबूझ कर ऐसी हो रही है कि एक के बाद दूसरे ऐसे कदम उठाओ जिससे मध्यम वर्ग देश से खत्म हो जाए। मैं बड़े ही भ्रमदब से चह्वाण साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मध्यम वर्ग खत्म हो गया तो जो वह कहते हैं कि लोकतंत्र को बढ़ाना है, इसको मजबूत करना है तो वह कैसे होगा। क्या सरकार के वास्ते यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वह मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को ठीक तरह से, अच्छी तरह से रखे, उनके जीवन निर्वाह का ठीक तरह से प्रबन्ध करे? वे ब्रिद्धवादी लोग हैं, वे काम करते हैं, वे समाज का आधार हैं। सुकरात के ज़माने से, प्लैटो के ज़माने से, अरिस्टोटल के ज़माने से हम सुनते आए हैं कि दो मिडल क्लास इज दी बैकबोन आफ एनी कम्युनिटी। दाम बढ़ने की वजह से मध्य वर्ग की स्थिति बहुत बिगड़ गई है। पूंजीपति लोग या जिन के पास पैसा ज्यादा है वे बोलते नहीं हैं, नीचे वाले जो लोग हैं वे बोल नहीं सकते हैं और बोलने वाले लोग मध्यम वर्ग के ही हैं और वे ही बेचारे दब गए आर्थिक कठिनाइयों से तो यह इस देश का बहुत बड़ा दुर्भाग्य होगा।

चह्वाण साहब हास्य और मिठास वाली बातें करने में दक्ष हैं और इस अक्सर पर भी वह ज़रूर करेंगे। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह सदन की बताएँ कि सरकार कौन कौन से और किस किस प्रकार के ठोस उपाय इस मामले में कर रही है और आगे क्या करने का विचार रखती है। दुनिया में यह हो रहा है इस बात को न बता कर वह यह बताएँ कि वह क्या करेंगे? आप क्या कर रहे हैं इसको आप बताएँ।

जब कभी दाम बढ़ते हैं तो सरकार कहती है कि इस लेबल पर हम दामों को स्थिर करेंगे। लेकिन दाम उस लेबल पर स्थिर नहीं रहते हैं और वे और भी बढ़ जाते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि आम जनता का स्तर नीचे जा रहा है और दामों का स्तर ऊपर जा रहा है। श्री लिमय की जो बात है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। चुनावों में जो खर्चा होता है और बिना किसी अपवाद के प्रामाणिक तौर पर यह पूछना चाहता हूँ सब किसके चुनाव जीतने के लिए किना खर्चा करी है और कहाँ से आता है —

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : आपने कतना किया ?

श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर : मैं पूरी सच्चाई के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि सदन में कि चुनाव नियमों में जितना खर्च करने की व्यवस्था है उससे बहुत कम खर्चा मैंने किया और अहमदाबाद का चुनाव मैंने जीता — (इंटरप्शन)

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : मैंने आप से भी कम खर्चा किया था।

श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर : मैं किसी एक सदस्य की बात नहीं करता हूँ। हर एक से मैं पूछता हूँ कि अगर हमारा व्यवहार अच्छा हो, जनता के लिए फायदाकारक हो तो हमें डर किस बात का है। गरीबों की बात करने के लिए पैसा खूब खर्च करो, चुनाव को किसी भी तरफ़ से जीतो यह ठीक नहीं है। इससे भी पान बढ़ते हैं।

अष्टाचार और पूंजीवाद को अगर हटाना हो तो इसका प्रारम्भ करने का मौका सौभाग्य से हमें मिलने वाला है। थोड़े सप्ताहों में उत्तर प्रदेश में, उड़ीसा में, मणिपुर में चुनाव होंगे और साबरकण्ठा, कच्छ, बम्बई आदि दूसरी जगहों पर उपाय नाव

[श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर]

भी होंगे। क्या हम यह आह्वान स्वीकार करेंगे कि हम भले ही हार जाए लेकिन पैसा काले बाजार का या दूसरा पैसा खर्च नहीं करेंगे और हम जो सीमा है उससे ज्यादा खर्च करके चुनाव नहीं जीतेंगे? अगर हम इसके बारे में निश्चय करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक सही रास्ता होगा।

आजकल यह फैशन सा हो गया है कि जो समाजवाद की बात करता है उसका मतलब यह है कि वही प्रगतिशील है। समाजवाद के रास्ते पर जाने के लिए अगर कोई कहता है कि कभी कभी थोड़ा रुक जाओ, जो किया है उसको सुस्थिर करो, और ऐसा करने के बाद ही आगे बढ़ो तो उसको प्रतिक्रियावादी कहा जाता है, समाजवाद का विरोधी कहा जाता है। जो लोग इस देश में कहते हैं कि सरकार को हर एक काम नहीं करना चाहिये बेलीग भी समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, वे भी उतने ही प्रगतिशील हैं, कम नहीं, वे भी दूसरों से कम देशभक्त नहीं हैं। यह मोनोपोली सरकार की या समाजवादी लोगों की ही नहीं है। हमको आम जनता को ऊपर उठाना है, सब की मदद करनी है। मैं चन्नाण साहब से दुबारा अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि विचारक, आइडियोलॉजिकल, डाक्ट्रिनेयर एप्रोच को छोड़ करके वह वास्तविकता को पहचानें और ठोस तथा असरकारक उपाय ऐसे काम में लायें जिन से दामों पर काबू पाया जा सके, उनको बढ़ने से रोका जा सके, उनको कम किया जा सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ, सभापति महोदय, आपने जो समय मुझे दिया उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI

(Bhubaneswar): During the last 1½ years our country is passing through a most critical period, and it is perhaps with the unparalleled determination, courage and calmness that our people have withstood this most critical situation in our country. I, therefore, congratulate the vast millions of our people who have so courageously braved this most difficult situation during the last 1½ years. It is quite correct that we are now out of the woods; though not completely. But we are nearing the end of the tunnel, there is no doubt.

Reports are appearing from different markets of this country. If we see the latest market reports from different centres, what do we find? This is a report from Bombay dated the 10 November and here they have said:

"Earlier scarcity and the consequent rise in prices of edible oils is over. Prices showed a marked fall, after Diwali, on expectation of a bumper groundnut crop. Vanaspati was now available at prices below the controlled rates. A bumper crop of 6.8 million bales is expected this season."

And this is the latest report from Chandigarh:

"Reports from Chandigarh indicate that arrivals of paddy in Punjab markets have totalled 9,27,804 quintals so far, compared to 4,35,292 quintals during the corresponding period last year."

Therefore, you will find that the market arrivals are improving.

Reports available from Hyderabad indicate that prices of green-gram and groundnut oil have come down throughout the State. While the fall in the price of gram is due to the arrival of the fresh crop, the ground-nut oil price decline is attributed to a

number of factors including the prospects of a good crop of groundnut.

Paddy and rice prices have fallen in some parts of the State. The price of maize has come down. The main reason for this downward trend in prices is the hope of good crops... (Interruptions). These are the latest reports of market arrivals. Therefore, there is nothing to be worried about. You will find from the different market reports, that now in view of the bumper kharif crop, the market arrivals are increasing and, therefore, those people who have hoarded. I hope, are releasing it in the market and therefore, the prices are showing a downward trend. I am quite sure that in another fifteen days' time, perhaps the prices will go down still further.

Some references were made to the prices in 1965-66. I take this opportunity of reminding this House that during the period 1964-65 to 1966-67 we imported about 33 million tonnes of foodgrains. These were on what was called concessional terms and there was also continuous flow of external resources in those years. To-day we have stopped large scale imports of foodgrains and the flow of our external assistance is shrinking. In this context the prices to-day are not higher compared to those that prevailed in 1965-66.

I would like to bring it to the kind notice of the hon. Minister and the Finance Ministry that if we look to the index of industrial production which Mr. C. Subramaniam also mentioned somewhere, we will be happy to find that in April it was 194.8 and it has gone upto 196.3 in May. The latest reports that are available show that the trend is on the increase and I am sure the industrial production will show a marked trend in the coming months.

The only point I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that between November 1972 and April 1973, bank credit expanded to Rs. 878 crores. Now, I

learnt that during this period credit was not utilised for procurement of foodgrains. Evidently, much of this money was used by certain sections of the people or the business community to corner and to purchase essential raw materials and scarce materials and, therefore, they have increased their inventories with this bank credit. I hope this contributed to the kind of inflationary trend that we witness.

The recent decision of the Government of India to cut down Rs. 400 crores in the expenses, I think, is a very good decision and also the raising of the prices of wheat and rice will help us to check still further the inflationary trend because the subsidy amount will go down.

Lastly, I would submit to the Government that by the increase in the prices of petrol and petroleum products we would be getting about Rs. 200 crores. This is a good thing we have done because the energy crisis is there all over the world. We ought to have done it even earlier. I would only suggest that a large part of this amount should be utilised for increasing the number of buses in towns and villages and improving the mass transport systems in all the urban centres of this country, so that the common people will not feel the pinch of this increase in the price.

Finally, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw this adjournment motion.

श्री एस० ए० शशीभ (श्रीनगर):

जनाब चैयरमैन सहाब, मैं इस बात का एतराफ करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में आज तकरीरों सुनने से पहले मसुल्क की स्थिति के बारे में काफ़ी परेशान था, लेकिन इन तकरीरों को सुनने के बाद मैं कुछ हँसान भी हो गया हूँ और मेरी परेशानी भी कुछ ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। इस की बजह यह है कि एक तरफ़ से तो असली हालत से आँखें बन्द करने की

[श्री एस० ए० शमीम]

कोशिश की जा रही है, कहा जा रहा है कि सब कुछ ठीक है और उस से भी ठीक हो जाएगा इसलिए फिफ्ट की बात नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ से जो लोग कहते हैं कि हालत ठीक नहीं है, वे यह नहीं बताते कि उस को कैसे ठीक किया जा सकता है।

मेरे पास समय कम है। मैं हिन्दी में इस लिए नहीं बोलता कि आप ज्यादा वक्त बेगे। इस लिए मैं एक दो कहानियों से अपना भ्रमसद और अपना मतलब वाजये करने की कोशिश करूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : यह बात नहीं है कि मैं जो हिन्दी बोलता है, उसको ज्यादा वक्त दिया जाता है और जो अंग्रेजी में बोलता है, उसको कम वक्त दिया जाता है। समय तो जितना निश्चित है, उतना ही मिलेगा। आप उर्दू में बोल रहे हैं, तो भी आप को उतना ही टाइम मिलेगा, जितना तय किया गया है।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : मैं भी हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैं हिन्दी में पहली मर्तवा नहीं बोल रहा हूँ ? उसमें ज्यादा टाइम मिलता है।

आज मुल्क की क्या हालत है, उसके बारे में एक कहानी सुन लीजिये। एक आदमी को उसकी बीबी ने कहा कि घर में खाने को कुछ नहीं है, सालन के लिये कुछ चीज लाइये। वह आदमी बाजार गया। उसने गोश्त की बहुत तलाश की, लेकिन उसको गोश्त नहीं मिला। इसी तरह बहुत कोशिश करने पर भी उसको न सब्जी मिली और न ही अंडे मिले। वह नामुराद घर लौट रहा था और सोच रहा था कि क्या खाऊँ। वह दरिया के किनारे बैठ गया और उसने देखा कि एक मछली उभरी। उसने वहाँ काफी वक्त सर्फ करके एक मछली को अपने दाब में फंसाया और खुश-खुश अपने घर आया उसने अपनी बीबी से कहा कि मछली लाया हूँ इसको तल लो। बीबी ने कहा कि तेल कहाँ है, जसमें इस को तलूँ।

तब वह खाने का तेल लेने के लिये बाजार गया और सुबह से शाम तक क्यू में खड़े रहकर थोड़ा सा तेल लेकर घर लौटा। बीबी ने कहा कि तेल तो लाये हो, लेकिन मिट्टी का तेल कहाँ है, जिससे स्टोव जलाकर मछली को तलूँ। वह बेचारा फिर बाजार गया, लेकिन बहुत कोशिश करने पर भी उसको मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिला :

अब वह सोचने लगा कि मछली का क्या किया जाय। उसने मछली को ले जाकर दरिया में उसी जगह फेंक दिया जहाँ से उसको पकड़ा था। कहते हैं कि मछली ज्योंही डुबकी लगाकर उभरी तो उसने कहा कि इंदिरा गांधी जिन्दाबाद, जान बची लम्बों पाये; बड़ी मुश्किल से जिन्दगी बची है; चूंकि चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं; इसीलिये मैं बच पाई।

मैं दूसरी कहानी से यह बताऊंगा कि मुल्क की हालत ऐसी क्यों है, मुल्क को क्या हो गया है। कहते हैं कि एक महिला विदेश से इस देश में आई और उसने मिसेज गांधी से इन्टरव्यू के लिये एप्लाई किया। यहाँ विदेशी महिलाओं को फौरन इन्टरव्यू मिल जाता है। वह मिसेज गांधी के दरबार में गई और उसने कहा कि मैं एक दूर देश इलाज से आई हूँ, मुझे सख्त तकलीफ रहेगी मैंने रोग फौंडा है मैंने सारा इन्धिया में इलाज करवाया है, लेकिन इसका इलाज नहीं हो पाया।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर बहुत दया हो गई : उन्होंने कहा कि यह आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट का बड़ा रेपुटेशन है, मैं अभी टेलीफोन करके बेहतरीन डाक्टरों से आप का इलाज करवा दूंगी, आप फिफ्ट न कीजिये। उस महिला ने कहा कि आप डाक्टरों को टेलीफोन न कीजिये, यह रोग डाक्टरों से ठीक नहीं हो सकता है, विदेशों में बड़ी शोहरत है, और यहाँ भी शोहरत है, कि आप जिस चीज को हाथ लगाती है, वह गायब हो जाती है,

(Adj. M.)

(Adj. M.)

इसलिये आप मेहरवानी कर के इस पर अपना तस्दे शफकत फेर दीजिये, यह फौरन ठीक हो जायेगा :

मतलब यह है कि जिस-जिस चीज को भी सरकार अपने कंट्रोल और अपनी तहवील में लेती है कुछ ऐसा जादू हो जाता है कि वह गायब हो जाती है। इसलिये अगर यह मुतालिबा किया जाये कि सरकार सारी चीजें अपनी तहवील में ले ले, तो उससे भी मासला हल नहीं होगा।

मौजूदा हालत को सुधारने के लिये जो दलील दी जाती है, यह बड़ी दिल-चम्प है। एक दलील यह दी जाती है कि केरोसीन की कीमत में इस लिये इजाफा किया गया कि लोग इस को डीजल में मिलाते थे, अब चूँकि दोनों की कीमते बराबर हो गई हैं, इस लिये अब कोई नहीं मिलायेगा। अगर इस दलील को आगे ले जाये कि लोग असल चीज में जिस चीज की मिलावट करते हैं, उस की कीमत बढ़ा दी जाये, तो पानी की कीमत बढ़ा दी जाये, क्योंकि दूध में उस की मिलावट होती है, आलू की कीमत बढ़ा दी जाये, क्योंकि उस से धी में मिलावट होती है और इसी तरह ईंट की कीमत बढ़ा दी जाये, क्योंकि हल्दी में उस की मिलावट होती है। तो यह दलील आप को कहां तक ले चलेगी : इस से जाहिर होता है कि आप अपनी नाकामियों और आप अपनी नाहलियतों का इंतकाम आप जनता से ले रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह तो सरकार के लिए रहा कि कैसे वह इस को हल करे। अब एक बात कही वाजपेयी जी ने। वाजपेयी जी जब यहां बुलाककार्ट से आए तो मैं समझता था कि यह एक स्टिमुलेटि सैटायर है प्राइम मिनिस्टर की बग्गी-राइड का। लेकिन मेरा अन्दाजा गलत साबित हुआ। मालूम यह हुआ कि वाजपेयी जी की थिंकिंग भी बुलाककार्ट पर सवार हो कर आई है।

इन का सारा फिलस्फा जो है वह बुलाक कार्ट फिलस्फा है। दलील देते हैं क हमें 1972 का देश यह नहीं चाहिए गरीबी हटाओं का। हम को 71 की गरीबी दीजिए। इस दलील को भी पीछे जाइए। 17 क्यों? 51 क्यों नहीं? और पीछे ले जाइए। 47 क्यों नहीं? इस के बाद और पीछे ले जाइए। अंग्रेज के वक्त तो बड़े मजे थे। पेट्रोल भी सस्ते दामों में मिल जाता था। वैजिटेबल भी मिलती थी। सारी दुनिया को पीछे की तरफ ले चलें। पीलू मोदी साहब ने कहा कि किसी को भी मत रोको। जो भी चीज जो पैदा कर रहा है उसको पैदा करने दो। सब चीजों के नाम लिए। सब से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन बच्चों की होती है। उस के बारे में वह खामोश रहे। वजह मुझे नहीं मालूम। लेकिन यह एकोनामी भी कैसी एकोनामी है कि जिस की जो मर्जी आए जो भी चीज चाहे बनाए। उस को इस बात का कोई एहसास नहीं रहे कि इस मुल्क की प्राइम नीइस क्या हैं, प्रायोरिटीज क्या है? यह फलस्फा यहां से पोज किया गया। मैं आप को अपनी परेशानी की वजह बता रहा हूँ। आप को नालायकी का कोई यहां काबलियत से जबाव देता तो मैं कहता कि शायद इस मुल्क का कल्याण होने वाला है। लेकिन जो दलील यहां से दी जा रही है इन दलीलों में भी वजन नहीं तो अब फिलहाल तीन साल तक तो बावजूद इस के कि मेरे दोस्त पीलू मोदी जी आप से कह रहे हैं कि चले जाइए, मैं आप से दस्तवदस्ता गुजारिश करता हूँ की आप मत जाइए। यह मैं ने पिछली मर्तबा भी कहा था और फिर दोहराता हूँ। दो वजह है। एक इसलिए कि आप की जगह लेने के लिए अभी हम ने आपस में तय नहीं किया है। मीटिंग बगैरह कर रहे हैं। जिस तारीख को वह डिसाइड हो जायेगा वी विल लेट यू नो। एक बात तो वह है। दूसरी बात—बहु कोई बड़ा गवार होगा बहु

(Adj. M.)

[श्री एस० ए० शमीम]

जाहिल होगा जो आप की जगह लेने आएगा। आप ने इस मुल्क का वह सत्यानाश किया है, आप ने इस मुल्क की एकनामी का वह नाश किया है कि कोई जाहिल आदमी भी आप की जगह लेने के लिए आपने की हिम्मत नहीं करेगा। मेरी दरखवास्त है कि आप यून नहीं जाइए क्यों कि आप को निकालने की तयारी हो रही है। जनता जिस के लिए आप कहते हैं कि आप को उस ने मैसिब मैनडेट दिया था और उस मैसिब मैनडेट के नश्वों में आप अभी तक चूर हैं, वह आप को इस नश्वों में मशगुल रखे हुए है, वही आप को निकालने की तयारी कर रही है। यह लातों के भूत हैं, यह बातों से नहीं मानते। एक एक कर के आप को घसीट कर के निकाला जायगा। आप के ऊपर बाकायदा अदामी अदालत के कठघरे में चार्ज आयद होंगे और आप को सजा बोली जायगी तब आप जाएंगे। फिलहाल आप मत जाइए। पीलू मोदी साहब को भी जल्दी नहीं है और मुझे तो बिलकुल जल्दी नहीं है क्यों कि अपना तो कोई चांस ही नहीं बनता।

जहां तक वाजपेयी जी का ताल्लुक है इस देश का जो कुछ भी हो लेकिन इस को बुलाक कार्टेज में मैं नहीं ले जाना चाहता। ... (बयबयान) ... बगधी भी उसी का एक मार्टन वर्शन है।

मेरी सिर्फ गुजारिश यह है कि हुकमरां जमात में अभी तक एहसास पैदा नहीं हुआ है कि सिचुएशन सीरियस है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर की बगधी जो थी वह तो एक स्टंट था। वह वाकई एक नाटक करना चाहती थी। उन्होंने कहा जरूर कि यह कोई पब्लिसिटी स्टेट नहीं है। लेकिन पब्लिसिटी नहीं यह तो बिलकुल एक स्टंट ही स्टंट था। अगर वाकई हुकमत को एहसास होता कि इस मुल्क की जनता के साथ क्या हो रहा है तो जिन फिजलखानियों की तरफ सदन के मेम्बरान ने इशारा किया है वह यकीनन नहीं होती। यह सही है कि तमाम दुनिया में दाम बढ़े

ससारी दुनिया में स्थिति खराब है। यह ही है कि सारी दुनिया में मुश्किलता है। लेकिन जिन्होंने अखबारात पढ़े हैं उन को पता होगा कि वहां के लोगों ने उस सिचुएशन को मीट करने के लिए कितने सीरियस किस्म के प्रोग्राम बनाए हैं। हमारे यहां कार्टून बनते हैं। बगधी के कार्टून, बुलाक कार्ट के कार्टून और चूकि कि मिट्टी का तेल डीजल में मिलाया जाता है इसलिए उस के दाम बढ़ाए जाते हैं। हम से जाहिर होता है कि हुकमत के पास पैसा है, अकल नहीं है, ताकत है, समझ नहीं है। खुदा, भगवान इन को इस के साथ साथ कम से कम दो ढाई साल के लिए थोड़ी सी बुद्धि भी अना करे, बस यही मुझे अर्ज करना है।

اشری ایس - اے - شمیم (سویلنگر):

جناب چیر مہن صاحب، مہن اس بات کا اعتراف کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سٹن مہن آج تقریباً سٹلے سے پہلے مہن ملک کی حالت نے بارے مہن کافی پریشان تھا - لیکن ان تقریبوں کر سٹلے کے بعد مہن کچھ بہتران بھی ہوگیا ہوں - اور میری پریشانی بھی کچھ زیادہ بڑھ گئی ہے - اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ اہل طرف سے اصلی حالت سے آنکریں بلد کرنے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے - کہا جا رہا ہے کہ سب کچھ تھیک ہے اور اس سے یہی تھیک ہو جائیگا - اس لئے فکر کی بات نہیں ہے اور دوسری طرف سے جو لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ حالت تھیک نہیں ہے وہ یہ نہیں بتاتے کہ اسکر کہ سے تھیک کیا جا سکتا ہے -

مہرے پاس وقت کم ہے - میں
ہندی میں اس لئے نہیں بولتا کہ
آپ زیادہ وقت دیں گے - اس لئے
میں ایک در کہانیوں سے اپنا مقصد
اور اپنا مطلب راضع کرنے کی کوشش
کروں گا -

سہاپتی مہودیا - یہ بات نہیں
ہے - کہ جو ہندی میں بولتا ہے اسکو
زیادہ وقت دیا جاتا ہے - اور جو
انگریزی میں بولتا ہے اسکو کم وقت
ملتا ہے - سہہ تو جتنا دلچسپت ہے
اتنا ہی ملے گا - آپ اردو میں بول رہے
ہیں تو یہی ایک اتنا ہی ٹائم ملے گا
جتنا ملے گا کہا ہے -

شری ایس - اے شہم - میں
بھی ہندی میں ہی بول رہا ہوں -
لیکن میں ہندی میں پہلی مرتبہ
نہیں بول رہا ہوں اس میں زیادہ ٹائم
ملتا ہے -

آج ملک کی کہا بات ہے اس کے
بارے میں ایک کہانی سن لہجئے -
ایک آدمی کو اسکی بہری نے کہا کہ
گھر میں کھانے کو کچھ نہیں ہے - سالن
کے لئے کچھ چیز لائے - وہ آدمی بازار
گھا - اس نے گوشہ کی بہت تلاش
کی لیکن اسکو گوشت نہیں ملا -
اسی طرح بہت کوشش کرنے پر وہی
اسکو نہ سبزی ملی اور نہ ہی اندے
ملے - وہ نامراد گھر لوٹ رہا تھا کہ کھانے

کہاؤں - وہ دریا کے کنارے بھاگ گیا اور
اس نے دیکھا ایک مچھلی ابھری -
اس نے وہاں کافی وقت صرف کر کے ایک
مچھلی کو داڑ میں پھنسا دیا اور خوش
خوش اپنے گھر گیا - اس نے اپنی
بیوی سے کہا کہ مچھلی لایا ہوں
اسکو تل لو - بیوی نے کہا کہ نہل کہاں
ہے جسمیں اسکو تلوں -

تپ وہ کھانے کا تہل لہنے کے لئے
بازار گیا اور صبح سے شام تک کھو میں
کھڑے ہو کر تھوڑا سا تہل لے کو گھڑ لوتا -
بیوی نے کہا کہ تہل تو لے آئے ہو لیکن
متی کا تہل کہاں ہے جس سے سٹو جلا
کر مچھلی کو تلوں - وہ بے چارہ پھر
بازار گیا - لیکن بہت کوشش کرنے پر
بھی اسکو متی کا تہل نہیں ملا -

اب وہ سوچنے لگا کہ مچھلی کا کہا
کہا جائے اس نے مچھلی کو لے جا کر
دریا میں اسی جگہ پھینک دیا جہاں
سے اسکو پکوا تھا - کہتے ہیں کہ مچھلی
جوں ہی تہکی لگا کر ابھری تو اس نے
کہا کہ اندرا گاندی زندہ باد - جان بچتی
لاکھوں پائے بڑی مشکل سے زندگی بچتی
ہے - چونکہ چھڑیں نہیں ملتی ہیں -
اس لئے میں بیچ پائی -

میں دوسری کہانی - یہ بتاؤنگا گا کہ
ملک کی حالت ایسے کہوں ہے - ملک
کو دیا ہو گیا ہے - کہتے ہیں کہ ایک
جوت بدیہ سے اس دیہ میں آئی
اور اسی نے مسز گاندھی سے انگریزوں کے

(Adj. M.)

(Adj. M.)

[شہری ایس - اے شہوم]
 لئے دوخواست دی - یہاں بدیشی
 مہلوں کو فوراً انگریزوں مل جاتا ہے -
 وہ مسز گاندھی کے دربار میں گئی اور
 اس نے کہا کہ میں ایک دور دراز
 ملک سے آئی ہوں - مجھے سخت
 تکلیف ہے میری گردن پر پھوڑا ہے -
 میں نے ساری دنیا میں علاج کروایا ہے
 لیکن اس کا علاج نہیں ہو سکا -

پردہان ملتوی بہت خوش ہو
 گئیں - انہوں نے کہا کہ یہاں آل انڈیا
 میڈیکل انسٹی ٹیوٹ کا بوا رہو تو تھن
 ہے - میں ابھی تیلہنوں کر کے بہترین
 ڈاکٹروں سے آپ کا علاج کرواؤنگی - آپ
 فکر نہ کھجئے - اس مہلا نے کہا کہ آپ
 ڈاکٹروں کو تیلہاؤن نہ کھجئے - یہ
 روگ ڈاکٹروں سے تھیک نہیں ہو سکتا
 ہے بدیشوں میں بڑی شہرت ہے اور
 یہاں بھی شہرت ہے کہ آپ جس چیز
 کو ہاتھ لگاتی ہیں وہ فائز ہو جاتی
 ہے اس لئے آپ مہربانی کر کے اس پر
 اپنا دست شفقت پھوڑ دیجئے وہ فوراً
 تھیک ہو جائیگا -

مطلب یہ ہے کہ جس جس چیز
 کو بھی سرکار اچھے کلنرول اور اپنی تحویل
 میں لیتی ہے - کچھ ایسا جادو ہو جاتا
 ہے کہ فائز ہو جاتی ہے - اس لئے اگر
 یہ مطالبہ کیا جائے کہ سرکار ساری
 چیزیں اپنی تحویل میں لے لے تو اس
 سے بھی مسئلہ حل نہیں ہوگا -

موجودہ حالت کو سدھارتے کے لئے
 جو دلیہل دی جاتی ہے - وہ بڑی

دلچسپ ہے - ایک دلیہل یہ دی
 جاتی ہے کہ کھرورن کی قیمت میں
 اس لئے اضافہ کیا گیا کہ لوگ اس کو
 قہیزل میں ملاتے تھے - اب چونکہ دونوں
 کی قیمتیں برابر ہو گئی ہیں - اس
 لئے اب کوئی نہیں ملانہتا - اگر اس
 دلیہل کو آئے لے جائیں کہ گوگ اصل
 چیز میں جس چیز کی ملاوت کرتے ہیں
 اسکی قیمت بڑھا دی جائے - تو پانی
 کی قیمت بڑھا دی جائے - کہونکہ دودھ
 میں اسکی ملاوت ہوتی ہے - آلو کی
 قیمت بڑھا دی جائے کہونکہ اس سے
 کھی میں ملاوت ہوتی ہے - اور اسی طرح
 اینت کی قیمت بڑھا دی جائے کہونکہ
 ہلدی میں اسکی ملاوت ہوتی ہے - تو
 یہ دلیہل آپ کو کہاں تک لے چلے
 گی؟ اس سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ
 آپ اپنی ناکامیوں اور آپ اپنی
 نالاہیوں کا انتقام عام جلتا سے لے رہے
 ہیں -

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ یہ تو سرکار کے
 لئے رہا کہ کھسے وہ اسکو حل کرے -
 جب ٹریک باس کہی واچھئی جی نے -
 واچھئی جی جب یہاں بیل گاڑی سے
 آئے تو میں سمجھتا تھا کہ یہ ایک
 سٹو مہلنگ سٹائر ہے پرائم میسٹر کی
 جکی رائڈ کا - لیکن میرا اندازہ غلط
 ثابت ہوا - معلوم یہ ہوا کہ واچھئی
 جی کی تھلنگ بوی بیل گاڑی پر
 سوار ہو کر آئی ہے - ان کا سارا فلسفہ
 جو ہے وہ بیل گاڑی فلسفہ ہے - دلیہل

(Adj. M.)

دیتے ہوں کہ ہمیں 1972 کا دیہن
 یہ نہیں چاہیئے فریسی ہٹاؤنکا۔ ہمکو
 1971 کی غریبی دیکھئے۔ اس دلیل
 کو بھی پھینچ لے جائیئے۔ 1971
 کہوں؟ 1951 ہوں نہیں؟ اور پھینچ
 لے جائیئے، 1947 کوں نہیں؟ اسکے
 بعد اور پھینچ لے جائیئے۔ انگریز کے
 وقت تو بڑے مزے تھے۔ پیٹرول بھی
 سستے داموں مل جاتا تھا۔ سبزی
 بھی ملتی تھی۔ ساری دنیا کو پیچھے
 کی طرف لے چلیں۔ پہلو مروی
 صاحب نے کہا کہ کسی کو بھی مت
 روکو۔ چو بھی چھڑ جو پیدا کر رہا
 ہے اسکو پیدا کرنے دو۔ سب چھڑیں
 کے نام لیئے۔ سب سے زیادہ پروڈکشن
 بچوں کی ہوتی ہے۔ اسکے بارے میں
 وہ خاموش رہے۔ وجہ مجھے نہیں
 معلوم۔ لیکن یہ اکانومی بھی کھسی
 اکانومی ہے کہ جسکی جو مرضی ہو آئے
 جو بھی چھڑ چاہے بنائے۔ اسکو اس
 بات کا کوئی احساس نہیں رہے کہ
 اس ملک کی اولین ضروریات کہا
 ہیں پرائیویٹیز کا ہیں؟ یہ فلسفہ
 یہاں سے روز کہا 1955۔ میں آپکو اپنی
 پریشانی کی وجہ بتا رہا ہوں۔ آپکی
 نالاقی کا کوئی یہاں قابلیت سے
 جواب دیتا تو میں کہتا کہ شاید
 اس ملک کا کلہان ہونے والا ہے۔
 لیکن جو دلیل یہاں سے دی جا رہی
 ہے ان دلیلوں میں ہی وزن نہیں؟
 تو اب فی الحال تین سال تک تو
 باوجود اس کے کہ مہارے دولت پہلو

(Adj. M.)

مردی جی آپ سے کہہ رہے ہیں کہ
 چلے جائیئے، میں آپ سے دستبردستہ
 گزارش کرتا ہوں کہ آپ مت جائیئے۔
 یہ میں نے پچھلی مرتبہ ہی کہا تھا
 اور پھر دہراتا ہوں۔ دو وجہ ہیں۔
 ایک اس لئے کہ آپکی جگہ لہلے کے
 لئے ابھی ہم نے آپس میں طے نہیں
 کہا ہے۔ مہنگل وغیرہ کر رہے ہیں۔
 جس تاریخ کو وہ فیصلہ ہو جائیگا وہی
 دل لٹ یو نو (we will let you know)
 ایک بات تو وہ ہے۔ دوسری
 بات۔ وہ کوئی بڑا گلوار ہوگا، بڑا
 جاہل ہوگا جو آپ کی جگہ لیئے آہیگا۔
 آپ نے اس ملک کا وہ سٹیجہ ناہن کہا
 ہے؟ آپ نے اس ملک کی اکانومی کا
 وہ ناہن کہا ہے کہ کوئی جاہل آدمی
 بھی آپکی جگہ لیئے کے لئے آنے کی
 ہمت نہیں کرے گا۔ مہری درخواست
 ہے کہ آپ یوں نہیں جائیئے کہونکہ
 آپکو نکالنے کی تہاری ہو رہی ہے۔ چلتا
 جس کے لئے آپ کہتے ہیں کہ آپکو
 اس نے مہسومیلڈیٹ دیا تھا اور اس
 مہسومیلڈیٹ کے نشے میں آپ ابھی
 تک چور ہیں وہ آپکو اس نشے میں
 مشغول رکھے ہوئے ہے، وہی آپکو نکالنے
 کی تہاری کر رہی ہے۔ یہ لاتوں کے
 بہوت ہیں، یہ باتوں سے نہیں
 مانتے۔ ایک ایک کر کے آپکو
 کھسیت کر کے نکالا جائیگا۔ آپکے
 اوپر باقاعدہ عوامی عدالت کے
 کٹھہرے میں چارج مائد ہونگے اور
 آپکو سزا پوری جائیگی تب آپ

(Adj. M.)

(Adj. M.)

[شری ایس۔ اے۔ شرمہ]

جائیلنگے۔ فی الحال آپ مت جائیے۔
 یہلو موڈی صاحب کو بھی جلدی
 نہیں ہے اور مجھے تو بالکل جلدی
 نہیں ہے کیونکہ اپنا تو کڑی چانس
 ہی نہیں ہلتا۔

جہانتک واجھٹی جی کا تعلق ہے
 اس دیہی کا جو کچھ بھی ہو لیکن
 اسکو ہلک کارٹ ایج، بھل گاڑی کے
 زمانے میں میں نہیں لے جانا
 چاہتا۔ . . . (وودھان) . . . بگی
 بھی اسی کا ایک ماڈرن ورشن ہے۔

مہری صرف گزارش یہ ہے کہ
 حکمران جماعت میں ابھی تک
 احساس پیدا نہیں ہوا ہے کہ
 سچوایشن سوریس ہے۔ پرائم منسٹر
 کی بگی جو تھی وہ تو ایک سٹلمٹ
 تھا۔ وہ واقعی ایک ناک کرنا چاہتی
 تھی۔ انہوں نے کہا ضرور کہ یہ کوئی
 پہلہ سٹی سٹلمٹ نہیں ہے۔ اگر واقعی
 حکومت کو احساس ہوتا کہ اس
 ملک کی جلتا کے ساتھ کیا ہو رہا ہے
 تو جن فضول خرچیوں کی طرف سدن
 کے ممبران نے اشارہ کیا ہے وہ یقیناً
 نہیں ہوتیں۔ یہ صحیح ہے کہ تمام
 دنیا میں دام بڑھے ہیں، ساری دنیا
 میں سٹکی خراب ہے۔ یہ صحیح
 ہے کہ ساری دنیا میں مشکلات ہیں۔
 لیکن چندوں نے اخبارات پڑھے ہیں
 انکو پتہ ہوگا کہ وہاں کے لوگوں نے

اس سچوایشن سے نہلتے کے لئے کتے
 سوریس قسم کے پروگرام ہلائے ہوں۔
 ہمارے یہاں کارٹوں ہلتے ہوں۔ بگی
 کے کارٹوں، ہلک کارٹ کے کارٹوں اور
 چونکہ مٹی کا تھل ڈیزل آئیل میں
 ملاپا جاتا ہے اس لئے اسکے دام بڑھائے
 جانے ہیں۔ اس سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ
 حکومت نے پاس پوسٹ ہے، عقل
 نہیں ہے، طاقت ہے، سچو نہیں ہے۔
 خدا، بھگوان ان کو اس کے ساتھ ساتھ
 ہے کم سے کم دو ڈھائی سال کے لئے
 تھوڑی سی بدھی بھی عطا کرے، بس
 یہ۔ مجھے عرض کرنا ہے۔]

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN
 (Kangra): The Opposition has
 performed the customary ritual of
 bringing forward an adjournment
 motion in this House. There can be
 no two opinions on the fact that the
 prices of various commodities have
 risen and it is causing a great hard-
 ship to the weaker sections of
 society. But the rise in prices has
 been due to various causes to which
 my hon. friends on this side of
 the House have referred.

For example, the shortage in essen-
 tial commodities has come about due
 to natural calamities. Due to inter-
 national reasons, the prices have
 gone up, and the glaring instance of
 this is that of petroleum products.
 The prices of petroleum product
 have gone up and are going up in
 rapid succession.

Apart from this, the Opposition
 parties are indulging in various acti-
 vities which are hampering produc-
 tion. They are encouraging strikes
 which result in the production of
 essential commodities going down.

and consequently there are shortages which result in rise in prices and blackmarketing. The latest instance is that of the Bokaro steel plant. Though we are short of steel, there is a strike there and there is stoppage of production which again is a contributory cause for blackmarketing and rise in prices. But in spite of these causes which are beyond the control of Government, Government have tried their best to see that the weaker sections of society do not suffer.

With this particular objective in view, the price of diesel oil was not raised. It was raised by seven paise but subsequently reduced by ten paise, with the result that the price has been reduced by three paise from its pre-rise price. The object has been to see that the weaker sections of society which use public transport do not suffer and that there is no rise in the fares of public transport.

Besides, this has also saved the rural sections of society from the rise in prices, specially the farmers who use tractors and diesel pumps which need diesel. The effort of the Government, therefore, has been to see that the rural sections and the weaker sections of society do not suffer, and every effort has been made to see that despite the rise in international prices, the prices of essential commodities needed by the weaker and rural sections were not raised. Though a particular section of society had to pay a higher price on some of the petroleum products, yet an effort was made to see that the weaker sections, the poorer sections and especially the farming sections did not suffer.

Similarly, in the case of inputs for the farm products, as, for example, fertilisers, the price has gone up. The price of machine-goods has also gone up. It was found necessary to raise the prices of essential cereals like wheat, rice and so on. The object has been to see that the small farmer

gets an economic price. That was the reason why the prices of farm products were raised to a limited extent, so that they could receive a fair price.

In fact, this was advocated and pleaded for by the Opposition. But when the Government have done it they turn round and ask 'Why did you raise it?' It has naturally also resulted in raising the issue price. Obviously, from the commonsense point of view, if the procurement price is raised, the issue price is bound to be raised. But the Opposition did not want it; they wanted to eat the cake and also keep it. They wanted to please the farmer by saying that the procurement price should be raised, and then they want to please the voter or the urban sections or the consumer. Now they ask 'Why did you raise the issue price? You should not have raised it'.

This is the amazing argument: you should raise the procurement price but you should not raise the issue price? The object of Government in raising the prices of some of these farm products was to give a fair deal to the farmer and at the same time to see that the consumer does not suffer, that the poor man does not suffer. That is why Government has kept up the Rs. 4 subsidy per quintal of wheat that is issued to the consumer. The object was to see that the weaker sections do not suffer. Thus every action that Government has taken, the effort has been to see that in spite of the economic crisis through which the country is passing, the weaker and the rural section which are the poor sections do not suffer. Shri Bhagat has quoted facts to show that in spite of such a serious economic situation, Government has been able to steer through with such a little adverse effect on the weaker sections of society. This is the first time that in such a bad year 84 lakh people were given employment, employment without which they would have

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starved. When they were on the verge of starvation, Government came out and gave them enough employment. This is the first time in history when this was done and for this, Government deserves full credit

Though there is a grave economic crisis, though no basic philosophy or principles are involved, yet blind opposition to the Congress is making the position unite. We on this side have full confidence in the people. We believe they are aware of the economic difficulties we are facing. I am sure they will face it with courage and determination and I am confident that under the leadership of our Prime Minister, we will be able to get over this crisis.

18.43 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Marjeri): At the fag end of the debate when the time at our disposal is very short, I do not want to embarrass you by making a long speech, but I shall confine my remarks to certain problems of my State of Kerala with regard the price rise.

I am not convinced by the statement made by the hon. member who just sat down that the weaker section of society is not affected by this crisis. I come from Kerala where the ration now is just three ounces of rice. As regards wheat $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of wheat were promised. That is also not coming. I am glad that Shri Shinde is here. There was a breakdown of the rationing system in Kerala of various places in Kerala because the FCI refused to give advances to the Government. There was a cold war going on between the FCI and the Government. Government was unwise in restricting movement into the State from neighbouring States. They refused to honour their commitment. Do you believe that anybody can live on three ounces of rice? Therefore, they have to depend on the black market. This is

the condition in a State which is producing so much of tea, coffee, cardamom, pepper, ginger and fish which are earning so much of foreign exchange. The people are being starved. Prices have gone up, because the Government is not giving us rice, and consequently, black market prices are going up.

Shri Shinde was saying that that it was only the increase in procurement price that was additionally charged to the consumer. That is not true. Has there been a 25 per cent increase in procurement price? I do not think so. If a deficit State like Kerala is not to be starved and if they are not wise enough to restore the zonal system whereby all the southern States form a zone and if they do not allow movement of foodgrains from other States, the situation will deteriorate. Prices will keep on rising. As one hon. member said, this is a man-made crisis; it is a government-made crisis. There are gentlemen who want to congratulate Government for making a mess of things like this. It is really wonderful that the price has got supporters and it is being supported. God save the supporters.

You want to increase production, but how can we increase production? Is not Mr. Shinde aware of the fact that fertilisers are not available? Fertiliser is not given, and you talk of an increase in production. How can we increase production? If the Government cannot give us fertilisers, it cannot increase the production.

Then, about petrol prices. I was just watching some hon. Members struggling hard to justify the increase in petrol prices saying that it affects only the rich people. It indirectly affects the poor people also; in my State especially, the poor people, taxi-owners, who got taxis through some financial enterprises, the nationalised banks, etc., went on strike for two or three days continuously. This may affect a few people who are rich, but how many such people you have got in the country? The poor taxi-owners, the poor auto-

rickshaw-walas are all starving. Really speaking, this price rise has an indirect impact on the country as a whole.

It is all right to say that the Arab countries have increased the price of petrol. Mr. Borooah was saying that it is simply because of the Arab countries who have increased the prices. Is it correct? I do not say he was misleading the House, but he was not correct in saying it. The increase in the price of petrol by about Re. 1 a litre is not justified at all. I know that even if you increase it by Rs. 5 you will get supporters here, but simply because of their support you cannot increase the price and burden the people further.

Really, there is a price increase in many commodities. What about milk? What about edible oils? People are finding it hard to make both ends meet. Mr. Banerjee may ask for a rise in the wages of the employees. It is all right as far as the employees are concerned. That might help them in regard to meeting the price increase, but what about the people who are not employed, who are on the starvation level? The Government say they are helping the poor people, the weaker section of society. I do not know which is the weaker section. If you have got really any iota of knowledge about the conditions of the poor people, you will come to the conclusion that there is a price rise in almost every commodity and that the people are finding it hard to make both ends meet.

Therefore, something must be done. Do not be carried away by the assurances given by the so-called economists. Something will have to be done to arrest the price increase and the people must be saved.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of the last one year, I find that we are discussing this problem of price rise for the third or the fourth time. Therefore, I can very well understand there

is a repetition of the motion in the same words and most of the speeches delivered were also similar. I will try to see that I do not deliver the same reply.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That means he has learnt something.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: But you have not. If at all we have to deal with the problem of prices as I said last time, we will have to see the entire question of prices in its proper national, economic perspective, and also political perspective. As we have seen, this rise in prices is effected by both internal factors and external factors. I am mentioning external factors not merely to explain away some of the factors that are responsible for the price rise, but it is a fact of life that we are to a certain extent dependent on the supply of some of the important commodities from other countries; we import these commodities which are necessary for carrying on some of the economic activities in our country. This is also because we have brought certain sophistication in our economic life. We see that the prices of certain commodities have been rising in the world market—fertilisers, crude oil, steel, and nonferrous metals necessary for industrial production. Their prices were rising and our country cannot merely wish it away. These are some of the external factors which are exercising their pressure on the price structure in this country.

Of course, internal factors were there. Some of them are still there. For example, there were certain factors exercising pressure on the demand side, and also on the supply side. There was shortage of supply because of decline in production of agricultural commodities like coarse grains, oil seeds, etc. Oil seeds particularly exercise tremendous pressure on prices. If you analyse the price rise in the last four years you will see that the price rise in the

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case of foodgrains and oil seeds has exercised a major influence on the rise in prices. There are other reasons also. Some of them have been repeated by hon. Members and we have also conceded them. For example, Shri Vajpayee emphasised the increased money supply. There was more Government spending. If money supply has increased because of government spending, we shall have to examine reasons why we were required to resort to deficit financing. It is not for merely luxury's sake that we resorted to it. I am giving this information which has been given repeatedly before, but it is necessary for us to understand the point in proper perspective. Mr. Mavalankar wanted me to say that exact steps were taken and what policy measures had been adopted to see that the price problem is solved to our reasonable satisfaction. One of the steps that we have taken is—We are trying to see that it is properly implemented—that there should be an economy of nearly Rs. 40 crores in our expenditure in the course of this financial year. We have asked in the course of this financial year. We have asked the States Governments also to effect an economy of nearly Rs. 100 crores in their expenditure. It is not that we have not taken any step, to restrict Government spendings. I do not know whether I have understood Mr. Vajpayee correctly. He might correct me if I misinterpret his remarks. He said that it was not relevant to what extent the areas were affected by drought and failure of crop, but it was ultimately the percentage of loss in production that was much more important. That was the point he emphasised. You can take into account the percentage of production at the end of the whole year and possibly put your case statistically in a proper way, or in an improper way. But when it affects a large area involving a very large percentage of people, production rise or production fall in average terms at the end of the year does not help. For example,

in this case we were required to provide employment to nearly a crore of people in large parts of our country at the expense of the Government and the Central Government had to provide a major part of its expenditure. We have to give employment to 94-96 lakhs of people, nearly a crore of people. Can I merely tell them: no, there is a fall in production, there are my statistics, and therefore it is difficult to provide money. You cannot produce that very sophisticated argument that, "There is going to be no more increase in money-supply and therefore you will have to suffer the consequences of the drought." No democratic Government can say that. You have to take a certain responsibility and risk. This risk was there in the increased Government spending.

In the course of last year, people had suffered and there is an element of suffering even today. I know there are people who are somewhat dissatisfied with the present situation. We are aware of it and we are trying to do our best to remove the sufferings from the lives of the people. The situation was such that possibly any political party or any Government would have been overwhelmed. The only claim of achievement we can make is that during this very difficult economic situation and political situation, we did not allow ourselves to be overwhelmed. We must thank and congratulate the people that they also helped us not to be overwhelmed by these very serious difficulties. I know the opposition parties perhaps may not like this statement of mine. But it is a fact of life that they did their best to make an explosive use of the critical economic situation, but I must say, the people in their wisdom saw through their game. The people were angry and wanted to protest, but they did not fall a victim to that sort of propaganda unleashed by the opposition. We

will have to see it in this political perspective.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Nor will they heed this propaganda you are making.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is not propaganda. I am making a statement of fact after the event. Mr. Shamim said that no argument has been produced from that side as to how we can get out of it because there was no intention to find a solution to the problem. (Interruptions). I can certainly give a long list of what we have done in the course of the last few months to see that the prices do not rise....

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the outcome?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The outcome is that we have been successful in maintaining the political stability in this country and we have used this stability to strengthen the forces of production in the agricultural and industrial sectors. Without allowing ourselves to be overwhelmed, we quietly applied our mind to the problem and tried to find out how we can organise the productive forces properly. I must say that this has started paying dividend now.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Agricultural and Industrial production have declined because of your wrong policy.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You are absolutely wrong when you say that the people have behaved in a constructive manner and the opposition tried to instigate them. You are provoking them the other way. You have brought the country to the near condition of chaos.

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): Even in States where there is a single party in majority, there is President's rule. Is this the example of political stability?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am not yielding. What he has

said has nothing to do with the economic situation.... (Interruptions) 19 hrs.

We have taken a series of steps for controlling the price rise. The Reserve Bank of India have taken a package of measures in the last four months. May I say that the Bank Rate was raised from six to seven per cent and the minimum lending rate was prescribed for commercial banks excepting lending for certain specified sectors. At the same time, the statutory reserves have been increased from three to five per cent and then to seven per cent. These steps have had the effect of immobilising about Rs. 400 crores.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: All these had been quoted last time also.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What can I do? You have raised the very same points again.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने तो कहा था कि पुरानी बात नहीं कहेंगे, कुछ नई बात कहेंगे ।

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : मैंने कहा था कि कई नई बात कहूंगा और कोशिश करूंगा कि पुरानी न कहूं ।

When you have raised some points, we have to make a reference to the realities and state them. These are continuous steps and results. So, I must make a mention of the fact that the effect of those steps is being felt now. I must make a mention of this thing because these are very effective answers to the points you have raised, which you do not want to hear.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We want you to be a financial wizard.

SHRI PILOO MODY: We want to turn you into a financial wizard.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If Shri Pilo Mody has that much understanding, it is a good thing.

Now I will say what we have done in order to augment our supplies, though this is not something which is new. We had to resort to import on a very large scale import of foodstuffs and different types of oil for example. During January to September 1973 the import of foodgrains amount to 2.1 million tonnes. Further imports of 1.7 million have also been contracted. Of course, you all know of the offer of Russia of 2 million tonnes of wheat. This has started arriving in this country at the very right time. This has also increased the availability of foodgrains in this country. This creates a good psychology. The prices have gone up mainly because of certain shortages, because of certain internal factors. This is one point. But the psychology of scarcity has also resulted in price rise. Therefore, this step of importing foodgrains, different types of oilseeds and oils has changed the complexion of the problem.

Today some hon. Members made a mention of what the Prime Minister said yesterday in our party meeting, namely, that we have seen the worst part of it. That does not mean that we are completely at the end of the problem. We have still some problems to deal with, but certainly the complexion of it has changed. At the present moment, because of the good crop and good availability of foodgrains in this country, we have seen that there is a decline in the prices of oilseeds, bajra and wheat. If I can refer to some of the figures which are available for comparison sake, in the case of wheat, for example... (Interruptions) As regards the wholesale price index numbers which are announced by the Government from time to time, in the case of wheat, for example, the price index of wheat in the month of July was 227 and in the month of October revised index was 211.5. So, as a matter of fact,

there is a decline. In the case of jowar decline is 3.6; in the case of bajra it is 28.4; in the case of groundnut oil it is 9.9. I am merely mentioning some of the important foodgrains oilseeds which was mainly responsible for the price rise last year. As regards oilseeds which was mainly responsible for the price rise, there is also the same trend—I know, this trend has not yet become some sort of permanent thing. This particular trend shows the availability of important articles the scarcity of which created problems for us. When these things are there, it means we have certainly crossed the worst. (Interruptions) There is some sort of a confidence coming back in the minds of the people. That is what really speaking is troubling you.

As we proceed further, as the winter crop is going to be a better one and, as the industrial production is also going to improve, I am sure... (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जो कुछ कह रहे थे उसको वह सुनते रहे । अब उनकी बारी है तो उनको भी आप सुने । शोर करने से कोई मसला हल नहीं होगा । शोर करने से मसला हल हो जाए तो करते जाओ शोर ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The point that I was making was that with the improvements in the availability of some of the important articles which exercised influence on the price rise, as they are showing a healthy trend, I am sure, the things are going to improve in days to come... (Interruptions) I am not making any prophecy about the price fall. I say that the present trend shows that there is going to be a stabilisation of prices. I cannot say that there is going to be a very sharp decline. But certainly, our efforts will have to be directed towards that. (Interruptions) The prevention of further price rise will have to be our objective and our entire plan and effort will have to be in that direction. This is the strategy that we are trying to follow for controlling the prices, for stabilising the

price....(Interruptions) I have made a mention of some of the steps that we have taken....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Why are you asking us to reconcile ourselves to the stabilisation of prices at the highest level since independence?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
We are dealing with the problem of prices in the course of last year. I am trying to make you understand the trend of prices as it is proceeding from month to month. If you are trying to find solution to the problem at hand, you must first try to understand what the problem is. I will define the problem for you. But you do not want to understand it. Then what can I do? (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I do not want to get a certificate from you.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
You may think that you are the wisest man in the world. You may have that satisfaction. I do not want to come in the way of that satisfaction.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
You have not learnt anything about economics.

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : आप ही इकना-
मिक्स के बढ़े पड़ित हैं ।

You have no patience to hear me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
You must use a proper language.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
What improper language have I used?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Why do you ask us to be reconciled to the stabilisation of prices at the highest level since independence?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
I have only said that I am not making any prophesy about a sharp fall in prices; I cannot make that prophesy. Our objective will now have to be to see that there is no further rise in

prices, and possibly the prices may have to stabilise at a higher level. This is what I am trying to say. (Interruptions)

Now I want to mention the steps that we have taken. One of the arguments made by the Opposition was that Government, instead of taking steps for reducing the prices,—this is a new line of argument that they have started—the Government itself has started increasing the prices and the illustration they gave was the rise in the case of issue prices and the rise in the case of petrol and kerosene. Our answer to that is this. When there is the price question, the most important thing that we have to do is to see that there is more availability of some of the foodgrains. Those who are criticising the Government today about this had themselves said that there ought to have been reasonable prices given to farmers and producers. (Interruptions)

Now, in order to make the availability, when we give a rise in the procurement prices to the produce, it is the same people who are coming forward with the argument that we are increasing the issue prices. With the rise in procurement price, there will be more availability of coarse grains and the rice....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: There is a limit. Please sit down. Please do not do it every time.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
The decline in the prices of coarse grains, the decline in the prices of Bajra and the decline in the price of rice to a certain extent is because of the possibility of availability of grains in the market because the Government have offered more price to the producers....(Interruptions). These things are giving the results.

Now, they have started the argument that the Government is raising the price.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

With regard to petrol prices, the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals.... (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का कोई हक नहीं है कि आप सारे हाउस को सुनने से महरूम करें। आप बैठ जाइये। आप किसी बात से सहमत नहीं हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप हाउस की कार्यवाही में रुकावट डाल। यह क्या तरीका निकाला है? इस तरह नहीं चलेगा। सारा हाउस सुनना चाहता है, लेकिन एक दो मेम्बर रुकावट डाल रहे हैं।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: They will take advantage of it in the incomt-tax deduction, but I can inform the house that we are examining this question as to how we can now amend the Income Tax Act so that the advantages will not be taken for the purposes of expenditure. It can be done after examination. But we propose to do that.

As far as the additional income or revenue that we will get from the rise in prices of petroleum, is concerned we have decided that a reasonable part of it will be used to improve the public transport system.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Now, he has qualified it by saying 'a reasonable part'. What did Mr. Borooah say? He did not say 'only a reasonable part'. Now you say 'a reasonable part'.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: He also said that. You did not hear him properly. You can see from the proceedings. He said that. I heard him and I am repeating what he said.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): The new point raised is a very simple one and it requires also a very simple answer. The point is the last time when we discussed the price line, you gave an answer and you are giving the same answer now also. What we want is and I am appealing

to Mr. Chavan that while in pursuance of your dynamic policy, you can also give a dynamic answer. During the past 3-4 months there was a galloping price rise and this is the Government which has fixed the issue price at a higher rate in regard to wheat, rice, bajra, kerosene, milk etc.... (Interruptions). That is the simple question. Why repeat the same answer?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let him reply.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The hon. Member thinks that he has put a simple question. My simple answer to that is that I am not repeating what I said last time because the question of petrol prices is a new question. I am giving an answer and information which is completely new because the petrol prices are a new things. The answer that I am giving is that the price rise, whether it was jumping or leaping, has ceased to be so in the last three months. The price rise was considerably less than what it was earlier.... (Interruptions) I am giving you facts and I am giving you authoritative information which we have got.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The prices of everything have gone up.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have not made statement about everything.... (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये वह जब बोले तो आप ऐसा करें, आप जब बोले तो वह ऐसा करें आप बताइए ऐसे शोर करने से क्या फायदा होगा?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have not said about everything. I mentioned specific items and I mentioned specific articles. I said in such and such a case the price has shown a declining trend. I am not mentioning cement. I have mentioned wheat. I have mentioned oilseeds. I have mentioned bajra. I have mentioned specific things. I have not made a general statement at all. I should

not be misinterpreted. I do not at the same time want to unnecessarily point a rosy picture. I am taking a realistic assessment of the situation and my only submission is, there is an improvement in the situation to a certain extent and if it continue then there is going to be more improvement in the days to come.

Therefore, Sir, taking into consideration all the steps which we have taken and the assessment that we have made, one should not take a pessimistic view or an alarming view of the situation and I think if the present trend continues we will be out of the woods and this is my hope. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S. M. Banerjee has got the right of reply. Shri S. M. Banerjee. (Interruptions)

देखिये, मैं आपको बतौर प्रेसइंडिंग ग्राफिसर के कहता हूँ कि अगर आपके शोर करते से कीमत नीचे आ जाय तो बड़ी खुशी से कीजिए लेकिन ऐसा होने वाला नहीं है तो अब उनको बोलने तो दीजिये ।

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): May I ask one question? I would like to know from Shri Banerjee whether fifty per cent of the population of this country who live substantially below poverty line and are very poor are affected by this price rise or not. I want a specific answer from him. (Interruptions)

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने तीनों मंत्रियों के धाषण सुने है । (इटरप्शंस)

MR. SPEAKER: There is limit: for everything. This is a ouse and you cannot get up every now and then and talk like this.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीनों मंत्रियों के धाषण मैंने अच्छी तरह से सुते है और मुझे ताजुब्ब है यह सुनकर आखिर वास्तविक परिस्थिति को किसी ने शायद देखने की कोशिश नहीं की या जान बूझकर

शायद वह समझना नहीं चाहते । अभी भगत साहब ने भी कहा कि प्राइसेज कुछ रिड्यूस हुई है । मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि कहां उनके घर हुई ट्ट या कहां हुई है ? बाजार में तो हुई नहीं है । (व्यवधान) आप किताब पढ़ते है ।

मैं सामान खरीदने जाता हूँ बाजार में । उसके बाद शिन्दे साहब ने कहा कि जो कुछ चीजों के दाम बढ़ाये गये ह वह नेशनल इंटरेस्ट में बढ़ाये गये हैं । बहम्रा साहब ने कहा कि यह नेशनल प्रावलम है जो इंटरनेशनल प्रावलम के साथ जुड़ी हुई है, लिहाजा बढ़ना जरूरी है । इस के बाद चव्हाण साहब ने तो कहा कि ग्रायल सीड के दाम घटे हैं । जैसे मालूम हो रहा है कि हम लोग ग्रायल सीड ही खाते हैं । लेकिन ताजुब्ब की बात है, मैं कहता हूँ, प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठी हैं, इसी हाउस की तमाम पाटियों की एक कमेटी बनाई जाय और जो कुछ भी उन्होंने धाषण दिया है, चीजों के दाम बढ़ने के बारे में जो कहा कि बढ़े नहीं है या जो कुछ बयान उन्होंने दिया है, वह दोनों कमेटी के साथ हर एक शहर में और गांवों में जाकर देखें और फिर वह कमेटी निश्चय करे कि चव्हाण साहब ने सही कहा है या बैनर्जी ने ? मैं इस्तीफा देने के लिये तैयार हूँ अगर मेरी बात गलत निकले । वह कमेटी देश भर में जाकर देखे । सारे देश में हाहाकार लोग कर रहे हैं ।

एक चीज श्री ए० पी शर्मा ने और दूसरे मित्रों ने कही कि इस वक्त देश में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना चाहिये । डिफेंस में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने का नारा डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने दिया और आज 11 हजार एम०ई०एस० के कर्मचारी जिन्होंने सड़के बनाई, लड़ाई के जमाने में चाहे चीनी आक्रमण था चाहे पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण था, जिन्होंने मेहनत से काम किया, उनको नोटिस देकर उनकी छंउनी की जा रही है । हड़ताल नहीं होनी चाहिये, यह मैं भी समझता हूँ । लेकिन अगर आज लोगों को खाना न मिले, लोगों को पहनने को न मिले, सारी तनख्वाह

[श्री एस०एम० बनर्जी]

5-6 तारीख को खत्म हो जा, उसके बाद यह कहना कि नहीं हड़ताल नहीं होनी चाहिये, बोनस के लिये नहीं लड़ना चाहिए, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर वे करें क्या ?

दूसरी चीज कही गई है कि विदेशों में चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं। लेकिन वहाँ पर कैपिटल इनकम कितनी बढ़ी है उसका हवाला किसी ने नहीं दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वाकई में फिजूलखर्ची को अगर कम करना है तो क्या सरकार इसको करना चाहती है ? अगर फिजूलखर्ची कम करनी है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कौन उसे शुरू करे ? एक मिसाल दी गई कि हमारे तमाम एम पीज ने तनख्वाह में दस प्रतिशत कटौती कर दी, किसी ने ज्यादा कर दी और राष्ट्रपति ने तो हद्द कर दी कि दस प्रतिशत अपनी तनख्वाह कम कर दिया। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक कहावत है कि हाथी कितना भी दुबला होगा तो भैंस के बराबर होगा। राष्ट्रपति जी की जितनी भी ज्यादा तनख्वाह होगी हम लोगों से सबसे ज्यादा होगी। उनकी दस प्रतिशत की कटौती और दस प्रतिशत उससे कहें कि जिस की तनख्वाह सी रुपये डेढ़ सी रुपये हो, या 196 रुपये जिसके लिये चव्हाण साहब नहीं मान रहे थे वह दस प्रतिशत कम करे तो इन दोनों का क्या कहीं मेल बैठता है ? लेकिन वह क्यों करे ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 25-26 साल एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी राज करे हिन्दुस्तान में जिसको बहुमत प्राप्त था और प्राप्त है, लेकिन आज 26 साल के बाद यह परिस्थिति आज उत्पन्न हो तो उस सरकार को क्या कहें ? आज प्रजातांत्रिक सिद्धांतों से लोगों का विश्वास उठता जा रहा है। लोग समझते हैं कि यह सरकार पालियामेंट में बहस करने से नहीं जायगी। बोटों से यह हिलने वाली नहीं है जब तक काला धन मौजूद है इस देश में।

मैं समझता हूँ कि एक दिन आने वाला है, चाहे आप हमारी बातों को बुरा समझें, हम रहें न रहें हमारे लड़के शायद रहेंगे, एक बात है

आप समझ लीजिये कि इन्हीं खेतों जिनकी दुहाई आप देते हैं, इन्हीं कारखानों जिनकी दुहाई आप देते हैं इन्हीं गलियों और सड़कोंसे एक दिन जबदस्त आग उठने वाली है जिसको आप हम कोई रोक नहीं सकेंगे। वह किसके तहत को गिरायेंगे, किसके ताज को उछालेंगे यह मालूम नहीं। इसलिये आप बदलते हुये जमाने को समझने की कोशिश कीजिये और यहां पर वकालत करके इस चीज का डिफेंस करने की कोशिश मत कीजिये। मैं चमहता हूँ हूँ जिन्होंने यहां पर भाषण दिये हैं और यह कहा है कि चीजों के दाम घटे हैं, एक कमेटी बनाई जाये जो जाकर उनकी बीवियों की गबाही ले कि वे क्या कहती हैं। (श्रवण) मैं कहता हूँ कि आप बाजार में चलिये वहां कोई सामान नहीं है। शाम के वक्त सड़ी हुई सब्जी को खरीदने के लिये मेला लगता है। आप कलकत्ते में चले वहां होटलों के सामने होड़ लगती है कि कौन जूटा पहले खाये कुत्ता या इंसान ? इस लिये आप अपने गरेबान में मुंह डालकर देखने की कोशिश कीजिये। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप देख, आज इस बात का कोई सवाल नहीं है कि कहां पर हिन्दुस्तान जा रहा है। पाकिस्तान तर जब हमारी विजय हुई थी तो जीत की खुशी में सारे देश में आपका स्वागत किया। मैंने आपको पत्र लिखा था जिस दिन आपने बंगला देश को रिक्विजिशन दिया था कि ऐसी सारी बहनें हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हों। लेकिन आज अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है जब यह कहा जाता है कि अरिस्टक्रेसी प्रो कर रही है वकिंग क्लास में। रामराज्य की एक परिभाषा थी इस देश में और यहां के लोगों ने एक सपना देखा था लेकिन राम राज्य ऐसा बना कि चव्हाण साहब राम और 55-56 करोड़ की सेना जिसको न कपड़ों की जरूरत न खाने की जरूरत वह सिर्फ फल फूल खाकर रहे। सन् 1947 से लेकर आज तक इस देश में जो लक्षपती थे वे करोड़पति हो गये और जो करोड़पति थे वे अरबपति हो गये

हो गए। जो एक कारखाने का मालिक था वह 24 कारखाने मालिक हो गया। दूसरी तरफ जिसकी सौ रुपए आमदनी थी वह 50 रुपए रह गई। महंगाई ने उसकी कमर तोड़ दी। एक मामूली मकान में रहने वाला झोपड़ी में रहने लगा, झोपड़ी में रहने वाला फुटपाथ पर लेटने लगा और जो फुटपाथ पर लेटते थे वे बिना कफन के मरघट पर जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ आज सरकार कोई मुझाव लाये और इन चाजों को रोकने की कोशिश करे। आज चोर बाजारी करने वालों और मुनाफाखोरों को सजा दी जाये लेकिन सजा किसने दी है? एस के मोदी के केस में हमारा सर शर्म से झुक जाता है, वह आज भी इसी शहर दिल्ली में घूम रहा है और जितने भी लोडर्स हैं उसको माला पहना रहे हैं। (ध्वषान) मैं चाहता हूँ कि जनता इस तरह से माला पहनाये कि उसका गला फंस जाये। हम चाहते हैं आज विदेशी समाया-परस्ती और देसी समायापरस्ती को निभाने के लिए जाल फैलाया है उनको सजा दी जाये।

कहा गया कि मोटर पर चढ़ने वाले 4 लाख, पांच लाख हैं और एक एक मोटर पर चार चार चढ़ेंगे तो कितने चढ़ेंगे इसलिए नुकसान किसको होने वाला है। लेकिन स्कूटर पर चढ़ने वाले कौन लोग हैं? क्या बहमा जी कभी स्कूटर पर चढ़े हैं? उसपर इतने झकोरे लगते हैं कि बरुमा साहब गिर जायेंगे। तीन तीन, चार चार मातायें बहनें स्कूटर पर चढ़कर जाती हैं। एक स्कूटर पर पूरा खानदान चढ़ता है और बरुमा जी कहते हैं ऐयाशी का साधन है। राष्ट्रपति जी सिक्स डोर की गाड़ी रखें वह ऐयाशी नहीं है? क्या उनको उसकी जरूरत है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ आप मध्यवर्ग, मिडिल

क्लास को चुनौती न दें। आप इस चीज को समझने की कोशिश कीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि इनकी दलीलों का मैं थोटी पाता हूँ इसलिए मैं इस कामरोको प्रस्ताव को वापिस लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। मैं फिर एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह लोग मीठी बातें करते हैं। एक चीज आपके सामने कहकर समाप्त करता हूँ

ए खाक नशीनों उठबैठो, वह वक्त करीब
आ पहुंचा है
एव तख्त गिराये जायेंगे, जब ताज
उछाले जायेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: Since Shri Banerjee is not withdrawing the motion, I shall put it to vote.

The question is:

"That the House do not adjourn."
The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 1 [19.42 hrs.]
AYES

Agarwal, Shri Virendra
Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chaudhary, Shri Iswar
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Guha, Shri Samar
Jharkhande Rai, Shri

Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
 Koya, Shri C. H. Mohamed
 Krishnan, Shri E. R.
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Manjhi, Shri Bhola
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
 Panda, Shri D. K.
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Reddy, Shri B. N.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Sharma, Shri R. R.
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
 Arvind Netam, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Basappa, Shri K.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
 Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri Yeahwantrao
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dharia, Shri Mohan
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Godfrey, Shrimati M.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Hashim, Shri M. M.
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal

Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Manoharan, Shri K.
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Naik, Shri B. V.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Pradhani, Shri K.

Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Saksena, Prof. S. L.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore

Subramaniam, Shri C.

19.41 hrs.

Sudarsanam, Shri M.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Suryanarayana, Shri K.

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

Swaran Singh, Shri

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU
RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the
Thirty-third Report of the Business
Advisory Committee.

Tiwary, Shri D. N.

Tiwary, Shri K. N.

Tombi Singh, Shri N.

MR. SPEAKER: Anything else?
Could we take up the Bill which is
coming next?

Uikey, Shri M. G.

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Venkatswamy, Shri G.

Verma, Shri Balgovind

अगर आप ऐडजन नहीं करना चाहते
हैं तो बैठिये। दो मिनट लेंगे।

Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

AN HON. MEMBER: Enough. Let
us adjourn now.

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri N. P.

Yadav, Shri R. P.

Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands
adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

19.42 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the
division is:

Ayes 39; Noes 132.

The motion was negatived.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, Nov-
ember, 13, 1973/Kartika, 22, 1895
(Saka).*

*The following Members also recorded their Votes:

AYES: Shri Sarjoo Pandey,

NOES: Sarvashti Banamali Patnaik and Ambesh.