

[Shri T. A. Pai]

of the difficulties that they have pointed out may be genuine. It is no use the State Government declaring some areas as backward and saying that monetary concessions will be given for such people who start industries there, unless the necessary infra-structure also goes along with that; unless an attempt on the part of the State Government to bring the infra-structure goes along with that declaration, I am afraid it would only be on paper that most of the schemes will appear. I would earnestly request the hon. Member to see that sufficient pressure is brought on the U.P. Government to give them all the facilities and build up the infra-structure so that they may be able to go ahead with this...

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Minister has just taken over this Ministry. Therefore, I would not like to say anything more except that it is not the U.P. Government which has declared the area as backward; it is the Central Government which has declared it backward. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Central Government to provide this. What is the use of passing it on to the poor Government like the U.P. Government? I hope, the Minister will read the background of this and assure that it will be put up in pratapgarh.

[**SHRI T. A. PAI :** If we have declared certain districts as backward and have not gone ahead with the rest of the programme, then I am sorry, it is a mistake. I still own that declaration that, if a particular district is backward, only providing monetary incentive to start any industry there is not going to help; unless the necessary infra-structure by way of communication, roads and electricity is also assured, no industrialist is likely to go ahead. While it is still open to us to take up the question, the assurance of power supply will be with the State Government; I, on my part, would persuade the State Government to expedite it as much as possible.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Were all these not gone into before you issued the industrial licence?

AN HON MEMBER : He is shifting it to some other place.

SHRI T.A. PAI : No, Sir. He is not going. He has only asked for permission.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Why did you issue permission ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : On the other hand we have here an example of a passenger car manufacturing company which has only got a letter of intent but it has built up tremendous sheds and factories and machines, everything right here in Haryana.

SHRI T. A. PAI : I hope the hon. Member will be satisfied with my assurance that the request of the party for shifting of this factory will not be given, but, on the other hand, we shall try to persuade the party to set it up in Pratapgarh District as a lot of expectations has been raised in the minds of the people that the tractor factory will come. All the same, a lot of facilities have to be provided for training the local personnel because merely the location of an industry is not going to remove the backwardness of the area unless the men are also trained and prepared for being absorbed in this industry as also in the ancillary industries that are going to be set up.

13.37 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : ACUTE SHORT-AGE AND ABNORMAL RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES.

श्री बाल सिंह जीरा (भरिवा) : सम्प्रदा महोदय, आप ने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण समस्या पर जो बोलने का मौका दिया इस के लिये मैं आप का शुक्रगुजार हूँ। जैसा मैं ने कहा यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। 10 तारीख को श्री बाल काल अटेंशन आया था उस वक़्त मंत्री महोदय, श्री बाल सिंह वहाँ पर थे। वही बात मैं

यह कहना चाहता हू कि उस समय हम ने मांग की थी कि जो स्टेटमेंट दिया जाय वह रिटेल प्राइस का होना चाहिये। पर वहाँ पर जाय जो हम को स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है वह फिर वही होल्सेल प्राइसेज का दिया गया है। यह बहुत गलत बात है और मैं समझता हू कि या तो सरकार बुचका ब्लैकट नहीं कर सकती, या इन की मशीनरी ठीक नहीं है जो वेने से शिफ्ट करती है।

13.38 Hrs.

[*Mr Deputy Speaker in the chair*]

इसविषय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि आज जो मार्केट में रेट हैं वह बहुत ही ज्यादा हैं और बनस्पति तल का भाव 9, 10 ५० किलो तक है। ग्राउंड नट आयल का 8 ६० किलो का रेट है। इसी तरह म सुगर 4 और 5 ६० प्रति किलो में दमियान है, टाई कोक 4 ६० पर क्विंटल है और सोफ्ट काक 33 से 37 ६० पर क्विंटल है। इसी तरह स पल्सेज 3 से 4 ६० पर किलो बिक रही हैं। और मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि जहा गेहू पंजाब और हरियाना में आप 76 ५0 लेन हैं, वह गेहू दिल्ली में धा कर 100 ६० से ज्यादा क्या बिक रहा है। इसी तरह म मक्काई 60, 70 ६० क्विंटल पंजाब में बिक रही है। यहा दिल्ली से धाज को रेट 128 ६० पर क्विंटल है। यह क्या है?

मैं समझना हू कि सरकार महंगाई और कीमती पर कानून पाने में फेल हुई है। इस बाग में सरकार को अपनी मशीनरी को ठीक करना चाहिये। आज हमारे पंजाब में डीजल नहीं मिलता वहाँ पर अनाज खेतों में पड़ा है, किमान मुबह से आम तक वैट्रोल पम्प पर खड़े रहते हैं, उन को डीजल नहीं मिल रहा है। यहा सरकार कहती है कि इतनी माडिया भेज दी हैं, जो वहाँ पहुचती नहीं हैं। कहा जाती हैं, कुछ पना नहीं है। हमारे पंजाब के किमान को न बिजली मिलती है, न धाव मिलती है और न खाने की चीजें मिलती हैं, न डीजल मिलना है। यह क्या करे? किसकी धाव मेशरी धाज इडिया

कहते हैं, उस का घनाज सेते हैं और भारत सरकार वहाँ से माडिया भेजती है घनाज भेने के लिये। घनाज लाने के लिए माडिया खानी जाती हैं। हमने मांग की थी रेल मशी से कि जो माडिया यहाँ से घनाज लाने के लिये जायें उन में धाव कोयला धादि भेज दो और ऐसा करने में कोई कठिनाई भी नहीं होनी चाहिये लेकिन इनको माना नहीं गया है। यह इन्हाने नहीं किया है। मीट की होम्सेल ट्रेड आपने अपने हाथ में ली है। लेकिन दूसरी जो एसेंसल कमोडिटीज हैं, पर्सनिस आदि हैं उनकी होम्सेल ट्रेड सरकार अपने हाथ में क्या नहीं लेती है?

हाम्सेल ट्रेड जा आपने अपने हाथ में ली है, रिणकन-नरी फार्मिंग जा है वे आपके बडे बडे प्रफसरों के माथ मिन करके उसको फेल करना चाहती है। मैं आपको एक मिसाल देना चाहता हू। बुरी में एक बहुत बड़ा ट्रेडर है मिमका टेनीफोन नं० 28 है। उनका एक बहुत बडे पुनिस प्रफसर का फोन जाना है। ग्यारह मई को दिल्ली और बम्बई में साफज आदि पर रेट जान वाला है। उमो दिन 11 नारीख को लाइटींग काल बुक करत है कि दिल्ली और बम्बई में रेट जान वाला है और उमको जा कुछ मुदबुदे करना हो करत है। मैं समझना हू कि बडे बडे प्रफसरों के जरिये अगर आप यह चाहते है कि अपनी पालिसीस का इम्पेक्ट कर ले या यह नहीं हा सकता है। आप अपनी मशीनरी को ठीक करे। आप बिस्कुस फेल हुए हैं यह आपका मानना चाहिये। ब्लैक मार्किटीयों को आपके प्रफसर सह द रहे है। हमारी पार्टी ने यह फैसला किया है कि अगर आप 25 तारीख तक पंजाब में तथा दूसरी जगहो पर ब्लैक मार्किटीयों से सामान नहीं निकालेने तो हम ब्लैकमार्किटीयों का, प्रफसरों का और मिनिस्टरो का बेराम करने और जो स्टोक उनके कब्जे में है वह बाहर बाएने, जनता के लाएने। वे जो ब्लैकमार्किटीयों हैं, जो इस तरह से बोरिया करते है हमें मान्य है कि आपकी पुनिस उनकी मदद करेगी लेकिन फिर भी हम उनका मुकाबला करते।

[श्री मान सिंह भौर]

कीमतों पर आप काबू नहीं पा रहे हैं। आप बताए कि कब तक आप शूगर तथा दूसरी जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं इनको टेक ओवर करेंगे, वनस्पति इंडस्ट्री को टेक ओवर करेंगे। कब तक आप कमेटीयां बना कर पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को लागू करेंगे? इस सब के बारे में पार्लियामेंट में डिटेल्ड जबाब आना चाहिये।

मैं इतना ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे बाद पंडा साहब बोलेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. Absent. Shri K.D. Malaviya,

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Sir, I want to speak.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not now. If there is time left, you will get your chance.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : I just want to say something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not now. If time is left to your party, you will get that time.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : I am making this request because I have got to go away at 4 0' clock, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right; I will keep that in mind.

Now, Shri K. D. Malaviya.

श्री के० डी० मालविया (डुमरियागंज) : महंगाई का मसला आज हमारे सामने है। इसका हल इतना आसान नहीं है। इसको हमें पोलिटिकल पार्टी का मसला भी नहीं बनाना चाहिये और उस आधार पर सरकार की नुकताचीनी नहीं करनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय मसला है और इसके पीछे बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं जिन की वजह से आज महंगाई हमारे सामने है। सूखा पड़ा। उसके पहले राष्ट्रीय संकट था लड़ाई की वजह से। फिर कुछ मौलिक फ़ैसले भी लिए गए पूंजीपतियों से होल सेल ट्रेड को अपने हाथ में लेने के जिन की वजह से एक वैक्यूम पैदा हुआ उस वैक्यूम को भरने में थोड़ा

समय लगता है। यह इतना आसान नहीं है। जो बड़े बड़े थोक व्यापारी थे उन से हम तजारत को अपने हाथ में ले लें और उसका विकेन्द्रीयकरण करें और ठीक तरह से सामान बेचने का प्रबंध करें, इस में थोड़ा समय लगता है। पूंजीपति व्यवस्था में हमेशा यह कायदा होता है कि सामान पैदा करने वाले, उद्योग धंधा करने वाले इतना सामान नहीं बनाते हैं जितने सामान की जरूरत होती है और काफ़ी मिकदार में वह बाजार में मिल सके। इस वजह से स्केरसिटी कंडिशन हमेशा बन जाती है और स्केरसिटी कंडिशन बनाए रखने की एक आदत सी पड़ गई है थोक बंदियों की। उसके बाद अगर कहीं सूखा पड़ जाए तब और भी स्थिति विपम हो जाती है और उस विपम स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए फिर हम को दूसरे बुनियादी मामले अपने हाथ में लेने पड़ते हैं। सरकार के लिए भी यह जरूरी है कि बुनियादी फ़ैसले वह ले और मेरा ख्याल है कि सरकार तेजी से उन बुनियादी फ़ैसलों को ले नहीं रही है ताकि कम से कम वक़्त में जो वितरण की समस्या है वह अच्छी तरह से हल हो सके। फिर भी मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक वितरण की व्यवस्था में जनता का सहयोग नहीं होगा और जब तक उत्पादन के साधनों के ऊपर काफ़ी उसका कब्ज़ा नहीं होगा तब तक उत्पादन और वितरण दोनों कार्यक्रम ठीक तरह से चल नहीं सकते हैं और तब हम चाहे कितना ही पोलिटिकल क्वेश्चन बना करके पार्टी के झड़े के नीचे खड़े हो कर एक दूसरे को गालियां दें कुछ नहीं होगा। वास्तव में बात यह है कि उत्पादन और वितरण का जो इन्वैलेंस हो गया है और सोशल सिस्टम बदलने की जो शुरुआत हो गई है उसकी वजह से जो दिक्कत पैदा हो गई है वह तो रहेगी। मैंने पहले भी कहा था सदन में यह महंगाई और जिन्सों की कमी तो रहेगी कुछ वक़्त तक चाहे हम उससे दुखी हो कर यहाँ पर कितना ही चिल्लाएँ। वी हैव टू रेकन विद दी होल पोजिशन आफ स्केरसिटी कंडिशन एंड आफ इन्वैलेंस इन प्राइसिस। यह मैंने पहले कहा था और आज भी कहता हूँ। वह हालत बदली नहीं है।

मेरे निम्न मे मिट्टी के तेल और डीजल की बात कही है। यह ठीक है कि मिट्टी का तेल और डीजल नाबों में नहीं मिलता है। कुछ तो वितरण का जो तरीका है वह ठीक नहीं है। जो पुराना ढंग था वही चला जा रहा है। बड़े बड़े लोक बंधियों के जरिये हम वितरण करना चाहते हैं तो यह चलेगा नहीं। बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों को डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल को बांटने का, उसके बेचने का काम दे दिया गया है। ऐसे ऐसे लोग हैं जो एक एक प्रदेश के अन्दर दो तिहाई या धारा थोकबन्दी के वितरण का काम अपने हाथ में लिए हुए हैं। इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा। जिनको की कमी पैदा हो गई है। मिट्टी के तेल के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि साठे आठ लाख टन की कमी 1973 में होने की सम्भावना है। इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ तो इम्पोर्ट कर लेने और कुछ बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इधर उधर से खीच खाच करके रिफाइनरी में उसके उत्पादन को बढ़ा कर। लेकिन यह कमी दूर होने वाली नहीं है इसलिए कि मिट्टी का तेल हो या डीजल हो या फरनेस प्रायल हो सब बनता है कूड़ प्रायल में और कूड़ प्रायल बनाने में विष्कत है। एक तो पैसा नहीं है और दूसरे और भी चीजों की जरूरत है। मल्ला रुई जादि संगाली पड़ती है। मैं सदन का ध्यान जब कमी रहती है सब इस ओर दिखाना चाहता हू कि हम को वितरण की व्यवस्था की ओर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

We have to lay emphasis on the distribution aspect of the essential commodities. If we do not change our system of distribution and if we do not take the association of non-official bodies which believe in progress, which believe in the democratic aspects of our life, whether they belong to the Congress or they do not belong to the Congress, we shall not be able to achieve much in this direction. Let us form such concrete organised bodies at the base level. I would invite even

parties like the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra or any others; if they really mean business, if they believe in progress, if they believe in democracy, then we can find out ways and means at the lowest level for a proper distribution of whatever commodities are available. Whatever commodities are in scarcity will remain scarce for some more time. If hon. Members think that in the next four or five months we are going to solve the question of scarcity, then I would say that we are not going solve it. It cannot be solved by any government, even if a one-man government comes here, as Shri Piloo Mody would like. It will never be solved.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : The only difference between me and him is that I would like a one-man government whereas he would like a one-women government.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : The difference between me and him is that he is three times heavier than I.

So I submit this problem of distribution has to be tackled in recognition of the fact that essential commodities are now in short supply. This will take some time to improve. The production system has to change. Till now the philosophy of production has been to keep it in a framework of scarcity conditions. I can prove it, if I have time, to show that in every essential commodity, the scarcity is mostly, not wholly, due to the fact that there are some people who control the production of the commodity. Whether it is dalda or cement or any other, this situation is deliberately precipitated so as to see that the commodity remains in a condition of scarcity. Therefore, for the solution to the whole problem, we have to co-operate with Government in solving the problem of proper distribution.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

Take, for instance, kerosene. It must receive priority in distribution on the rural side in certain States like Bihar, Eastern UP or certain portions of Maharashtra. These areas require preference because they have not got other sources of power. There are bigger areas or more prosperous areas where we can afford to cut the distribution so far as the quantity is concerned. The quantity of distribution can be changed. But if we go on in the same old manner of computing the quantity of distribution area-wise, we will not be able to solve the problem.

I have ventured to put forward this idea simply because there are people who stand up and criticise Government or certain authorities for lack of proper distribution. My submission is that the distribution system has to be changed, the production system has to be reorganised and then both production and distribution has to be controlled. Unless we have proper control—I do not mean total control—unless we have a proper healthy control over production and distribution, we are not going to solve the problem. This is all I want to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri D. K. Panda, as a very special case.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : I shall complete the observations of my colleague as far as price rise is concerned. Three times during 1973 there has been a discussion on this subject, but on all these occasions the same stereotype answers have been given by the Ministers concerned. Though specific suggestions had been made several times and we demanded that the wholesale trade in all essential commodities should be taken over, it was not heeded. But on 10th instant, the Prime-Minister made a statement hinting that perhaps the only way out will be to take over the wholesale trade not only in foodgrains but also other

essential commodities. Of course, this is welcome. But after each debate or statement, we find prices going up.

There was a theory propounded that with increase in production, prices would come down. That has been exploded. Government's own figures will clearly show that this is a false theory that has been trotted out. 1970-71 and 1972-73 were the two years during which the production of other foodgrains reached the peak. In 1970-71, when it was 108.4 million tonnes, the wholesale price index had gone up to 201.1, and in 1972-73 when it was 253.4 up to September, 1972, by March, 1973 the price index has gone up to 267. These are not our facts but the Government has been submitting these facts. Therefore, the very theory which has been advocated for a long period has been given the death-blow.

What is the reason? I am not going into the details of the facts, because already the price rise is there and the prices are galloping. What is the reason? The colossal penetration of speculative commercial capital into agriculture through big wholesale capitalistic traders is one of the main factors. I can just remind the House that before 1972, when there were heavy imports, even under PL 480, they could not check the price rise. Therefore we must be very, very careful about the distribution system.

What did we demand? We demanded nationalisation of foodgrains trade, but now the Government have taken over the wholesale trade in wheat; this is only a limited take-over. 26 million tonnes of wheat are being produced in the country, but the total foodgrains, put together, comes to 104.4 million tonnes. So, a fraction of the total foodgrains has alone been controlled and that too, we know how miserably failing this take-over operation has been. That is also very clear. Most

of the hon. Member on the other side also know it and they have also made statements. Therefore, what I want to say is, even if all the loopholes are plugged still there cannot be a slouction because, barring 26 million tonnes out of the total of 104.4 million tonnes, the remaining quantity of foodgrains—the major portion of foodgrains — will be left to the hoarders, black-marketers and to such speculative persons. Therefore, we must now take effective steps to nationalise the entire foodgrains trade.

Since the introduction of this limited take-over, we find there are inferior foodgrains like gram, bajra and barley, whose prices have been going up from 90 to 110, and these speculative boarders have been increasing the prices on the one hand, and keeping the hoarded wheat at their command on the other, and they are also colluding with the retailers and the farmers, and are also giving higher rates to the producers. And now, some of the rich kulaks are turning into traders. By such methods, there is not only hoarding but, at the same time, these people are purchasing gram, barley and bajra and other cereals and sell them at a higher price. That means, foodgrains of an inferior quality are being sold at very high prices compared to wheat itself. That has also been the feature. Now therefore the speculative Commercial capital has started deliberately and decisively intensifying its operation over the entire field of trade in foodgrains and cereals including wheat, which has been taken over. With regard to procurement only one-tenth of the total wheat had been procured so far inspite of so much tom-tom by the Government. What action has been taken against the hoarders who are caught red-handed?

In the Modi Flour Mill 10,000 bags were caught and Modi and Goel were proclaimed offenders and abconders. Just after one

day under the Essential Commodities Act the case was brought. The next move was at least to produce them. But without producing them before the magistrate in the court, they were released. That is how the law is executed against hoarders. In answer to my own question Mr. Shiode was pleased to give some figures: a list of hoarders has been given. From the action taken against them, the softness of their attitude had been demonstrated towards the profiteers and blood-suckers. Is MISA meant only for political opponents, people who give vent to their feelings and raise their voice? No, that should not be so. MISA can be properly utilised against those persons.

We have been speaking on the budget. Their speech is emphatic when it comes to the need to hold the priceline but what has been done to curb the price spurt? If prices rise like this, planning itself will be meaningless. That has been admitted. Inspite of that what is the Government going to do? There is black money which is not unearthed. There is no demonetisation. That is also one of the factors which contributes to the price rise. Deficit financing is another contributory factor. They have not strengthened the public distribution system, though repeatedly it has been stated. There is no justification for giving them an increase of 20 paise, to the sugar magnates Nevetias and Birlas. It has been calculated by the Deputy Director of Indian Statistical Institute, B.P. Adhikari that if at all they were to give to the workers 8.33 per cent bonus, the price of sugar will go up only by 0.7 paise per kilo. But how much has actually been given? 19.3 paise was given on the obtensible reason that they were going to give bonus. These magnates are in arrears to the tune of crores of rupees; they pay no interest; even that money is circulating and they are thus earning more profits. They are squeezing the can egrowers

[Shri D. K. Panda]

by paying them less. These sugar barons are the very people who were sucking the blood of 55 crores of the people of India. This increase of 19.3 paise per kilo had been given statutorily by the Government to the same sugar magnates. Therefore, what we say is that these hoarders and profiteers, after take over of the wholesale trade in foodgrains and other essential commodities by Government, try to sell them in fair price shops which are opened quite in large numbers. Now, you should nationalise sugar, textile and drug industries also and implement the land reforms. By establishment popular committees only you do not go to the rescue of these hoarders, I shall illustrate this point. In my district Ganjam, in Birhampore, the students themselves took control over these profiteers who were selling vanaspati, baby food and other things. Only 50 students or so surrounded them and took over absolute control. Then, came the police. I too intervened. The students demanded that profiteers must be brought to book with all the materials. This one example I am giving so that Government, on drawing a lesson, can take effective measures not against the students who were demonstrating for the price hike—against those hoarders. If you do not intervene and if you allow the people to play their own role, there will be further troubles. You should see that the attitude of these hoarders and profiteers is changed or mended or ended.

Finally, I want to say something about the cloth. 25% of the coarse has to be produced by the textile magnates. Is this being followed? No. Is there any check on them? No. The prices have again gone up. It has doubled itself or trebled. Still, we are helpless.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Still, you are supporting them.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Even in standard and medium cloth there is a rise in price

from 5 to 10. It has doubled itself. Therefore, my point will be this. These textile industries should also be nationalised. As regards vanaspati, it is clear—our Minister had also given an assurance the other day in this House—that this is dependent upon the Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association. It is these very millowners who are very much responsible for the scarcity and it is these very people who are also very much responsible for the price rise. Still it is on these very persons or associations on whom you rely. It is they who push everything into the market vanaspati, ghee etc. in abundance. Is it not ridiculous? I have not got time to go deep into the debate in which the hon. Deputy Minister of Agriculture has said something in this regard. I have no time to refer to that. It seems they really depend upon the Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association. To aggravate the matter, it has been said that the D.C.M. Chemicals Factory, one of the largest factories in the city, had to suspend the production in their factory on 30th April. This was one of the factors that had been responsible for the vanaspati production going down. The D.C.M. Chemical Factory workers had gone on a sympathetic strike for one day only. It was a peaceful one. Why were we not interested to take action against the millowners? It was they who had declared a lock-out and they suspended the production in the factory. The hon. Minister also gave an assurance that some action would be taken immediately. What action had been taken against this factory? I want to know that.

Now I come to procurement of foodgrains. We have demanded for a graded levy on wheat. Has it been imposed? Today they promise here that they will do it. In the Rajya Sabha, the next day, they say something else. Again in some Parliamentary Consultative Committee or some where else, the same thing goes on. These

talks go on like this. There is no graded imposition of levy. This is what we want. This should be imposed. Without this, all talks about the success of the take over will only be a farce. There is absolutely no doubt about it.

These F.C.I. officers are joining hands with the retailers and big hoarders and profiteers. They also preserve some of these things—hoarded wheat. Therefore, stern action should be taken against those profiteers. If there is a graded levy, it will, to a great extent, result in success.

As regards Orissa, I have a word. The people there are dying because of starvation. You will know that from out of 13, in ten districts, the position is difficult. The Governor of Orissa, Shri Jatti, in a press conference, said that there is not only draught here but the condition has become so abnormally difficult. So, something has got to be done. Take for example Rourkela or Ganjam or Mayurbhanj district. In all these districts it has become very acute and there is no drinking water available. Food scarcity is there. There is scarcity of yarn in spite of the price of cotton having gone down. Weavers are also dying there. For all these I have demanded appointment of popular committees in which the members who are already committed to the wholesale trade in wheat etc. should be taken into confidence.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not only from the papers that we know about the rising prices, but I am sure everybody, when he gets up in the morning, gets a hard or mild rebuke from the housewife about the rising prices. The other day, when I demanded this debate, I asked you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, what your Madam told you that morning when you came to the House to preside over it. This morning when I was coming to the House

I was told by my Madam that there was no Dalda, no sugar and no kerosene available in the house. I do not know whether there are a few fortunates who have these things.

Why are these things not available? Is it because there is absolute scarcity or is it because there are anti-social elements? I do not say the administration is supporting them but may be they are weak and are not able to catch hold of the anti-social elements. The figures from the Finance Ministry indicate that the price rise in March, 1973 over March, 1972 is 14% in all commodities, 17% in foodgrains, 19% in cereals, 52% in bajra, 30% in industrial commodities and so on. There need not be any argument about the fact that the price rise is there. The point is, why are prices rising. Economists in planning and growth always tell us that in an agricultural country which is developing, price rise is a must but they say it will be slow and steady. Ours is a predominantly agricultural country and we are also developing no doubt. But I would like to know what should be the percentage level up to which prices can rise in a country like ours. Up to 1962 the price rise was 6%. After 1962, prices started galloping. According to a recent survey done by the United Nations and also the International Labour Organisation, they have given the credit to India as leading with the highest rise in cost of living compared to the ten countries for which the survey was made. The other day I heard Professor Sher Singh say that the rise in price of Dalda vanaspati and other commodities was due to scarcity of power. The Minister of Irrigation and Power said that the scarcity in power is due to scarcity of water. The Minister might also say that the scarcity of water is not our fault because it is an act of God. So, let the Government produce God before the House to explain the scarcity of water so that there will be plenty of water, which will lead to plenty

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of power and, consequently, to plenty of production of foodgrains. What else can we say?

There are many reasons for this scarcity. One of the difficulties facing the Government is the fiscal policy. They had to resort to deficit financing and print a large number of notes at the Nasik Press because of Bangladesh. We had also huge expenditure on account of the previous war. But do all these justify the galloping prices? As a student of economics I would like to know this: have we curtailed the non-development expenditure? Of course, the Minister has said that they are doing it. But how far have they done it? How far have they stopped the overdrafts of the State Governments? How far have the non-development expenditure been responsible for this rise?

In 1971-72 they had a deficit of Rs. 520 crores which came down to Rs. 515 in the next year. In the last budget the deficit was only Rs. 80 crores. I appreciate this. But I pose this question. In a backward economy like ours, in an agricultural economy like ours, how far should the prices be allowed to rise? A slow and steady rise in prices may be due to developing agricultural economy in this country but the galloping prices cannot be attributed only to that. Because, under the Essential Commodities Act the Government have enough powers to check prices and take preventive action but they are not doing it.

An hon. friend has mentioned just now the case of Modi who had a stock of 10,000 bags. Why was he not proceeded with under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act? Why was he allowed to be charge-sheeted only by a sub-inspector, who is liable to many temptations? This has happened in the very capital of India which will give encouragement to the black-marketiers in small cities and towns to do what they like. The Government do not

seem to have the courage to book these people. Now that the Government have got enough powers, they must tighten their machinery and take quick and bold action.

Then I come to black money, which is running a parallel economy in this country. The Mastans, Modis and Kapadias are behind it and they are circulating this black money and sabotaging the economy of this country. While Shri Chavan was replying to the debate last time he said that they are doing their best. While I appreciate his sincerity, I am not convinced of the capacity of the Government to act. Unless Government restrain the thousands of crores of black money now in circulation, the prices cannot come down. The black money must be put an end to, if necessary even by demonstration, as recommended by the Wanchoo Committee. What prevents the Government from demonetising hundred rupee notes? Unless that is done, the black money cannot be prevented and unless that is prevented the prices shall not come down. Therefore, Government have to face this important question, as recommended by the Wanchoo Committee. Wanchoo Committee had given a large number of recommendations on tax structure, on fiscal policy, on black economy. The most important para in Wanchoo Committee's Report is about the Administration. Whatever pious measures you may take and with all the reforms that you may have got in economy, unless you have tight administration in this country, you cannot have the desired end. You cannot pick up Modis and the Kapadias and others who are responsible for the spiralling prices.

The next point is about the procurement. This country, as Mr. Malaviya said has to live with this scarcity condition. I said last time, I say this time too, India has to live with this scarcity in goods. But again, the question is about the amount of scarcity. If scarcity is there, why not have the fair

price shops? Let the Indian Government speak. Even after they had plentiful of rain, and after they had plentiful of crop, plentiful of stocks, we had got 8 million tonnes, all evaporated in a few months. Green revolution has not shown of and we are not anywhere near the solution and our hands are dry. I say let this Government plan for 10 years hence and that they must have fair price shops where essential commodities of life must be provided to the people. In this country 38-05% rural people and 17.5% urban people having only 50 paise per day as the average wage, out of which they spend 60% on food cannot live in this country but on malnutrition, but on almost a destitute life. Mr Deputy Speaker, how shall we meet this challenge? This challenge can be met only by fair price shops where the farmers must be provided the minimum of necessities of life. The agriculturists are asked to give their wheat (ā) Rs. 76/- per quintal. Of course, I shall support it. Shri F.A. Ahmed told this in M.Ps. meeting in Bihar and I said I do support your idea, but what reply does the Government give me which I shall convey to the farmers in my Constituency? When they are prepared to give wheat at Rs. 76/- per quintal, what do you say about their cloth, not the fine one but the coarse one; what do you say about their inputs; what do you say about the Kerosene oil? What happened to the cloth? What happened to the penalty about which brilliant Shri Chattopadhyaya says for the mill-owners? Government is taking over foodgrains. According to me the priority for taking over should have been for textile. Sugar should have been taken over much earlier than now. The most important commodities which are ripe for taking over are textile and sugar. In this country sugar in the black market is being sold at Rs. 4 to Rs. 4.50 per kilo. in the name of open market. What is this open market? 70% is being given as the levy and 30% a black

to these sugar owners. Who are they? We say this 70% does not come to the market. This 30% in the name of higher price is a mess. The entire sugar must be taken over. The entire thing must be rationed. Government must have square responsibility for having a rationing in sugar and cement. I know, Mr Deputy Speaker, when cement was being discussed in this House, in the Parliament myself, Mr. Malaviya and a few others opposed rationing. It was told to us by Shri T.N. Singh we are de-rationing it because we want to plough back the profit into the cement industry, thereby producing more cement in the country and giving you plenty of cement for building purposes. What happened? To-day there is scarcity of cement. It is not available for Rs. 20/- a bag in the market. The Government have fixed statutory prices for bricks, for cement, for steel. The prices are fixed statutorily but the goods are not available. Whatever you touch, why does it become Scarce? What magic have you in your hand? I want Mr. Chavan to answer. Whatever you touch it evaporates. Why do you not show that magic which after you touch may come in plenty in this country. We have seen enough of that magic which makes thing scarce and now kindly give us that magic which could make things plentiful in this country.

In this country, I confess and I admit, if the agricultural economy has to prosper and has to grow, it has to face and live with scarcity conditions for a decade. Of course, if any wizard comes in the Finance Ministry or possibly in the Government who can give us an economy like that of West Germany and Japan which were completely shattered after the World War, that is a different thing. But we are average men in this country. We have got average persons in the country. Therefore, I take a period of decade. I prepare my country, my constituents and my family for a condition

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of scarcity for a decade. But in that decade, let the Finance Minister prepare fair price shops in the country. Even if there is a green revolution and there is plenty of foodgrains, those fair price shops must not be closed. Let the farmer who is asked to give us foodgrains at the rate of Rs. 76 per quintal get his needs, coarse cloth and other things at a fair price. Unless that is done, I am sure, the prices will not come down in this country.

The stringent measures are to be taken by the administration and are to be applied to those who have got thousands of quintals with them. For example, I say, there is a State Government whose Cabinet Ministers have got thousands of quintals of wheat with them. They have got levy in their State. Why don't they come out first? Why are the Members of Parliament and the Members of Legislative Assemblies who have got requisite quintals according to regulation with them to come out first? Those who preach never act and those who act never preach. This law must end in this country. Unless they give a leadership to society in the matter of procurement it is not possible to have enough procurement in this country and thereby bring down the prices. Enough procurement, with 8 lakh tonnes in the State of Bihar or double and treble the quantity in the State of Punjab, cannot be done. I shall have not courage and conviction to tell them to give it at the rate of Rs. 76 per quintal unless I know from my Government that they will be in a position to give them coarse cloth, kerosene oil and other necessities of life at a fair price. What measure are you taking in that direction?

Why is that caustic soda which is the main constituent for the manufacture of soap which cleans our dirt and the dirt of our villages is not available? Why is it that today the highest bidder gets the thing in the country? Why not caustic

soda be distributed among that section of society evenly who use them? This is an important question which the Government and all of us have to answer. I have already said in the beginning that I appreciate the difficulties of the Government. But I have not been able to appreciate on these counts the action of the Government. Unless this is done, the prices will not go down.

I have demanded in this House many times before that consumer goods in this country must be taken over by the Government. You want steel to be produced. It takes a long time to give you profit-what is called the gestation period. We are taking such industries where it requires a huge capital investment and the profit comes after a long time. I know, the two Ministers who are in-charge of coarse cloth and finance are smiling at my sort of English. I want them to give me reply about coarse cloth and about finance.

What about coal? We support the nationalisation of coal. How is it that coal has become Rs. 10 per mund? That is also not available. Why was the administrative action not taken before the nationalisation of coal to make the thing available? The other day, the Minister was saying, "I want to contradict the hon. Members that coal is available to 98 per cent of consumers who are the big industries, the big establishments." But, unfortunately, I tell him that 2 per cent. consumers in this country are the majority who vote for us, and they are the housewives and others. For them, the coal is not available. I ask for them. I do not ask for big establishments. I know, they will manage their wagons; I know, they will manage their coal. Pitheads coals are going up every day. This is the condition. Therefore, I am asking the Government to take short-term measures and long-term measures in this. Otherwise, 37 per cent. of the rural people and 18 per cent. of the urban people

who live by 50 paise every day and who spend 60 per cent. of those 50 paise on food articles shall not be in a position to live in this country. There will be malnutrition, there will be destitution, and that will be a disgrace to democracy.

I would end by saying this. If Government wants to decrease the prices, it must launch a killing attack all round on the administrative front, on the front of black money and on the front of ghost fair price shops. There are 1,35,000 ghost fair price shops; they are moving in the ghost-land. Let them be brought on the rolls and let them supply the essential commodities at reasonable prices. Then and then alone we will see that we are in a safe democracy, the democracy for the people and of the people.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the beginning of the Session, the same issue was discussed. If we take a note of the situation that is prevailing throughout the country since then, it will be evident that the situation has further deteriorated. The prices of all essential commodities, specially of food articles, have gone up beyond the purchasing capacity of the majority of the people. At the present moment, when we are discussing the matter in the country, large parts of the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Tripura, Orissa and Gujarat are under the grip of famine, and food grains are not available. Mr. Chavan is on record that most of the fair price shops are there, but no food articles, rice or any other food article, are available there. That is the situation. My hon. friend, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad was loudly asking the Minister what steps they were taking. I will ask him to see what is happening in Maharashtra. Thousands and thousands of villagers are carrying on agitation there for food, but they are met with lathis by the CRP and the police; bullets are rained on them. This is the way that has

been found out by this Government, which is absolutely bankrupt and which is totally under the control of big monopolists and landlords. Government have so loudly declared that they want to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. And, as a first step they have taken wheat under them. But they are putting the cart before the horse. (*Interruptions*) Government always does it the other way. They have taken over the wholesale trade in wheat. But the big landlords are freely hoarding their surplus. Government have not touched them. What steps have they taken to procure their stocks? Only the poor peasants bring their stocks to the market and Government purchase those stocks, but they are not touching the big landlords. Government only procure the marketed wheat and not the whole of the marketed surplus. So their policy is nearing a total failure. They say that their target of procurement is 8 and odd million tonnes of wheat and three million tonnes of rice. Your buffer stock of nine million tonnes about which you spoke so many times here in this House and outside has already been exhausted in the month of August last and the year's target is going to be flop. So, already famine is gripping the whole of the land. Government say that only 113 million people are affected by the drought. They do not say nowadays that there is famine like the Britishers. When people were under famine the Britishers used to say, 'Still leaves are there in the trees. So, there is no famine.' So, here also you say there is drought—not famine. All right but there have been starvation deaths. Cases have been referred to by Mr. Pande in Orissa. More than 200 people have already died in Tripura. That is on record. So also starvation deaths were reported in Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal. So, the whole, situation is in chaos and totally under the control of the blackmarketeers, big landlords and big monopolists and

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

hoarders whom they will never touch. And what a paradox it is! While giving an interview to the correspondents on the 14 April, Mr. Azad, your Prime Minister says:

"I think we are moving out of this dark phase."

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur) : She is your Prime Minister also.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : At the same time, Mr. Shinde says, 'I say the worst is over'. But people say that the situation has become worse than at the time when the Prime Minister made this statement and the Food Minister also found no cause of anxiety. So, one thing can you do? Without coming into arguments with me, go over the land and satisfy your people who are organising hunger marches. From report it appears that Bombay will observe a protest *bandh* against the price rise and other issues. So, everywhere people are agitating and agitating for more food. The prices of not only rice and wheat but of all the food articles are going up like anything and most of the articles are out of the market. Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad was asking as to what is the magic? Anything the Government touches, evaporates from the market. No magic, it is because of the very policy of the Government. That is the magic, that everything you do, that is not for the interests of the people, but it is for the interests of a handful of people like Modi, etc. whom you will never arrest for blackmarketing, hoarding or for any other offence. And the people at large will suffer. You talk of plans. You were praising so much about the development in Calcutta but 50% of the cement that is required for the project, is not supplied to the CMDA and only a portion of the work is complete and they are saying that they will have to stop the work unless it gets supplies of cement in adequate quantities from the Central Government.

The distribution machinery, the procurement machinery and everything is in chaos. You took over the wholesale trade in wheat but you do not procure what is marketable and what is available from the stocks of the big landlords. By marketable surplus I mean, the surplus left after meeting their requirements. You should take that marketable surplus and distribute it not through your bureaucratic machinery. Fair price shops must be there in large numbers and you have to supply articles, food articles and other essential articles through those fair price shops. Government control and vigilance and supervision should be strengthened by the popular committees consisting of the representatives of the different sections of the people and of the different parties.

If you take this measure there can be some solution. I say 'some solution' but not 'full solution' because there cannot be any full solution so long as the Congress Government is there in power.

Nov. Sir, I will deal with another point. I wish to draw the hon. Minister's attention to this fact that the Central Government is not keeping up its own assurances in respect of the supply of rice, wheat, etc. to the State Governments.

What happened in respect of West Bengal? The Centre committed itself saying that they will give out a monthly supply of 45,000 tonnes of rice and 85,000 tonnes of wheat to the State. But what happened? The default, on the part of the Centre, has reached such a stage now, Sir, that the backlog of supplies upto the end of April has come to a total of 65,000 tonnes. So far as the quota for April is concerned, the total supply till April 18, was a bare 4,000 tonnes. This is the position. In the meantime, what has happened? In the meantime, the West Bengal Government has announced a cut in the statutory rationing to the

extent of 100 grammes less to 150 grammes, of rice and wheat, respectively. This is the position, not only in respect of West Bengal, Sir. The same position is obtaining in respect of Maharashtra. The full quota has never been supplied. Mr. Chavan passes his own baby to the State Government, where the State Government officials, corrupt officials, play ducks and drakes with the innocent lives of the common people of the country. This is the unfortunate situation everywhere. This is most deplorable.

I want to say something about the cost of price index. I am grateful to Mr. Chavan that he is present in the House. In this House a question was raised earlier and at that time I pointed out that through the prices of food articles and consumer articles and daily necessities go up, but they were not reflected in the calculation of cost of price index. The Government are cheating the workers by their faulty method of calculation of the cost of living index. This is a very important matter, when we are discussing here the rise in prices of essential commodities. You come to West Bengal and I will show to you how by your faulty calculation, the workers, from this month onwards, will be losing Rs. 6 per month, by way of their D.A. That is why I raised this matter, saying we should have a discussion about the faulty method of calculation of the cost of living index, which was not yet admitted by the Government. I request him to reply to my point. From November, 1972 till February, 1973 they are showing a decrease in the cost of price index. What is the magic? The magic is that of the faulty calculation in the computation and calculation of the price index. That is why the trade unions in West Bengal, without exception, belonging to all parties, have demanded unanimously for the setting up of a Committee to go into the whole matter, so that the workers are not cheated in any manner.

Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya was here. I am grateful to him that at least one point he has admitted, namely, that the textile mills, spinning mills etc. do not even care to observe their restrictions for the production of coarse cloth. These mills prefer to pay the penalty than observe the rules of production in the matter of production of certain quantity of coarse cloth. What is this? This is the policy of the Government. When cloth is not available in the market and when goods are intentionally not being produced, the Government is saying what can we do? We are thinking of bringing forward some legislation in future.

Then, there are thousands and thousands of handloom weavers. They are facing starvation conditions. Lakhs and lakhs of handloom weavers are scattered all over the country. I know in West Bengal alone their number is four to five lakhs. There is a report that yarn is lying in the mills godowns, but the weavers are not getting the requisite quantity of yarn for their looms.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a different subject.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : No, Sir. I am talking about cloth.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Non-availability of yarn is a different subject.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Non-availability of yarn makes the life of handloom weavers miserable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, please conclude.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Then, there are other issues like Kerosene, diesel, etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now, order order.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I am concluding. Please do not be so much unkind to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already given you six minutes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : All right, in a minute I will finish.

Sir, many hon. Members, including our Communist Party friends, are saying that they are for nationalisation. But, what happened after the taking over of the coal? The coal prices have gone up and it is also not available in the market. So, nationalisation is not the only way out. Of course, we agree and we support the nationalisation, but it is not the only solution. It is the implementation and the machinery which will look after it after the nationalisation, that is important. But that is still under the control of the bureaucracy, dominated by the Government, which is a representative of the big bourgeois and landlords.

Then, I say that immediate steps must be taken to see that the famine stricken people are given adequate supply of cloth and they get relief without any political bias.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now will you please conclude.

Order, Order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI MATISHEILA KAUL (Lucknow): When I rise to speak, I feel I am voicing my feelings on behalf of many women—mothers and sisters—who have to look after the families and feed their husbands and children. The rise in price of essential commodities like oil, sugar and edible things is not only agitating our minds and the minds of the consumers but making it difficult to make both ends meet and making it difficult to chalk out a plan for running a home. It is exceedingly difficult for a wife to keep on asking from her husband to give more money to run the house. It is also very distressing to ask him, when we know that he cannot add to his income

I feel that we must put the question to ourselves why the prices are rising and what it is that makes them rise. It is only when we do this that we can work out a plan.

I feel that there should be a conference of eminent economists of the country along with the leaders of all parties including the Government so that we can have an open debate to find out the remedy for arresting the price rise, and after a mutual consensus we can come to certain conclusions.

The rise in prices and the difficulties that we have seen are not political issues. I would like to add that this is an issue for all parties; it is a national issue. Everybody is concerned and every mouth is concerned in this. So, I do feel very strongly that we must all get together and find a way out and find out means to arrest the rise in prices.

In foreign countries, we have noticed that the cost of an article, say, of soap, will be the same all over. But here it happens that the price varies from region to region. We must have a national price and every article should have a sort of national price tag, and that can be done by Government in consultation with the producers. A national price structure has got to be built up.

What is true of one commodity can be true of others as well. It may be that this will pinch a few people here and there, but it is bound to benefit the majority. What is important for a country like ours is that the people should be mentally prepared even at a little suffering to a few.

The manner in which prices rise or price-rise takes place in this country can be fully illustrated by just one simple instance. Matches were mentioned last in the budget when Shri Morarji Desai was the Finance Minister. Then, the price of one box of matches was fixed at seven paise. Matches were never mentioned in any subsequent budget. And yet what we have noticed is that the price has risen from seven paise

to ten paise all over India. Why is this rise there? Nobody has asked this question, and no mention of this was made in any speech that the price of matches would also go up, and yet this price rise is there

So, all these things are agitating our minds and the minds of housewives. When it happens, it happens in a very queer manner and it just happens. This is what is worrying us. I feel that we should all get together and try to arrest this rise. I would not like to repeat what has been said by my other colleagues, but I do feel that unless constructive actions are taken in this direction, the blackmarketeers and hoarders will continue to bask in the sun

श्री बटन बिहारी वाचस्पेयी (व्यापियर) उपा-
 ध्यक्ष महोदय, आवश्यक वस्तुओं का अभाव और उनके मूल्यों में असाधारण वृद्धि एक गहरे आर्थिक संकट का परिचायक है। सरकार ने गेहूँ का थोक व्यापार अथवा हाथ में लेते समय यह बाधा दिया था कि व्यापार के सरकारीकरण में मूल्यों में कमी होगी और उपलब्धि बढ़ेगी। ये दोनों ही उद्देश्य विफल हो गये हैं। पहले जब फसल बाती थी तो बाजार में पर्याप्त गेहूँ उप-
 लब्ध होता था। इस बार गेहूँ उपलब्ध नहीं है। उपभोक्ता की आवश्यकता पूरी करने लायक भंडार भी सरकार के पास नहीं है।

14 55 hrs

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chau.]

यह धारण नितान्त निराधार है कि भारत का किसान राजनैतिक बलों के अड्डान के कारण अपना गेहूँ सरकारी क्रय-केन्द्र से खाने में मकोच कर रहा है। किसान समझदार है। वह अपने हानि-लाभ को पहचानता है। जब खना, जो और साहज बेच कर वह अधिक कीमत पा सकता है, तो जब तक गेहूँ को रखने की उल्टी बाजित है, वह तब तक गेहूँ को रखने का प्रयत्न करेगा। सरकार लाभकर मूल्य दे कर किसान को गेहूँ बाजार के

खाने के लिए प्रेरित कर सकती है। बाज़ार सर-
 कार विदेशों के गेहूँ खरीदने का खरी है। उन की कीमत विदेशी मुद्रा में बुकनी पड़ेगी। क्या यह देश के ऊपर भार नहीं होगा? इस लिए किसान को बोझा ना आर्थिक मूल्य देने से सरकार को सचेत नहीं होना चाहिये।

एब लेकी लगाने की बात की जा रही है। मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि लेकी लगाने का अर्थ होगा किसानों के व्यापक प्रयत्न रीखा करना, किसान को हासन-तन की बजा पर डोहरना—उस हासन-तन की दया पर, जो अष्ट, अक्षय और अक्षयवेदनशील है। अथवा अक्षय-प्रयोग होगा, तो राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों के कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ेगी जिसे सरकार के लिए काबू पाना मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

आज कोयले की बांग-बाजारी का यह हाल है कि अथवा फ़िरोजाबाद में फ़ैक्टरी चलाने वाले कोयले का रोक पा जाते हैं, तो वे उन में फ़ैक्टरी नहीं चलाते हैं, बल्कि वह रोक बांग-बाजार में बेच देते हैं और फ़ैक्टरी चलाने से उन को जितना मुनाफ़ा होता है, उस से ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा कोयले को बांग-बाजार में बेच कर प्राप्त कर लेते हैं। सरकार इस बात का पता सवा सकती है। जब कारखाने नहीं चलेंगे, उत्पादन घटेगा और बाजार में मागान कम आयेगा, फिर मूल्य-
 वृद्धि की कीते रोक जा सकता है?

सरकार केवल अपने अधिकार में नई-नई चीज़ें लेगी जाये, इस से समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। मूल्य-वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए उत्पादन में वृद्धि करनी पड़ेगी—उत्पादन में वृद्धि उस की कुची है।

जब कुछ समस्या का मजाल जाता है, तो प्रकृति को रोप दे कर सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बचना चाहती है। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि पिछले तीन साल से अभाव की फसल घट रही है? क्यों घट रही है?

एक आन्वेषिक सत्य है: खार नहीं मिलती है।

श्री बटन बिहारी वाचस्पेयी : देश में खार की कमी के लिए किस जिम्मेदार है?

एक आलसीय सदस्य भगवान् ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी भगवान् विन्ने बार है। भगवान् खाप के कारखाने लगावेगा। जो सरकारी कारखाने लगे हैं उन को पूरी भगवान् ने भगवान् जलावेगा। भगवान् की गयी बिनात का बर्षन ता हम हम सदन में ही कर सकने है।

। अजली को कमी केवल प्रवर्षण के उमर दोष हाल कर नहीं ममलाई जा सकती है।

एक आलसीय सदस्य कुछ हय तक।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी कुछ हद तक नये मान गचना है लेकिन इस हद तक नहीं। आखिर बोयले से बिजली पैदा करने के लक्ष्य क्यों पूरे नहीं किये जा सके? अणु बिजली 'दा करने के जा लक्ष्य निर्वाणन किये गय प व आज तक पूरे क्यों नहीं हुए?

डाल्टा का सवान लीजिए। अणुज होना अगर विदेश आयात सत्री यहा हाने। डाल्टा की पैदावार गिर गये है। सरकार को जा तल विदेशा स मगाना चाहिए, उसे मगान में सरकार न देने की। जा तल प्राया है उम का देश क एक काने से हमरे कोने तक ने जान के गिए परिवहन के साधन नहीं है। जहां डाल्टा खाया जाता है वहा आयातित नल नहीं है। यह नल मद्रान म राज दिया गया है जहा खापने ता या मग्ना का या तिक का तेल खाया जाता है डाल्टा नहीं खाया जाता है फनन डाल्टा के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, वन नहां मिनना ह।

15 hrs.

आज चीनी दुनम है। गावा म चीनी के दसन नहीं होत हैं। क्या चीनी मिनना का सरकारी करम करने से चीनी को पैदावार बढ जायेगी? वजन मरकारीकरण मन्पा का इन नहो है। मन्कार ने सूती धागे का निर्माण हाप ने मिया। विनरण को तैयारी नहीं की। लाक मना मे धारणा कर दी कि विनरण हय हाप मे ले रहे है। मिनना को प्रावेश नहीं भेजा। मिनना को आदेश पाव दिन बाव भेजा गया। मिनो ने

मकली सीधे कर लिए। सारा सूती धाया बिच दिया। राज्य सरकारो से गही पूजा गया कि मिनना सूती धाया उन को चाहिए। आज हालत यह है कि मिनना मे सूती धाया पका है, उस का उपयोग हो नहीं रहा है और दूसरी ओर बुनकर बेकार है। यह सूती धागे की कमी से गहरे आर्थिक सकट मे फल गए। जहा उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिए यहा सरकार उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा पा रही है। जहा वितरण करना चाहिए वहां टीन वितरण नागि कर पा रही है। सरकार आर्थिक मार्च पर रिकल हो गई है।

अगर धाप लम्बी दृष्टि मे दल तो हमार विकास की दर तीन, साडे तीन प्रतिशत है, हमारी जनसंख्या राई प्रतिशत बढ रही है। 15 प्रतिशत हमारे मत्या मे वडि हो रहा है। किस तरह स हम आर्थिक सकट पर पार पायेंगे / नारा म समस्या हल नहीं ह्यागी। उत्पादन म वडि, वितरण मे ममानता और उपभाव म मयम हम विम्व क आधाण पर आर्थिक सकट का हन किया जा गया है।

नकिन उत्पादन बढ रहा है प्रावर्षण वस्तुधा का नही रेफ्रिजरेटस का उत्पादन बढ रहा है गयर कडीगनर का उत्पादन बढ रहा है। ली कार का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। आग और विनाम का वस्तुधा का उत्पादन बढ रहा है तेल का उत्पादन घटा है नमक का उत्पादन घटा है माट कपने का उत्पादन घटा है। टिक्टू स्थिमिनेट एक्सपेशन धाप नरवरी सेक्टर हो रहा है। देश म एक सरवरी सेक्टर पैदा हो गया है जा पश्चिम मे उन्नत और विकासशील देशा का उपभाग का स्तर हमारे देश मे लाता चाहला है। 22 कराड लाग ऐसे हैं जो कलासा का जीवन बिता रहे हैं। उन्हें तेलीबिजन नहीं चाहिए उन्हें रेफ्रिजरेटर की आवश्यकता नहीं है। वह बिना गयर कडीगनर के भी जिन्या रह सकत हैं। उन्हें छोटी कार की जरूरत नहीं है। उन्हें खाने के लिए अनाज चाहिए, पहनने के लिए कपडा चाहिए, बीमारी मे दवा और बच्को के लिए मिला चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि सरकार कडोल करना

बाह्यी है तो इस सखरी सेक्टर पर कंट्रोल क्यों नहीं करती ? मगर जखरी सेक्टर पर कंट्रोल नहीं किया जा रहा है।

वितरण में भी समानता लानी पड़ेगी और इस के लिए काले धन की समस्या का हल ढाए को निकालना होगा।

बिस्स मंत्री (श्री वसन्तराव खड्गण) : तीसरा क्या कहा था ने ?

श्री छोटब बिहारी बाबुदेवी : मैंने कहा उत्पादन में कृषि, वितरण में समानता और उपभोग में संयम।.. (खबखाल)। आप का माधु बनने की जरूरत नहीं है। कितने उपभोग में समय करने की जरूरत है वह भी मैं बताऊंगा।

सभापति महोदय, वितरण में समानता इस तरह नहीं हो सकती है ? कंट्रोल लगा कर कुलित प्रभाव पैदा करके वितरण में समानता नहीं लाई जा सकती। सरकार को अपनी सीमा पड़बाननी होगी। इन लोकनायिक ढांचे में चलना है। केवल फेयर प्राइम आप खोल देना यह हम जान की गारंटी नहीं है कि उस में जा माल मिलेगा वह फेयर प्राइम पर मिलेगा और उसे जा माल मिलेगा वह मध्यमक में उपभोक्ता तक पहुंचेगा। आज माल बाँच में ही गायब हो जाता है, रामने म ही गायब हो जाता है। बीनी गाय तक नहीं पहुँचती। डीजल के लिए क्यों हुई लम्बी लाइन किमाना की आज डीजलें प्राप्त नहीं कर पा रही है। इसलिए आप का वितरण की ऐसी व्यवस्था का विकास करना होगा जो आज भारत के मध्य की स्थिति तथा संभाव की ध्यान में रखे और जो लोकनायिक ढांचे में मजबूत हो सके।

तीसरी बात है उपभोग में संयम। समय का आदर्श अगर से रखना होगा। राष्ट्रपति भवन पर खर्चा ज्यादा होता है, पार्लियामेंट पर खर्चा कम होता है। हमारे राज्यपाल किस दशा में रहते हैं ? जो समाज के नेता कहे जाते हैं, क्या वह सावधी और सरलता का आदर्श रख रहे हैं ?

क्या हम यह स्पष्ट कर रहे हैं कि भारत में अगर नई धर्म व्यवस्था आएगी तो उरा का आधार धर्मग्रह होगा, संयम नहीं ? अधिक में अधिक प्राप्त करने की हम न एक मूख बना दी है। चुनाव में नाते लमा कर हम में प्रवेशार्थी की शक्ति पैदा कर दी है। यह कानून अब नहीं वे जान पाते यानी नहीं है। नागों की जटाराम जाग रही है। प्रभाव में लामा या आन्दोलित कर दिया है। हम प्रवसर पर भी मर्मी बला का महभाग देकर राष्ट्रीय नीतियों का निर्धारण, उन का कार्यान्वयन, यह सरकार का मध्य नहीं है। जब सकट पैदा हो जाता है तब विरोधी दलों का महयोग मांगा जाता है। उस का एक ही अर्थ है कि विरोधी दल सकट पैदा करने की जिम्मेदारी में भी जिम्मा बटाए और जनता के सामने भी दुसून्धार बन कर भी खड़े रहे। सरकार को नीतियों के निर्धारण में महयोग लेना चाहिये। नीतियों के बारे में प्रभाषिक मत-भेद भी हो सकते हैं। लेकिन हम स्थिति में यह धारणा लगाना कि किमान प्रभाव उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है कि भारतीय जनसंघ वान भडका रहे है हम में अधिक साम्यवाद वान और क्या हो सकती है ? कर्षा ना कहा जाना है कि जनसंघ के साथ कोई विगान ही नहीं है, जनसंघ का गाबो में कोई काम ही नहीं है। जब प्रभाव नहीं आता तो आप को किमी बलि के बकने की जरूरत है और अगर भारतीय जनसंघ का बलि का बकरा बनाना चाहते हैं। प्रचार के लिए यह ठीक है। लेकिन इससे बाजार में प्रभाव आने वाला नहीं है। इस में प्रभाव की स्थिति दूर होना वाली नहीं है। इस में महवाई घटन वाली नहीं है।

अगर मूल्यो को स्थिर करना है तो बिस्स मंत्री महोदय धाटे की व्यवस्था को नियमित करे। बैंको से नेट क्रेडिट जो लिया गया है वह भी वाफा है। वह भी मुद्रा स्फीति करने वाला होगा। उस को भी घटाए। मनी मानाई रेट धाक घोय से जुड़ा हुआ होना चाहिये। प्रती नहीं है। इन्वेंस्टिग हम मनी मन्लाई करन जा रहे हैं, धावधकता की बन्तुओं पर टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिए। टैक्स

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

लन रहा है। मरुगाई बसर कर रही है। कावे धन की बिकासने के लिए हिम्मत के साथ डीवी-नेटाइजेसन करना चाहिए। इस के साथ ही अनिष्प से काला धन न बने इस के लिए भी देश में बाताबरण बनाना आवश्यक है। बाँसू कमेटी की सिफारिशों को लागू करिए। प्रत्यक्ष कर की दर घटाइए। लोगों को बचत के लिए प्रोत्साहन दीजिए। लोगों को पूँजी लवाने के लिए उत्साहित कीजिए। यह अनिश्चितता का बाताबरण खरप होना चाहिए। न यह खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ने देगा न कल कारखाने में लोगों को पूँजी लवाने देगा। सरकारीकरण की तलवार लटका कर लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे में प्राप देश का आर्थिक विकास नहीं कर सकते। इसी-लिए मैं कहता हूँ कि देश तिराहे पर खड़ा है। यह कुछ बस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ने का सबाल नहीं है कुछ चीजा के अभाव का भी प्रश्न नहीं है। हम तय कर लें किधर जाना है। अगर प्राप सरकारी व्यापार की तरफ जाना चाहते हैं तो समझ लीजिए उन की चरम परिस्थिति टोटल राशनिंग में होगी। देवर इत्र नो हाफ में हाउस। बीब का कोई रास्ता नहीं है। अगर प्राप टोटल राशनिंग करना चाहते हैं तो क्या कर के निभा सकते हैं ?

श्री बलरामराव अग्रवाल : प्राप वितरण में समानता चाहते हैं वह किस तरह से करे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर प्राप राजकीय व्यापार हाथ में न लेते तो गेहूँ के दाम घिरने और उपभोक्ता का बम कीमत पर गेहूँ मिलना। मगर जब मैं वितरण में समानता की बात कर रहा हूँ

श्री बलरामराव अग्रवाल : टेक प्रोब्र का कैमला बरने के पढ़ने भी क्या स्थिति थी ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पहले स्थिति यह थी कि जब फसल घानी थी तो दाम गिर जाते थे।

श्री बलरामराव अग्रवाल : पहले भी यही स्थिति थी। पहले जब फसल अच्छी थी उस वक्त

की वह स्थिति थी। प्राप का जो सिद्धांत है हम मानते हैं कि वितरण में समानता होनी चाहिए। लेकिन वितरण में समानता कैसे करें यह प्राप ने नहीं कहा। हम समझना चाहते हैं प्राप से।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी वितरण में समानता सरकारी नियंत्रण से लही नहीं होगी। सरकारी नियंत्रण से तो माल ही बाजार से बाहर हो जायगा। वितरण में समानता कैसे होगी ? उस का तरीका यह है कि प्राप उत्पादन बढ़ाए और की कमबोर बनें हैं, उन के लिए कैमर प्राइम प्राप में सप्लिआइज्ड रेट पर अकरत की चीजे देने का प्रबन्ध करे मगर वह बीकर सेवमान को, गरीब बगों को मिलना चाहिये सब को मिलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। और इसीलिए पूरा व्यापार लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आंशिक व्यापार हाथ में लीजिए और उससे मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण कीजिए। एकाधिकार कर के प्राप निभा नहीं सकते। प्राप के पाम तत्र नहीं है, प्राप के पाम ब्यक्ति नहीं है। देश को सकट में डाल कर प्राप नई अर्थ व्यवस्था की रचना नहीं कर सकते।

SHRI D D DESAI (Kaira) Mr Chairman Sir, our present difficulties have arisen on quite of a few counts. And we can analyse the various reasons and find the remedies and apply them for reducing the burdens by taking the country out of the present difficulty.

The fundamental reason for the price rise has been the shortage of goods. Production in the country has been rather low. These are on account of various reasons—some of them have been natural and some of them could have been avoided if we pursue correct policies. Whenever any country has gone in for a certain centralised approach that is faced with difficulties such as ours.

Recently, we had seen West German Chancellor, Willy Brandt, a great Socialist, declaring the nationalisation had not been possible in several areas. It should be

[SHRI D. D. DESAI]

given up in certain sectors because the free economy has been responsible for increasing the production and reducing costs. That is where the U.S.S.R's economy suffered a set-back. In spite of certain pressures, the present government of West Germany has moved into an economy wherein the private sector has been allowed to have a greater role.

It may go against our presently accepted policies. But, there is no harm in looking at various possibilities because, after all, the experimentation has proved and brought to our attention that presently we have not been able to overcome the difficulties which we had intended to solve. One of the incidents that we know of is cotton yarn. Presently we have with Mills nearly 60 to 70 crores worth of cotton yarn stocks. But, the cloth production by looms has dropped by about 300 million meters during the last one and half months. For instance, one of the reasons is we are not clear as to how much and what counts are required by each of the ultimate user. The requirements in the country have been very wide-ranging and we do not know exactly how to get over the present yarn distribution problems.

Regarding the prices and shortages of agricultural products, we have seen that the farmers had been scared in bringing to the market on two to three counts— one is the ruling price which is very high; they are finding it economical to sell away the goods near those ruling prices. They sell the surplus production to the general public at a higher price than we expect them to do. Food products are not distributed properly. The Government has accepted a certain policy which makes the wheat purchase prices unremunerative to farmers in certain areas. Take for example Gujarat. We have seen that by the actual costing—the price of wheat—to the farmer producer works out to anywhere between Rupees

90 and 100 whereas they are asked to sell it at Rs. 76/- with the result that nothing much has come into the hands of the Government. This is one of our principal difficulties. This can be solved by having different prices for different areas based on the cost of production. There is the question of availability and price of coal. Presently coal is not available in Gujarat and certain industries have closed down. Coal is available at a high price, but not in sufficient quantities. Therefore, we request the Government to consider it seriously and review the different policies adopted in different parts of the world for stabilising the prices and adopt the best possible course which would suit our country. I hold no brief for a particular class or industry or particular sector of the people, but considering the way in which we are being discredited in respect of high prices and shortages, I do desire that we should go in detail into costing of the various aspects of production and availability in plenty. If you have a casual look at the prices of industrial raw materials, many have gone up because of our budgetary policy. This has also resulted in certain price increases, which could have been offset by higher production but higher production is difficult to achieve on account of shortages of power and raw materials.

Only yesterday our Petroleum and Chemicals ministry has given a detailed account of the fertiliser situation. We have low production and high prices due to under-utilisation of capital equipment and certain difficulties in technology. Then there is the question of maintenance, labour relations and certain other issues. These are items which can be looked into by Government and Government can make available larger quantities of fertilisers at reasonable prices. In the last season, we had acute shortage of fertilisers in Gujarat. The price was fantastic but still the farmers bought it at that price thinking that they would be

[SHRI D. D. DESAI]

able to make good the amount by getting higher prices for their produce. Further, when enquiries were made from the Central Government, all were told that fertilisers were being sent out of Gujarat because there were strikes in various fertiliser plants like Durgapur etc and fertilisers should be distributed on an all-India basis. The penalty for a regional mistake or regional political or labour disturbance should be incorporated for that area. Why should Gujarat suffer on account of difficulties created by certain other States? The politicians in those areas would only learn if they face the difficulties created by them. We were allotted a very small quantity of fertilisers. The result was production of foodgrains and other produce in Gujarat suffered. We can enumerate any number of examples like this. Our request is that there should be a certain amount of development only after creating a certain amount of confidence. The nationalisations which we have undertaken so far particularly in certain areas should have brought better results, but they have not brought the expected results yet. For that whether we are moving in the right direction, whether we have to make some changes, etc. is of course our responsibility and hence bring to the notice of Government.

The further expenditure of Rs. 150 crores which has come on account of the Pay Commission's Report and the inflationary pressure due to deficit financing are also creating certain difficulties. In future, Government should decide not to spend any money which has not a corresponding return, not in terms of notional goods or notional services but in terms of intrinsic goods which can be measured either by tonnage or any such other measure. Otherwise, the payment we make does not have a corresponding supply and the goods being limited, money supply being made, naturally under the ordinary rule of eco-

nomics, prices shoot up. This should be looked into and avoided.

The power supply position has added to the reduction of supply of goods. There has been the problem of maintenance of power plant and supply of required power machinery and equipments from indigenous plants for new installed capacity. Added to this there was a certain resistance to importing power plants and equipment.

On the whole, we find that the power cuts have created a certain drop in total availability of goods and services. This could be made up in course of time. The present difficulty we do expect to overcome by the end of the current year's monsoon. But, should the monsoon fail or not come up to our expectations, we have to be ready for another year of shortages and suffering. That is why I am mentioning this although from our angle it is not absolutely pleasant or totally in keeping with our past thinking. In that case we have to see that the situation is handled in a manner which would not create further difficulties to the people at large. Because, we know for certain that the hardship is real, the prices have gone up and the availability has been reduced. All these difficulties could be overcome only by creating confidence among the people, making them work for greater availability by further production and supply of goods, and also by providing them new manufacturing facilities and certain policies which would result in the increased production.

I may inform my hon. friend from the Marxist Communist Party, who spoke earlier, that so far as USSR is concerned, it is facing a still worse situation. So also our friends in China. Both these countries have followed a policy which has resulted in acute scarcity. Recently they bought four lakh tonnes of butter from the West European countries on top

of other food items which they have purchased. Recently, they signed a huge contract for setting up several fertilizer factories on a turn-key basis by West European and American interests. The people associated with USSR, who are always talking about nationalisation, are the people who have gone in for the biggest deal with the private sector petroleum companies, which involves oil and gas production also. Therefore, where our economy is involved, where the condition of the people is involved, we should try to see that pragmatism is not overlooked.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi) : Mr Chairman, Speaking on this debate I would like to express the views of my party on the rise in prices of essential commodities. The ruling party, in spite of their powerful governmental machinery, have not been able to control the rise in prices of essential commodities and so our country has been passing through a very difficult period. Even though the Government have been saying that they have taken effective measures to check the rise in prices every year we see that just on the eve of the presentation of the budget the prices of all commodities go up. In the case of some commodities, they just disappear from the market and reappear only after the budget is presented, and that too at a higher price, and thus enable the trader to make a lot of money. I want to quote a small line. Brooke said : "Men may come and men may go, but I go on for ever" I hope the Government is not following the same meaning, because the prices have been going up and coming down but still they have the machinery to give us some answer. Whether we are satisfied or not we have to keep quiet. This price rise of essential commodities does not concern only the ruling party, it concerns every one in this country. I would like to quote some of the newspaper reports from 8-5-1973 to 15-5-1973 :

Gram flour price rise in Delhi.
 Groundnut price hit new height in Bombay.
 Sharp rise in price of edible oil in Delhi.
 Groundnut price sky rocket in Delhi.
 Vanaspati in short supply Price spurt in Delhi.

Rice, Kablgram, Sugar price gallop in New Delhi market No Dalda, no Rath. All these essential commodities are not available in the market and if they are available in the market, the price is so high that a common man and the middle class man cannot afford to buy this with the poor salary that he gets. So, the Finance Minister is involved in this. The Finance Minister in his reply might say that these are the signs of economic stability of Indian markets. He may also add that there should be a strong consumer resistance movement in India. It is just like the ruling party saying that a strong opposition strengthens democracy.

Without organising an effective and ever alert distributing machinery. Government have taken over the whole-sale trade in food grain. There is a very good saying in Tamil that before the elephant is cited, the tinkling sound of bell is heard. The Central Government, before they had a complete take over, have been tom-tomming all over for quite some time and when this whole-sale trade was taken over, the whole-sale traders, the retail traders, were all prepared and on the day of take over there was nothing in the market.

I come to one of the essential commodities vanaspati. While the controlled price of vanaspati is around Rs. 5,800 a ton, the price of raw oil which is the primary component for the manufacture of vanaspati is Rs. 7,880 per ton. During the last week, on the raw oil thefts was no control and naturally, it was quoted higher than vanaspati. That is why the vanaspati price has gone up very high

[Shri Mohanraj Kalingarayar]

Coming to sugar, now-a-days, the price of sugar has gone up very high in the open market. The Government price of sugar is low. But that is not available to the people. The hon. Minister of State, Prof. Sher Singh, said in the Lok Sabha on 10th May:

"There was no proposal for increasing sugar quota for ration card holders. But they would continue to get a maximum of 1 kilo per month per person or a minimum of 1 kilo per family, both in cities and in rural areas."

With 1 kilo of sugar, do you think that a family can manage? We have again gone back to the old days of issuing coupon cards as was done during the Second World War. For the supply of essential commodities, a family used to have a coupon card. It was very difficult for them to get their needs.

Coming to *desi* wheat, it was selling at Rs. 105 to Rs. 125 per quintal on May 8, 1973. It is much more than the ceiling price fixed, an increase of Rs. 25 to 50. As regards *basmati* rice, it was selling at Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per quintal, an increase of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. The fixing of export target of 30,000 tonnes of superior *basmati* rice contributed greatly to this increase.

The wholesale price index shows a rise of more than 60 per cent over the year. This is the highest rate of inflation for any twelve month's period so far. How can prices be expected to come down when the Government themselves continue to add to the cause of inflation? In 1971-72 and in 1972-73, the money supply increased by Rs. 2129 crores, that is, nearly about 30 per cent increase in 1969-70 and 1970-71, the money supply increased by Rs. 2240 crores. How did this happen? During 1971-72 and 1972-73, the bank credit to the Government has gone up by Rs. 2297 crores.

The very fact that the Government have thought about needbase minimum wage during the Fifth Plan shows the plight of People on account of steep rise in the prices of essential commodities. It has come to an extent that the housewives of Delhi are agitating over it. Here is the news-item that I quote :

"Over 60,000 of Delhi housewives association today protested against the rise in prices of essential commodities, irregular supply of ration and inferior quantity of grains and edible oil sold in market. So, they were angry and upset that the Government had not taken note of the price resistance scheme. Some of them threatened to demonstrate outside the Prime Minister's House."

During the last elections, it was the housewives who gave them the maximum number of vote. It has come to an extent that they themselves are getting agitated. The rise in prices of essential commodities is the concern of everyone of us.

The day before yesterday, the Executive Councillor of Delhi, Shri O.P. Behl, visited many fair price shops where he could not find any foodgrains. But we are told by the Ministry of Agriculture that every fair price shop is supplied with sufficient quota of foodgrains. I do not know whom to believe the Executive Councillor or the Minister. I would like the Minister to tell us whom we are to take in confidence....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Mr. Behl
himself has contradicted that statement.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR:
The other day I happened to pass through
Kotla-Mubarakpur. There was a long
queue waiting for foodgrains....

MR CHAIRMAN: Everybody knows about the queue.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: This incident, I personally saw. Naturally I would like to express my feelings on that

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akole) You conclude with some suggestions

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR. More than my suggestion, the eminent people: that the Government have in their machinery should sit together and find a solution to check the price rise and also ensure proper distribution of essential commodities in this country I do not think any other suggestion is valid here

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) संयमन मंत्रालय द्वारा निहायन जबरदो मसले पर हम बहम बजने के लिये बैठे हैं। मैं तो एक ही बात कहना ह कि कोमने जो हैं इममें कोई जक नहीं है कि बढ रही हैं, और कोमी तीर पर हमने इस बात का नेना चाहिये। यह नजनल कसन है, यह किमी एक वा नहीं, और अगर यहा यह कहा जाये कि जब अछरी बाव हा ता हमे पूछते नहीं, जब बरी बाव हा ता हमे पूछते है ता मैं कहना चाहता ह कि आज यह मवान एक पार्टी वा नहीं है। मवान यह है कि कोमने जो बढ रही हैं उनका कही अरेस्ट किया जाये। यह जा स्वेयर पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही हैं, इस जगह पर नहीं बल्कि बाहर द्हात में, कसके में हर जगह पर कि अडार हमारे सामी हैं अनाज मिस नहीं रहा है क्या हाया? कीमते और बढ़ेगी घाया इससे कीमने तीचे लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं जो ऐसे अनाजत का इजहार मारी जगह किया जा रहा है इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है। इस तरह से आप काइसेस को और बबावेंगे।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता ह कि आप इस बात का खयाल रखें कि जब आप कहते हैं तो ताभीगी नुजासोनी करके सरकार को कोई सुझाव दें। जो स्टैप सरकार से और उनके नेने

ने, आपकी मदद म बह तय कर पाये कि हम प्राइमम को कौसे तीचे ला सके। और मैं उम्मीद करना ह कि विग्रीपी दल के लाग इस तरह ध्यान देंगे।

एक ही जगह पर कीमनें नहीं बढ़ी हैं, मेरे पास १ मुन्को की वीस्ट प्राफ लिबिंग है मभी जगह कान्ट बढ़ी है। जापान, फ्रास, ब्रिटेन पाकिस्तान, अमरीका बनाव, बेगट जमनी, इन सबम कीमते बढ़ी है। यह नहीं है कि अकेला लिन्मुस्तान ही इस की जद में घाया है। यह ठीक है कि ज्यादा है। डेवलपिंग इकानामी में बहुत कुछ यह बात गममनी चाहिए कि कीमते बढ़ती हैं। ये ज्यादा बढ़ी हैं, इसका वही ता रोबने की बात हानी चाहिये। हममें कौट दो गय नहीं है। सरकार भी यहा चाहती है। आपका इसकी जाच रानी चाहिए। इनफ्लेसन ज्यादा बढ़ा है। तासा नव डिप्लिमेंट फाइननिंग वा नाल्लुक है सरकार म पिछल प्लाज क म्बाबले म इस साल इसका घटाया है कम किया है। इस बजट म आ इसका कम करने की वाकिफ की है। यह अनाज बाव है कि उमीशन की रिपोर्ट की वजह म वमवारिया वा ज्यादा ननक्वाह देनी पड़ेगी और उमकी वजह म डिप्लिमेंट बढ़ेगा। लेकिन सरकार ने इन्ना कम करने की अजहद कालिवा की है। और भी कई अयज सरकार ने लिये हैं इनकम टैक्स वगैरह के लिहाज से, इसका हमे धूनना नहीं चाहिये। कुछ ता इस प्रागे बढ़े हैं, इसका हमे धूनना नहीं चाहिये। सरकार नीयतन इसका करना चाहती है इसको हमे मानना चाहिये। रपतार के बारे में मतभेद ही बनना है। उमका मैं मानना ह कि तेज करना चाहिये। लेकिन यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि काइ स्टैप सरकार ने नहीं लिये हैं या बिस्कुम सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है।

लिन्मुस्तान में ही नहीं एशिया भर में बँड बँडर रहा है। य एम एम अर को भी बीम मिलियन टन मबम बाहर से खरीदनी पडी है, चीन ने भी ली है। कम्पैरेटिवस स्टेटमेंट में नहीं देना चाहता ह लेकिन यह सही बात है कि

[श्री बरबारा सिंह]

बड़ा भी कमी पैदा है। फिर जहां तक हमारा तात्त्विक है हमारी आपूर्ति बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है। 1961 और 1971 के बीच में बहुत तेजी से बढ़ी है। हम बारह कगड बढ़ गई हैं। हर साल हम एक नया आस्ट्रेलिया बना लेते हैं। आपूर्ति का कोई जिक्र नहीं करना है। इसको सीमित करना चाहिये, इस पर रोक लगानी चाहिये, इसके बारे में कोई तरीका धारण करना चाहिये। आपूर्ति बढ़ती जाए और हम यह कहते जाए कि हमने कोई खाम फर्क नहीं पकता है तो इससे काम नहीं चलेंगा।

पीछे जो सफ़ाई हुई उसके तामगत भी हम पर है। बंगला देश के बारे में मैं कुछ कह कर मैं रिपोर्ट नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन हम सबका टोटल धरम वा हुआ है उनको हमें भलना नहीं चाहिये। अगर आप कहें कि बार्ड अगर नहीं हुआ है तो वह गलत होगा हम पर हम सबका गहरा धरम हुआ है।

जा दिक्कत पैदा हो रही है उनका भी जिक्र मैं करना चाहता हूँ। 14 परसेंट कलर माइंट में और 21 परसेंट अरबन माइंट में ऐसा नाम है जिसका 60 परसेंट फंडेशन पर चल रहा था है। आपने 1972-73 यानी पिछले साल के इन्फ्लेक्शन में मैंने यह कहा है कि राजस्थान में ज्यादा अनाज हुआ और उसकी वजह से हम कमी को काफी हद तक भेक कर पाए। यागिन होने के वजह से राजस्थान में काफी अनाज पैदा हुआ। फिर सूखा पड़ा तो अनाज पैदा नहीं हुआ। तो यह जो बीज है या तो बुद्धिमत्ता का ही है, हमारे हाथ में नहीं है। जिन में अनाज पैदा नाहता है कि अ. गवर्नर अनाजिडोस हैं उनका नाम प्राइवेट है, चाहिये और बीज आप प्राइवेट जा है उनका खाम ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये। इसकी चीज रिस्को की है। न्यू स्ट्रेज जो क्लॉक के हैं वे माकिट में नहीं आप लागू है। जो बीज हम माकिट में बर हाने हैं वह तीन साल के बाद एग्रेसिव है। जाना है और उसकी पॉल्ट कम हो जाती है। हम वान्ते आपका रिस्को का काम का धामें बढ़ाना चाहिये और नए नए

स्ट्रेज वाने चाहिये ताकि बीजों को फायदा हो सके और पैदावार बढ़ सके। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

जहां तक इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट का सम्बन्ध है आप बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट को छोड़ सकते हैं लेकिन फाल्म गिविंग रिजल्ट देने वाली स्कीमों को आपको हाथ में लेना चाहिये। दूसरे बिल्ड नया दूसरी छोटी प्रोजेक्ट के लिए आप ज्यादा खर्च करें। बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट के नाम पर आप फोरी तो पर मुश्किल को उबर नहीं कर सकते हैं। आपने एमरजेन्सी प्रोग्राम को हाथ में लिया। जिन स्टेट्स को आपने खर्चा दिया उनको यह खर्चा आपने नामें बजट में ही खर्च कर दिया और बीज प्रोग्राम के लिए कोई खर्च नहीं किया। इसलिए आपको हम तरह का पैसा उन स्टेट्स का देना चाहिए इन्सिडिवे तो भी पर जो हम पैसा का गरी इन्वेन्शन करने आपका पैदावार ज्यादा करके देंगे। जो स्टेट्स चाहता है गरी के करने दिखाए उनका भी अगर आप मदद देंगे तो हमने आपका ज्यादा पैदावार बढाने में मदद मिलेगी।

जा प्राइमिंस हैं उनका आपका इनपुट के निकल करना पड़ेगा। उसके लिए आपका पाषाण लाने लिए प्लांट साधने रखना होगा। एक दा म. अगर आप रखें तो बाल तथा बनशी। नागों का पैदा करना चाहिए पहले से प्रइम के बारे में। राइम की कीमत के बारे में भी उनका ध्यान में पना चल जाना चाहिए। जिन माइनिंग अथॉरिटी हुआ है और उनका उत्पाद के इम की पैदावार करने के लिए इन्सिडिवे मिल सके। प्राइमिंस के बारे में आरबी बार्ड लागू रोज पार्लिमेंट अथॉरिटी के रूप में होगा। साथ ही अगर करने रहे कि हम साल उनका खर्च की क्या कीमत भिन्नी और दूसरी फाल्म की क्या भिन्नी ता हमने पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती है। इसके बारे में पहले से ही धारणा हानी चाहिये।

इन्फ्लेक्शन मिनिस्टर नहीं है लेकिन उसके काफी इन्फ्लेक्शन पर हुए हैं और उसको बढ़ाने के। सबको की तादाद में भी है। बिजली

के, जमी के पड़े हुए हैं। इनको वे खार्य करें, तब प्रायः तेजी से हो सकेंगी।

कारखानों में जो कैपेसिटी है उसके फुल मुटिलाइजेशन का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये, सेंट पर सेंट मुटिलाइजेशन कैपेसिटी का होना चाहिये। बन्वर्तिस में खालीस परसेंट कैपेसिटी धनमुटिलाइज्ड है। इसलिये तो हम टेक थोकर करने को कहते हैं। जो कैपेसिटी का फुल मुटिलाइजेशन नहीं करते हैं उनको आप काबू में करें। रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान, शालिय, बुढ़ापे की-पेंशन बनीरह मुहैया करना यही जो सोचलिज्ज है। इस धोर आपके कदम तेजी से उठने चाहिये।

फेयर प्राइस थाप्स जिस तरह से इस वक्त बन्द रही है इनके इन्विटेशन तकसीम कमी नहीं होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक दुकानदार जिसके पास धपना भी सामान है धोर यही धापने फेयर प्राइस थाप भी बोल रही है तो वह फेयर प्राइस थाप नहीं है। हाउस बाइज्ज धगर सारे के सारे काम को मेने को तैयार हो तो उनको थाप दें। जहा पर ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करने की, प्राफीटीयगिग करने की, माल को छिपाने की गुजार्ईज हो सकती है, वहां थाप इसको धसन कर दें। धापको पता बल सकना चाहिये कि कितना स्टॉक किसके पास है धोर वह किस ढग से इसको तकसीम कर रहा है। जिस तरह से धापने इस वक्त फेयर प्राइस थाप्स बोल रही है उन से इन्विटेशन डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन नहीं होगा।

लार्ज स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में हमारी धपेक्षा से कम प्रोडक्शन हुआ है। उसकी तरफ भी बहुत ध्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। बेयर निसै-टीज ध्राफ लाइफ की जो कमी है वह इसलिये भी है कि जो हमारी कैपेसिटी है उसको हम पूरा मुटिलाइज नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस तरह धाप ध्यान में।

मैं कुछ सजैजज देना चाहता हूँ। फूडवेन स्पेकुलेटर्स, प्राफिटियर्स, ब्लैकमार्केटियर्स तथा एटी सोशल एलीमेंट्स की तरह धाप बास तबज्जह हैं, उनके साथ फर्म हैंड से डील करे।

एनक्वार्टरिंग नमी भी बड़ा हुआ है, उसको धाप बाहर जाए। वैरेलस इकोनोमी इस वक्त बन्द रही है। ऐसा लगता है कि इस फाइनंस मिनिस्टर के साथ कोई धोर नी फाइनंस मिनिस्टर बना हुआ है जो वैरेलस इकोनोमी बना रहा है। उससे भी ध्यादा मजबूत वह इकोनोमी है जो धापकी है। इस दीवार को धाप तोड़ें। यह ठीक है कि इन्कम टैक्स एक्ट में धाप एंथ्रॉपेट ला रहे हैं। लेकिन स्ट्रिजेंट एक्शन धाप में धोर रखते को धाप साफ करें। जो ब्लेक का पैसा है उसको भी धाप बाहर निकालें। धगर धापने ऐसा नहीं किया तो धापकी इकोनोमी जितनी बाहे सोच-लिस्टिक हो, उस पर वह धसर धदाध होता रहेगा।

बस दीवार की तोड़ने की धजहद ध्यादा जरूरत है।

एक प्राइस बोर्ड बनाया जाना चाहिये, जो इस बाग पर नजर रखे कि बीजो की कीमतों में कब फलकधुएशन होता है।

जो बेयर निसिटीज ध्राफ लाइफ है, जो बीजे रोजाना काम में धाती है, उन पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिये, या कम से कम टैक्स लगाया जाना चाहिये।

जहा तक हो सके, रेफिंसिड क्रिग्रासिप को एवायड करने की जरूरत है।

सिधामे डिफेंस के जितना भी नान-डेबेलप-मेंट बर्षा है, उसको बन्द करना चाहिये। मस कनजम्पसन के बीजो के प्रोडक्शन पर ध्यादा से ध्यादा जोर दिया जाना चाहिये ? -

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know on a debate such as this, at what point one can start castigating the Government, if unless one were to ask what is the function of Government ?

SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI (Bairampur) : If you do not know any thing, then you please sit down.

श्री दू. ए. कर्मी : (धोलार) यह बेम्बर है या बातदार ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : We have just heard an extremely intelligent remark, which I am sure will contribute to the debate. I request the Finance Minister to take it down verbatim. What is the purpose of this Government ? I do not think that this Government is quite sure in its mind why it has been elected to these Benches. The purpose of Government is to provide law and order—that is the first charge. The purpose of Government is to maintain the price line—that is the second charge. Would you say that this Government has succeeded on either of these scores ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Only on lathi it has succeeded :

SHRI PILOO MODY : And, therefore, I would have to come to the sad conclusion that this Government must go. I do not care where it goes. The fact of the matter is that it must go. Whether it is sent out by the people, whether it is sent out by these very people here, whether it disappears or whether it evaporates overnight—it makes no difference. This Government must go because it has failed. Why do prices go up ? Do you think that this is a natural phenomena ? You have all manner of arguments advanced that money supply is going up all over the place and prices are bound to go up all over the world. Therefore, it must go up here also. Is that any consolation to the man who has no food ? All manner of other arguments are advanced that this is a natural phenomena. We are given the name of all the countries of the world Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Togo, Liberia, Egypt—where the prices have gone up. As if the prices have gone up there, they must go up here also. What sort of arguments are these ? The fact of the matter is prices are going up in this country, in our country, that is India, is wholly unconscionable and it is a direct

result of Government failure. And, therefore, this Government must go.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sooner it goes the better.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, on numerous occasions I have tried to impress on the Finance Minister in this House—although I do not expect others to absorb anything, but, at least, I expect the Finance Minister to do so—that there are certain reasons why the prices are going up. And, those reasons must be brought under control. It is no use the Finance Minister coming to us year after year when the budget is placed before the House, and saying 'I could not have had it this year because we had to look after the refugees, the next year, we had to look after the drought, and the year before we had to look after the war and the year before that something else, and so on. They will have to do it. The next year they will find something else they will have to do and the year after yet something else. This should be part of the normal process of a nation maturing. Therefore, it must be included in the budgetary provisions, and there must be that much cushioning. But in their budget they do not have that, and the reason why they do not have that cushion is that their policies are wrong and they have left no cushioning in their economic policies at all. I shall come to that later if I have the time.

But, first of all, they must eschew deficit financing, not juggle it, but eschew it. On the last occasion when Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan presented the budget, he juggled with deficit financing. I said it then and I am repeating it now that the deficit is not going to be Rs. 80 crores but it is going to be between Rs. 400 and 500 crores, and I do not know how he is going to square that hole. But this is basically what is going to happen. He cannot go on printing notes against which there is neither goods nor gold.

Therefore, if he goes on working the press in Nasik he will find that the prices will keep on going up. Therefore, either he has to mobilise more resources or he has to cut down the expenditure or if necessary even the development expenditure. But why should the development expenditure be cut? They do not need to cut down the development expenditure. As a matter of fact, it is possible to spend considerably more Rs. 500 crores or Rs. 2000 crores more on development expenditure if only this Government were to come clean and face the reality, and the reality is that they are not taxing where taxes can be paid but they are taxing where taxes can not be paid.

On the last occasion and on the previous occasion, I had suggested to the Finance Minister how he could mobilise at least Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2000 crores worth of more resources. He can do it from the import licences. He insist that the public sector performs. There is no short-cut. He is not going to get money like manna from heaven, unless they are prepared to work. But nobody is here prepared to work. They will not eschew deficit financing. They will not take a rational attitude towards taxes. The taxation today has so become that the black money is going on increasing; it is today seven times the size of the original economy and it will go on increasing.

Another Bill is on the anvil, and I wish godspeed to that Bill. But after that Bill is passed, the black money economy not seven times but fifteen times the size of the official economy. There are no short-cuts to this. They have to take nature into confidence. The trouble is that they do not even take each other into confidence. Are they going to take nature into confidence? The fact of the matter is that unless they use the human resources such as they have here and outside for the

benefit of the country, unless they use the natural resources and in fact nature itself, they are not going to get anything.

There is the question of shortages. Why are the shortages there? Why is production not up? It is because on the one hand they have nationalisation which seems to be the mantra that solves all problems. They say, this is not working, so, nationalise it, that is not working, so take it over. How many times have I heard it? Even on this very day I have heard Member after Member getting up and saying, nothing happens over there, so take it over. Is there some sense? Is there some logic in this? Can they prove one single thing that this Government has taken over and thereafter has made successful? And yet this is the answer supplied by elected representatives of the people. Imagine what sort of an unintelligent society we are going to create if we cannot even correlate reality with the mantras that we have learnt to speak from day to day?.

They cannot govern like this. Government is a serious business, and they cannot govern with mantras. They have got to work and work hard; only then can they produce results. What is this debate? Every three or four weeks? There is a further spurt in prices, and there is a further demand for an increase in wages and there is further demand for a greater debate.

16 hrs.

And we will go on debating the subject time after time after time. Nothing is going to come out of it. You have got to work and work, and work means accepting realities and not working by slogans.

You just heard a very brave Sardar. When something good happens for him, he wants to take all the credit for it and credit for his party. When something goes wrong, he says it is a national problem.

[Shri Piloo Mody]

He is not the only one guilty of this. When the Finance Minister gets up to reply to this debate, he will say: 'I have no doubt that this is a very serious problem. But I want you to look upon it as a national problem and we must all work towards its solution'. But when it comes to listening, he will listen, I do not know to whom. I do not know who he listens to or whose advice he takes. Does he take the advice of his economic advisers? Does he take the advice of his colleagues? Or does he just do what he is told? I do not know what happens. But I know one thing, that he does not take my advice. And that is why his party and his government in this country is in this sorry state of affairs. This may sound very arrogant to him and he can laugh at it. I do not mind. But the fact of the matter is that till you learn the hard realities of the situation, you are not going to be able to grapple with the problem. One has to learn the realities abroad and one has to learn the realities at home also. We have accepted the reality that we got less votes that you did. But you have accepted the reality that unless you follow our ideas, there is no future for this country.

Therefore, you have to come down to earth and start evaluating each circumstance and try to use whatever instruments you have to deal with it. Take, for instance, the members of your party. How many people's brains do you pick? Take the people in your offices, in your secretariats. How many people's brains do they pick? Look at the Planning Commission staffed with people.

But how are appointments made in this country? Not on considerations of merit, not on considerations of anything but this that 'after all, he is my man, he is my relative, he is my brother-in-law, she is my sister-in-law'. This is the way this country works. The Public Service Commissions

are there only in name nowadays. It is the nominees of these Ministers that get appointed. What sort of government are you going to have on this basis? No body can honestly go and find a job for himself any more. He should have a letter of recommendation. If he cannot get it from Shri Chavan, he goes and gets it from Shri Vajpayee, if he cannot from Shri Vajpayee, he goes to Shri Shamim; and as a last resort, he may even go to Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Not to Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is the way any man can get a job in this country. Where will you get the skills, the expertise, the fearlessness of people to give you advice without fear or favour? Who in the Planning Commission is going to tell Shri Chavan, 'Look here, what you have been thinking of is a lot of hog wash. You have to change your ideas completely'. No body dare do that.

This is your problem which you alone can solve. How will you give these people, these pusillanimous people, the courage to come out and give you the right advice? This is the problem you and your colleagues suffer from and this is a problem which only you can solve by yourselves.

In 12 years now, between 1956 and 1966, and....

MR CHAIRMAN : His time is up.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You are not interested in all these details? If I do not tell him, who will?

In these 12 years, from 1956 to 1966, the prices went up by 80 per cent. Do you think at any point of time, Government stopped and said 'Let us take stock of the situation'? No. Between 1966 and 1973 the prices went up by another 66 per cent. How long do you think, knowing the economy of our country and particularly the rural economy of our where the absorption

is so marginal, can one sustain the increase of prices by 60, 70 and 80 per cent every decade? It is just not possible. You are driving yourself into a hole from which you cannot extricate yourself unless you take a grip of the situation. Believe me it does not take long to control prices; believe me it is in a matter of months that we can control the prices, but you will have to give up your mantras; you will have to give up your long-cherished slogan. You will have even to rewrite your manifesto. The important thing is to help the country and not say that we have a great manifesto. The important thing is people, and not merely policies.

Look at your Planning Commission. The argument that we have had with the Planning Commission for the last 15 years is that it is not planning for the people; it is planning for some abstract dogma or some abstract statistics. And this is the result; 80 per cent increase in one decade and 66 per cent in the other. "All over the world" is the excuse they make as to what is happening. Are other people all over the world as unhappy and deprived as they are in India? How can you possibly say that you can compare the situation as it exists in India with that obtaining in any place in the world? Not even with Pakistan; the most shameful thing in the world is that even the condition there is infinitely better than it is here. Have they not been to a war? Do they not have these problems of drought and scarcity and other things that we suffer from?

AN HON. MEMBER : America.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Who is that with America on his mind? I hope he has been reading America recently, and I hope that he has learnt something from what is happening on the issue called Watergate. It is only in a robust system like that that those who have enjoyed more power than Mr. Chavan has had can be put up before

a grand jury and be sent to jail, including the President who is being impeached or at least threatened with impeachment. It is only in a robust system like that where all these can happen, all on the initiative of two journalists. He has to learn a little about America.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) : Now come back to your original speech.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I will, if you come back to your original interruption.

Now, the other argument is that prices go up in a developing economy. We have heard this; controls are necessary in a developing economy. Of course controls are necessary in the developing economy, and many more controls are necessary in a developed economy. That is the truth of it. Not that if we were more developed there will be less control. But because we are not as developed, that is why you have to have less control. This is the logic of the statement. But you have got your *mantra*.

The third thing that has been the reality that one has to face is that in our country, out of your income, the major part of the budget goes into food. Where the major part goes into food, the Government must drop everything else and see that there is plenty of food around; not take over the distribution. Just see that enough is produced. What is difficult about producing food? If you were keen about producing food, you have to increase the irrigated acreage in this land. Sardar Sahab talked about irrigation. Do you know that our entire future revolves around that one word 'irrigation'? Not large projects but minor irrigation; water conservation, to use a more scientific term. Water conservation is the problem of India and water conservation does not even appear as an item in the budget in India. It does not even appear as an item or a chapter in the Planning Commission reports. Water

[Shri Piloo Mody]

conservation is what the Government of India should be thinking of. If it wants to stabilise the prices, if it wants to improve the conditions of the country, if it wants to build up prosperity of the country, it is through water conservation. Therefore, on this occasion, Mr. Chavan, I leave you with this thought: water conservation. What are you doing about water conservation? You attack that problem from today on, and within six months you will have no shortage at least of food in this country.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Our friend Mr. Piloo Mody has made a scathing attack against the Government. Everybody knows the philosophy of Mr. Piloo Mody. The phenomenon of rising prices had been explained by my friends already. In a developing country it is a continuous process. But the Government can control the price of certain essential commodities. Unfortunately in this country the entire economy is based on a system which is controlled by certain vested interests. These factors are contributing to the rise in prices. The position has been explained by the Government. The rising prices are mainly due to the drought situation prevalent in the country in a situation of developing economy. But other factors are substantially contributing to the rise in prices. For the last six months we have been observing the trend of rising prices of essential commodities. This has been creating even a law and order situation. Mr. Mody has not mentioned it in his speech but he has only castigated the Government and said that there was a law and order situation caused by the shortage of foodgrains. He did not refer to the vested interests. This shortage is not only artificial, it has been invented by certain persons in this country to see that the Government is scuttled and its progressive policies are pushed back. My friends referred to the working of the public sector undertakings. They are still at the mercy

of a few individuals who are holding up the raw materials needed by them. The power shortage and the rising prices are due to the international reactionary forces of imperialism who want that our progressive policies should be scuttled. Our country is not self-sufficient in food, kerosene oil and other things. The vested interests outside are holding the business monopolies in oil, petroleum and chemical products and our vested interests are playing into the hands of those outside factors to see that international prestige that has been enhanced by our Prime Minister is scuttled internally. It is not that we have come out with only popular slogans. We wanted to implement it with all seriousness, the programme of taking over foodgrains and essential commodities. Because some parties have organised bandhs in many towns, life has been paralysed and people could not get the food articles. It has been done by the big business houses and merchants in various cities and towns.

Merchants in various towns have been continuously attacking the progressive policy of this Government. Not only the internal factor but also the outside factor has contributed to this price rise. I would like the Government not to sit in judgment over this but they should see that these policies are implemented fully in this country. I quite appreciate the legislation that has been brought forward by the Government. This should be implemented immediately and it should not at any cost be delayed.

So far as black money is concerned, I know that it is this which runs a parallel economy in this country. In six month's time the black money may be doubled. It is this which has contributed to the rise in price in this country. The people who have amassed wealth heavily are playing fraud on the people. I would like to quote what has appeared in a certain international bulletin. This is what has appeared. I quote:

'These big houses' are playing fraud. In India, 40% of the fraud is played by the business classes. The increase here is more than in other countries. That is the situation so far as our country is concerned. These vested interests who are playing this fraud are more clever and more intelligent that they try to see that our national economy is paralysed completely. That is how the Opposition Parties have been criticising the Government in all the issues. Have they taken any steps on any of the issues? Is anybody going to support the national policy which our Government have adopted in the matter of wholesale takeover of trade in foodgrains? Some of the Members on the Opposition side are opposing the wholesale trade takeover by Government. I am asking Mr. Mody to answer this question as to what he is doing in this regard. Is he trying to tell the people how this parallel economy is working in this country? Under whose control is it working? That is most important. It is this which has been creating this situation in this country. For that I am asking our Government for the last six months to take over all those things. But, our Government had been sitting over the matter so long. I was asking the Government to take stock of this situation to see that these looters and hoarders are completely controlled by them. I am asking our Government to take stringent action against those people and penalise those who are working against the common people's interests. It is the common people who are suffering consequent upon the rise in prices. Our Government is sleeping over the matter. They are not taking any action against the hoarders and blackmarketeers. I would like to tell here that even in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh not a single blackmarketeer or hoarder or looter has been arrested. No action has also been taken against them for the past six months or so. It is the very people who are creating this situation in our country. If an improvement has to

be made in our economic position, then production should be increased. We had been told that failure of rains was the only contributory reason for this spiralling of prices. India is a vast country wherein, for the last 25 years or so, some areas or others are affected by chronic droughts. Our Government ought not have delayed taking a serious action in regard to implementation of certain irrigation projects. Had they taken up certain irrigation projects earlier, then they would have controlled the rise in prices of foodgrains by increasing our food production.

I would like the Government to see to it that the entire essential commodities in addition to foodgrains should be taken over by them so that they are able to control the rise in prices of essential commodities and bring down the price rise immediate y.

श्री नानूभाई एन० वटेल (बलसार) : सभापति महोदय, प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार सेन्टर में भी है और बहुत सारी स्टेट्स में भी है। पिछली बार जब एसेम्बली के एग्जामिनर हुए थे इस देश में तो उस समय यह कहा गया था कि सेन्टर में जिन पार्टी की सरकार होगी उसी पार्टी की सरकार यदि स्टेट्स में भी होगी तो इससे बेहतर का कारोबार बड़ा प्रच्छा बनेगा। लोगों ने इस बात पर विश्वास किया और बहुत सारी स्टेट्स में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार बनी। सेन्टर के साथ-साथ स्टेट्स में भी उनका होल्ड रहा लेकिन नतीजा क्या निकला ?

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राव (सागर) : क्या को जलन क्यों होती है ?

श्री नानूभाई एन० वटेल : हमको जलन इस लिए होती है कि लोगों की हालत क्या हो गई है। हालत यह है कि 72 से 73 में कूडवेल्स की प्राइसेज सौ प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा बढ़ गई हैं। मैं अपने यहां की एग्जामिनर देना चाहता हूं। 72 में हल्की प्यार का भाव 15 रुपये था जो कि अब 30 रुपये हो गया है और अच्छी प्यार का भाव 40 रुपये है। बैसे ही गए सात प्यार का भी भाव 15 रुपये था लेकिन इस भाव 30,

[श्री नानू भाई एन० पटेल]

32 और 35 रुपये हो गया है। नेहू का भी वही हाल है जितने भी फूडबैच थे उनके भाव डबल हो गए हैं। हमारे गुजरात में 90% लोग फ्राऊड नट धायल इस्तेमाल करते हैं। गए साल हमारे यहाँ गुजरात में फ्राऊड नट धायल का भाव साढ़े तीन और चार रुपया था लेकिन इस वक्त उसका भाव 9 रुपये किलो है। हमारे यहाँ गुजरात के जो फूड मिनिस्टर हैं वे जब कांग्रेस पार्टी में नहीं थे तो डिमान्डेशन लगाते थे, मोर्चे ले जाते थे और कहते थे कि गवर्नमेंट को रिजाइन करना चाहिए लेकिन अब क्या स्थिति है? जो लोग चीनी मागने जाते हैं उनको गोली मिलती है। जो घनाज मागने जाते हैं उनको गोली मिलती है अब तेल का भाव 9 रुपये किलो हो गया है लेकिन वह कूप-चाप बैठे हैं। तो यहाँ पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह बिल्कुल असफल रहे हैं। गवर्नमेंट का वहाँ पर यह हाल है। यहाँ से यह आदेश देना चाहिए कि आपको जो पोटॅफोलियो दिया उसमें आप नाकामयाब हुए और अगर आप सेल्फ-रेस्पेक्ट चाहते हैं तो कौरन रिजाइन करना चाहिए। लेकिन क्यों रिजाइन करेंगे? ऐसा भीका फिर कहा मिलता है।

16.23. Hrs.

(Shri S. A. KARDAR in the Chair)

यहाँ पर, जब मानसून फेल्चोर हुई तो हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, एग््रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर सभी कहते थे कि हमारे पास 90 लाख टन घनाज का वाकर स्टॉक है, देश में फूड की कमी नहीं पड़ेगी लेकिन आप हालत देखिए। अभी चौड़े दिन हुए इस हाउस में चर्चा हुई थी कि माइक्रो में घट्टे के बीज निकले और हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर श्री फजलुद्दीन अली अहमद ने बताया कि घट्टे के बीज प्यायजनस नहीं हैं। मैं तो इस बात की तब मानना जब वे मुझे घर घट्टे के बीज ला जाते और तब कहते कि प्यायजनस नहीं है। जब हम इस प्रकार ने लम्बी बात कहेंगे तो उनको बुरा लगेगा। मैं कोई बहुत लम्बी-बीड़ी बातें नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, जो कुछ भी हुआ है वह हुआ है, अभी आप

लोगों ने कुछ अभियान चलाने की कोशिश की है जो आपको मानसून होता चाहिये कि महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में 10 जून से मानसून शुरू हो जाती है। महाराष्ट्र में अगर और पैसी ज्यादा होती है। मेरी कास्टीट्यूँसी भी एक बाजू में नासिक डिस्ट्रिक्ट नगर हुबेनी से लगती है और दूसरे बाजू में बाना डिस्ट्रिक्ट से लगती है। वहाँ पर येन क्रॉप पैसी की होती है दूसरी क्रॉप जिसको गुजराती में तांगली कहते हैं और मराठी में नाचनी कहते हैं। वहाँ की पापुलेसन आदिवासी है। गए मानसून में उनके पास जो बीज था वह पूरी बारिश न होने से पका नहीं और किसी के पास अगर पका भी तो उसको उन्होंने खरम कर दिया। इस मानसून के लिए मैं अगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि अच्छी मानसून हो। अगर 10 तारीख से बारिश शुरू हुई—इस साल कुछ जल्दी बारिश शुरू होगी—और अगर उनके घर में बीज नहीं होगा, उन आदिवासियों के पास तो वे क्या करेंगे? मैं उनकी बात करता हूँ जिनके पास भाधा एकड़, एक एकड़ या दो एकड़ जमीन है, उनके पास अगर बीज नहीं है तो उसके लिये अभी से स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट के पास इन्ट्रूक्शन जाने चाहिए कि मानसून शुरू होने के पहले ही जिनके पास बीज नहीं है, खास कर पैसी, नाचनी के तो वह उनको पहुँचाने चाहिए और क्योंकि आदिवासी की आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वह अच्छा बीज रख सके इसलिए अगर अभी से उनको बीज नहीं जाएगा तो होगा यह कि बीज टालुक इंड क्वार्टर में होगा मगर गांव में नहीं पहुँचेगा इसलिए आदिवासियों को बीज की मुविद्या अभी से करे नहीं तो फिर यही हालत अगले मौसम में रहेगी।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) :
Mr Chairman, Sir, this is a problem which is exercising the minds of the people of this country, not only of a few parties. Let nobody feel that they are the only persons who are trying to champion the cause of the down-trodden and suffering people. Everyone in this country feels the concern about the problem of rise in prices.

I will not go into the basic economics of it because it is well-known that the main

Mr. P. K. Chatterjee

cause of increase in prices in shortfall in production, particularly, of the basic necessities of life, like, foodgrains, oil, cloth, etc. Therefore, let us apply our mind to this question in its long-term perspective.

What will happen is, tomorrow listening to the prayers from all sides of the House, if the God of rains is kind enough this year, that next year, we will all have forgotten this problem of rise in prices and we will be patting ourselves on the back that we have brought about a green revolution. So, let us not get into a feeling of complacency about this problem.

The basic problem is that we do not have to depend only on rains. Twenty five years back, when we became Independent, it should have been foreseen. It is not from the point of view of criticising that I say this. You will recall, in the First Plan, we had given proper emphasis to agriculture. I do not understand how was it that from the Second Plan onwards, we shifted the emphasis from agriculture to industry. They thought that all is well with agriculture, that as soon as we have industrial growth, we will be bringing about agricultural growth also. There is some complementary aspect in the sense of developing infra-structure where you need industries. But that is not enough. You cannot take away the emphasis from agriculture and place it on industry. On which industries did we place emphasis? I can understand the basic industries, the core industries, as we call them, on which emphasis ought to have been placed.

You gave emphasis to consumer goods industries sector, the private sector, where real capital formation took place. Where has all that capital formation which you count in terms of your national income growth gone? It has gone in the form of black money. Year after year, we have been asking: Where has the money gone? We appointed the Wanchoo Committee and then found that Rs 7000 crores are in the form of black money. The other day, I

asked a question and the Finance Minister said that he agreed that it must be much more. By some calculations, it will be about Rs. 12,000 crores. What does it mean? There is Rs. 19,200 crores of your national income and Rs. 12,000 of black money. Is it not a parallel Government that is being run in this country? Where is the black money utilised? Is it under your control? It is all being utilised by the few, for the benefit of the few to exploit the many. Unfortunately, we have no control on it. Now, we welcome to long-pending Bill that they are bringing forward. I hope, with that Bill, we will be able to unearth black money. Of course, I have my own fears and doubts about it. But I do not want to be pessimistic about it. I wish God-speed to the Finance Minister in unearthing black money. If you can get even a part of this black money, you can utilise it in the basic fields like agriculture.

In agriculture, the most important item is irrigation. If we had only paid adequate attention to major and minor irrigation projects and also to under ground water in particular, we would have achieved a lot. Have we tried to utilise the underground water resources of this very country which, I am told by geologists, are very rich in this country? Adequate effort has not been made in this direction. We always talk. The planning Commission or some Commission or the Finance Ministry will tell the agriculture Ministry that they do not have adequate funds. But I want to know how much money we have spent all these years in meeting famines, in meeting droughts, in meeting the situation in flood-affected areas. Why have we not harnessed the water resources of this country? How many river water disputes are pending? Is it patriotic, when we know that the basic need is water? You always depend upon the rain-God. What does the rain-God give you? Rain-water. But He has already given you water in the form of rivers and underground

[Shri Vasant Sathe]
water. If you cannot utilise those resources, why do you curse and blame the rain-God? How long is this country going to blame the God of rains, Lord Varuna?

I would submit that the question that we should ask ourselves is, why have we not been able to complete the Rajasthan Canal yet. You say that, with one good rains in one year, this will give you four million tonnes of wheat and will help you to meet your deficit. Is it four million tonnes or something more? I do not know. You can correct me. If one State can give you that much, I want to know why you are lingering on completion of this Rajasthan Canal. Why can you not mobilise all your national resources—human resources, manpower and youth power resources of this country? Ask them to dig out this Canal. Is it impossible? You always rely only on PWD. Unfortunately, you cannot get rid of the PWD mentality. All the time you make the calculation, how many people will be required, how many coolies will be required, how much you will have to pay them, how many *ghamelas* and *phawaras* will be required, how many cement bags, etc.; you calculate all these and say that it will be about Rs. 200 crores and we do not have that much money. You depend entirely on contractors? Why? Therefore, you should take a fresh look at the whole problem and take up, with a sense of urgency, the river valley projects. I agree with Mr. Pileo Mody that conserving the water resources of this country is the major task. In two or three years, if we can achieve even this much, then we shall not have to depend on the God of rains. Then you would have done much more than fulfil the promise of *Garibi Hatao*...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) :
Narmada also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes, Narmada, Krishna, Godavari, Jhelum, Chinab, Sutlej Ganga, Yamuna—all the rivers. May that be our major task.

I would make one more point and conclude. I can understand shortage of goods. But why should there be rise in prices, unless you say that we leave this to the market economics—as is known, the laws of demand and supply? Then do not talk of socialism. Tell me a single socialist country in the world, including USSR which is importing, as you say, 20 million tonnes of wheat, where prices have gone up.

Because shortage is there, there is price control and they get them less. If you are getting 2 kg. or 4 kg, you will get 2 kg, but at the same price. Why should prices go up unless you allow a sector of the market to exploit this scarcity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Mr. Vajpayee
has a solution for that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I do not know what his solution is. He says, 'Allow the wholesalers a free hand. They will do everything.' I do not know. Unfortunately, I do not agree with the Swantra analysis either, that in a scarcity, in a developing country, you must have less controls. On the contrary, our attitude appears to be that wherever there is scarcity, we rush in. Sick mills we take over. Are we a nursing government? Why do not we go in when food crops are good and then take over the trade? In that case, you will have a better stock position and a better control. Therefore, this is only in terms of scarcity-oriented policies. We rush in when scarcity develops. It is true. When we go there, we face unsurmountable difficulties on our way; the wholesalers and the trading community try to create all sorts of difficulties and corner the stocks. Then the Opposition also is trying to pour oil on the fire so that they can have.... (*Interruptions*) I would submit, three things. One—irrigation, No. 2—price control in the strict sense. In the matter of increase in prices of essential

commodities, persons found guilty of increasing the prices must be dealt with under MISA. Instead of putting other people in side jail, those who agitate for MISA, let us put those who raise the prices behind the bars. Then, I think we will be using the MISA properly because they are the people who are indulging in anti-national activities. That should be our attitude. You lay down the prices and announce them on the All India Radio and everywhere and say 'These are the prices. Any one found charging even a single paise more will be taken to task and will be punished' Try to do that Then probably we may achieve something

बीकानेर बवाल सिंह (छतरा) हम ऐसे समय में मूल्य वृद्धि की चर्चा कर रहे हैं जबकि धारो धारो काली देखा दिखाई देती है और कहीं से रोसनी नजर नहीं आती। सगता है जैसे जनता का बिगवास सरकार की नीतियों पर से उठता जा रहा है और सरकार का विश्वास अपने धाप पर से उठता जा रहा है। मैं आज सच्चाई का कहने के लिए बाध्य हो रहा हूँ हम सब जनता के नुमाइन्दे हैं। हम सबको जनता ने कुछ आशा और आकांक्षाओं को ले कर चुन कर भेजा है और हम पर विश्वास किया है। मैं आजका बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं जब अपने खोल में जाता हूँ तो मुझे यही मुनने का मिलता है कि गेहूँ, चावल, चीनी, कोयला आदि नहीं मिलना है और उस में इतना गब है कि हम की भूख जन्दा खा जाए। उनकी इन बातों को सुन कर हमारा मिर धाम से झुक जाता है। उनकी बातों का तथा उनके मबानों का हमें कोई जबाब नहीं सूझता है। जब वह पूछती है कि ऐसा क्या है तो हमका कोई उत्तर हमारे पास नहीं होता है। इस समय हर चीज की कीमत बढ़ गई है, चीनी, गेहूँ, चावल कोयला आदि सब की कीमत बढ़ गई है। केवल दो चीजें मस्ती हुई हैं, एक ईमान और दूसरे धादमी की जान। ईमान और जान की कीमत गिरी है बाकी सब की बढ़ी हैं। मैं ये बातें इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि मेरी बातें जो हमारी सरकार के बरिष्ठतम मन्त्रीयण बैठे हुए हैं उनके कानों में जाए और जनता का

कुछ बला हो। मैं सरकारीकरण या राष्ट्रीयकरण का विरोधी नहीं हूँ लेकिन मैं इस बात का विरोधी हूँ कि सरकारीकरण या राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद मूल्य घनापसनाप बढ़ें। चीनी का मूल्य तुगुना और तिगुना हो जाए इसका मैं विरोधी हूँ। जिन-जिन चीजों से हमने हाथ धाला है उसका जो रिजल्ट है वह हमारे सामने है। गेहूँ की धाप देखें कि क्या हालत है घाटे की क्या हालत है। लोहे की क्या हालत है। कोयले की क्या हालत है। तीन और बार रुपये मन कोयला राष्ट्रीयकरण के पहले मिलता था और कोई पूछना नहीं था कोयले की। लेकिन प्राइव पटना में भी 11-12 रुपये मन कोयला मिलता नहीं है। इसका जबाब अब हम से पूछा जाता है तो हमें कोई जबाब नहीं मिलता है। सगता है कि जिस तरह से कोयले का रग कासा है उसकी तरह से हमारा मुह भी कासा हो गया है। जनता को मैं तो मुह दिखाने लायक नहीं हूँ। जनता पूछती है कि दो महीने पहले कोयला बार रुपये मन मिलता था वही कोयला और वहीं से निकला हुआ कोयला 11-12 रुपये मन क्यों मिल रहा है? इसका कोई जबाब हम से नहीं बनता है। मन्त्री महोदय बता दें कि हम इसका क्या जबाब दें। सेवान समाप्त हो रहा है और हम अपने खेतों में जाएंगे। मन्त्री महोदय बता दें कि हम उनको क्या जबाब दें। मैं जिस खेज से धाना हूँ वहाँ कोयले की खाने बहुत अधिक है। हम रोज देख रहे हैं कि एक धोर तो उन से उत्पादन में कमी आई है और दूसरी धोर अधि-कारियों की विलासिता में वृद्धि आई है। आपने ठेकेदारों को हटा दिया, कोयले के मालिकों को हटा दिया। एक दो मान में ग्लेसियेट करके धाप दब लेग कि जितने आपके पदाधिकारी हैं वे उन लोगों से भी ज्यादा धनी हो गए हैं। बार बार सरकार कहती है कि जो सफट है यह एक महीने में खत्म हो जाएगा। लेकिन—

तदप कर बुद भर पानी की व्यासा भर गया चालक सचन धन लास पर उसके अगर छाया तो क्या छाया लगे वे काल धायु भर किसी के स्वर की प्रतीक्षा से अगर पतझड़ में कोयल से बहार गाया तो क्या गाया ?

[श्री शंकर बवाल सिंह]

मेरा धनुषी है कि अभी भी समय है और सरकार इस और ध्यान दे। बहुत अधिक बातें न कह कर मैं भीनी की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। भीनी के मुद्दों पर सरकारी नियंत्रण है। लेकिन कहीं तो भीनी सवा दो रुपये किलो मिलती है और कहीं सवा चार रुपये किलो। ऐसा क्यों? वही ही उजली भीनी है, उसी गन्ने से बनी हुई है, उन्हीं जगह उसका उत्पादन हुआ है। जब यह प्रश्न किया जाता है तो इसका कोई जवाब हमें नहीं सूझता है। साठे चाण बजें प्रायः शूगर इन्डस्ट्री इनक्वायरी कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी होगी। मुझे सूचना मिली है कि उसके चेयरमैन ने जो एक रिटायर्ड जज है श्री भार्यभ, भीनी मिला के राष्ट्रीयकरण का विरोध किया है, दूसरे, सरकारी जो नुमाइदे उस में हैं उन्होंने भी उसका विरोध किया है। यह जो विरोध की बात है यह कानो में चोड़ी बहुत पड़ी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पहले शूगर इन्डस्ट्री इनक्वायरी कमिशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसी रिपोर्ट पर इनक्वायरी हो कि उसने किस प्रकार सरकार की नीतियों का विरोध किया है और जो सरकारी नुमाइदे उममें बैठे हुए हैं, उन्होंने किस तरह सरकार की समाजवादी नीति की खुन कर आलोचना की है।

श्री एच० राजगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) प्रायः सरकार की नीति नैशनलाइजेशन की है, तो सरकार खुद हो कर सकती है। तब कमीशन की क्या जरूरत थी ?

श्री शंकर बवाल सिंह बिहार की हानत और भी बदतर है। प्रतिदिन हम प्रबन्धकारों में पढ़ते हैं कि बिहार में प्रभाव के कारण सर्वत्र साहि-साहि मची हुई है। मैं केवल एक ममाचार पत्र से पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ

“राज्य भर में आधाआधा का प्रभाव, गेहूँ की कमी, कोयला संकट, आवश्यक वस्तुओं की घासमान छूटी मूल्य वृद्धि, पेयजन की गम्भीर समस्या आदि कुछ ऐसे मसले हैं, जिनमें बिहार की जनता में आहि-आहि मची हुई है।”

प्रायः बिहार में पानी दो दो रुपये एक घटा बिक रहा है, लोग अपने बच्चों को बेच कर अपना पेट भर रहे हैं, लोगों की हज्जत नहीं बच रही है।

बिहार में जो तबाही है, वित्त मंत्री और भी कितने भी उससे परिचित हैं। वहाँ 27,000 राशन की दुकानें हैं, लेकिन 2,700 दुकानों पर भी धान नहीं पहुँचता है। इस का एक कारण यह है कि हवायः सरकारी तब और प्रकसराही ऐसे हैं कि समाजवाद का हवायः सपना उन के दायन से टकरा कर चूर-चूर हो जाता है और हम बेचार हो जाते हैं।

मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ कि हमने मल्ले का सरकारीकरण किया। लेकिन वह उन लोगों को मिले तो सही जिनके लिए हमने यह किया है। हम ने कोयले का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, लेकिन उन लोगों को वह मिल तो जावे, जिनके लिए हम ने कोयले का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है। एक दिन इस्पात मंत्री ने मुझ से कहा कि कोयले के राष्ट्रीयकरण से दस लाख मजदूरों को फायदा हुआ है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इससे दस लाख मजदूरों को फायदा हुआ है, लेकिन अगर पचपन करोड़ जनता को तबाह कर के दस लाख मजदूरों को फायदा होता है, तो फिर इस राष्ट्रीयकरण का क्या धींचित्य है ?

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मचमुच यह बड़ी गम्भीर मसम्या है और हमके लिए हम लोग जनता के प्रतिनिधि जनता के कोप-भाजन हो रहे हैं। जनता ने बड़ी आशा के साथ हम को यदा भेजा है। आखिर हम कहा रोयें, किस के मामने अपनी बात कहे, कहा अपनी फरियाद करे ? (व्यवधान) मैं चाहता कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री शमीम, इस तरह बीच में न टोके। (व्यवधान) यह तो बेचारे भूलचूक कर जीत कर धरा गये हैं। यह जनता के दुख-दरद को क्या जानते हैं ? यह तो शीनगर की डलभील में शिकारे पर धुमने बालि ब्यांक है। यह क्या समझे कि जनता का दुख-दरद क्या होता है। यही कारण है कि जब मैं जनता के आसुओं की बात कर रहा हूँ, उसके दुख-दरद की बात कर रहा हूँ, तब माननीय सदस्य इसी और मजाक की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री श्री सरकार पर जनता की पूरा धरोसा है। जनता अभी भी यह समझती है कि अगर इस बेच में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के द्वारा समाजवाद

नहीं चायेगा, तो फिर किसके द्वारा चायेगा। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह वितरण व्यवस्था में कसाबट लाये; अक्रसरनाही जो जुल्म डारही है, उस पर रोक लगायें; उस में जो अकड़न था नहीं है, उसको दूर करें। सरकार को यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि वह जो चीजे मुईया करती है, वे जनता तक पहुँच जायें और जनता के लिए वह को कदम उठाती है, उनका लाभ जनता को मिले।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before I call upon the next speaker, I would like to inform the House that the Minister in charge will be called upon at 5.30 p.m. for reply.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : How is that possible? There are still so many Members from this side who have to speak. It is important that every Member should have his say.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Unless hon. Members want to sit late, it is not possible.....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : The House should sit beyond 6 p.m. if other Members have to speak. That was agreed to in the morning.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Heavens will not fall if we sit for one hour more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not know what has been told or not. But at 6 P. M. we have to conclude this debate. So I have to call the Minister at 5.30 p.m., unless the House agrees to sit an hour extra, in which case some more members can be accommodated, otherwise not.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : The Minister may reply tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the sense of the House is that we finish it by 6 p.m.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : In this matter, where is the question of sense of the House? This subject is very important and members must have their say. These are the last two days of the session. We have been sitting till 7.30 P.M. and 8 P.M. earlier. Why is it that we cannot extend the sitting today

by an hour? At least on this the hon. Minister should not stand on prestige. The Congress members utilised their time in the election today; they were not interested (*Interruptions*). When our turn comes, they say it will not be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not raise other issues. There is only one issue : how long are we going to sit? If we have to conclude by 6 P.M. all the speakers cannot be accommodated.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As a compromise, let us extend it by half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Allright. Then the Minister will be called at 6 P.M. But members must be brief. Then only will others also be able to contribute to the debate.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : The problem of rising prices, in order that it should not become a subject for adjournment of the House which involves censure of Government, should be tackled in time. But probably things are moving in such a direction that it continues to be a continuing phenomenon. We find rising prices a continuous phenomenon. Even taking April 1962 as the base with 100, we find that the index has gone up by April 1973 to 225.7. Side by side, we find that the purchasing power of the rupee is going down. With 1949 as the base (100), we find that it is now 39.2 per cent. So prices are rising and the purchasing power of the rupee is going down and the standard of living of the people is going down.

Here I am reminded of what Shri Harindranath Chattopadhyaya said in his poetic words some years back that when you go to a city or go to any town, you see the prices going up and the people going down. This is what is happening in the country today. We must try to find out what exactly are the root causes for this (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I find that members, instead of listening to the speeches, are interrupting from all sides. This is not fair

[Mr. Chairman]

either to the speaker or to the House. I would request members to patiently hear the speaker. If they want to ask a question they may do so if the Chair permits; otherwise not. Otherwise, the debate will go on continuing and the speaker will lose the trend of his thought also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Fortunately, the Approach Paper to the Fifth Plan has tried to trace the cause of the rising prices. But unfortunately, while its analysis and assessment is correct, the requisite policy frame is not available and whatever policies are actually formulated are not effectively implemented. I think the approach document has said that three basic questions are to be addressed as far as rise in prices is concerned. The first question is, excess demand in relation to the goods available. Secondly, the presence of unaccounted income in the form of black money which creates a scramble for purchasing goods with black money and which certain sections of the community are interested in doing. Lastly, the increased cost unrelated to improvement in productivity, for example, due to levies on transport, power, services, etc. These are the factors which are responsible for the rise in prices.

17 hrs.

In addition to that, there has been a consistent increase in money supply. The figures provided by the Planning Government statistics indicate that in 1969-70, the increase was Rs. 600 crores; in 1970-71, it was Rs. 750 crores; in 1971-72, it has almost come to about Rs. 1,000 crores. This being the position it has to be analysed as to how this particular defect is to be remedied. Unfortunately, we find that the result of stagnation in agricultural output and non-response of farm output in investment has been greatly responsible for the heavy pressure on prices. Secondly, the strategy of development,—the cardinal principle—is not capacity utilisation but capacity creation, and it has also created a pro-

blem not of augmentation of production but of actual reduction in production. Therefore, this problem has also got to be tackled very effectively.

Large-scale investment programmes fail because there is no assurance of a minimum supply of essential commodities at a reasonable price. Production in the industries also suffers. From the very recommendation's of the Commission's report, it appears that probably the management is not adequate; the efficiency standards have gone down, and non-productive expenditure has also increased and as a result of that, production is going down.

We are told in the approach document that in order to avoid inflationary pressure on our economy and to prevent rise in prices, as we were told only the other day by the hon. Mr. Dhar in this very House, deficit financing will have to be reduced to the rock bottom, minimum. These are the words that Mr. Dhar has used in this very House. But, unfortunately, the entire trend of deficit financing during the last so many plans is no indication that the Government is adopting a policy by which deficit financing is reduced. In the first 5 year plan, deficit financing was of the order of Rs. 333 crores. In the second Plan, it was Rs. 954 crores; in the third plan, it was Rs. 1,133 crores; in the fourth Plan, it is about Rs. 1,500 crores. Unless this increase in deficit financing is checked, the inflationary pressure on the economy can never be checked. Unfortunately, credit creation and the increase in money supply are outstripping production, and therefore, the basic problem is, how we should increase production both in the private sector and in the public sector. Unfortunately, the equation has developed that the private sector really means the paragons of all ethics and morality; that there is no corruption and there is no inefficiency; and that in the public sector there is inefficiency and corruption. Unfortunately,

these standards are lacking in the private sector as well as in the public sector, but if they lack in the public sector, then the important target of the Fifth Five Year Plan, of generating a public sector surpluses of the order of Rs. 400 crores will actually suffer, and if the public sector does not generate enough surpluses, in that case, the expansion of other public sectors will not be possible. Therefore, more efficiency in the nationalised sector is necessary. Better standards are necessary. In this context, Mr. B. R. Shenoy has rightly pointed out that every rupee invested in the private sector gives a return of seven paise, whereas for every rupee that is unfortunately put into the public sector the return is two paise. We will have to revise this equation and see that the efficiency of the public sector is increased.

I will just refer to one point that is very relevant and is highly controversial. Though I am critical about the manner in which the takeover of the foodgrains trade has actually been implemented, I am one of these persons who stand completely committed to the principle of take-over not only of foodgrains but also of all the essential commodities in the country; they must be brought into the public sector and all the wholesale trade must be nationalised. But I am very keen to see, and my criticism is directed to improve the take-over. Unfortunately, we find that as far as the present machinery of the wheat take-over trade is concerned, it was categorically declared that the objective was to increase the buffer stock and to stabilise the prices both for the producer and the consumer in order to see that protection of the vulnerable section is ensured and lastly there is a structural change in trade brought about. I am very sorry to state that by the manner in which the experiment of take-over is being implemented, all this laudable objective will be completely destroyed. There is distinction between marketable surplus and market surplus. If the Government does not change its

policy, new problems will be created as happened in the case of sugar. In the sugar industry, there are two markets and two prices. If you take this experiment in that same direction, part of the market will be controlled by the Government and part of the market will be controlled by the retailers in collusion with big producers and a new kulak-trader-lobby will be created and they will try to destroy your efforts on the takeover. The stability of the producers' price as well as the consumer's price will be completely destroyed. An assurance must be given that fair price will be given to agriculturists. Reference has been made to vanaspati price. I have authentic information that Hindustan Lever Limited, which is a subsidiary of the Unilever of London, has been deliberately playing the game to bring down surreptitiously the weight of controlled items and also to increase the price. I do not want to go in details. I have got the details with me. Deliberately they have adopted this method so that the margin of their profit may go up. Similarly they are suspending despatches of essential products like Daida brand vanaspati and they try to release them only when prices go up. These artificial manipulations are going on. Unless they are checked, I am afraid, the problem of rising prices cannot be checked. In Gujarat the problem is acute. In Andhra and Telangana wheat sells at Rs. 250 per quintal. Mr. Kamath a former Member of Parliament has sent me receipts from Maharashtra to show that the price of wheat was Rs. 135 before the take-over and Rs. 160 per quintal after the take-over. All these problems will have to be tackled and therefore rationalisation of the experiment has to be undertaken and that is the only way in which problems can be solved. We are not interested in merely in taking advantage of the rising prices. We want to defend the living standards of the people. The constructive proposals even though they might have been made by the opposition should be noted down by the

[Prof Madhu Dandavate]

Finance Minister and our economy should be stabilised and stabilisation of prices should be brought about

श्री श्री० धार० सुख (बहराइच) : मन्नापति महोदय, पहली बात तो यह है कि गेहूँ बाजार में किस तरह से घावे और जो हमारी सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें हैं उन पर गेहूँ किस तरह से पड़वे? काफ़तकार जो कल तक 125 रुपये और 130 रुपये क्विन्टल के हिसाब से गेहूँ का मूल्य पाता था उसको सिर्फ़ उसके पैट्रिआटिक और एथिकल सेस को अपील कर के धाप यह कह दे कि वह 76 से 82 रुपये में से घावे यह केवल हम लोगों का भ्रम है। इसलिए प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न न बना कर के हमें ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिससे उस का दिल भी पिघले, उसको कुछ साथ भी मिले और हमारा काम चल सके।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी तक हम ने चावल और मक्का के खरीदने में 25 और 30 प्रतिशत की लेवी लगाई थी। यानी जो लोग खरीदार थे उन से गवर्नमेंट 25 प्रतिशत 30 प्रतिशत अपने द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य पर खरीदती थी। धाप का जितना लक्ष्य था वह रखा। गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि हमारा प्रोक्यारमेंट का लक्ष्य उतना पूरा हो। उसको गल्ला व्यापारी पूरा करने के लिए तैयार है। वह कहता है कि जिस कीमत पर सरकार खरीदना चाहती है और जितना चाहती है उतनी प्रतिशत लेवी लगा दीजिए, वह देने के लिए तैयार हैं। बाकी में छूट दे दीजिए। धाप को सिर्फ़ फ़ेयर प्राइम धाप चलाना है। फ़ेयर प्राइम धाप के लिए उतना गल्ला उपलब्ध हो सकता है इस लेवी के जरिए से।

तीसरी चीज़ में मैं मंत्री महोदय में ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वनस्पति धीन न हो अगर देश में शक्कर का भाव हो, अगर देश में मिट्टी का तेल नहीं है, अगर यहा पर डीजेल का अभाव है तो ठीक है, हर भावमी बरदायत करने के लिये तैयार है। हम समझते हैं कि अगर प्रकृति की धोर में हमारे देश पर अभिघाप आया है, सूखे की स्थिति है तो ठीक है, हम उस की बरदायत करेंगे,

लेकिन अगर हलवाई की दुकानों पर, होटलों, और रेस्टोरेंट्स में मिठाइयां बराबर मिलनी हैं, लेकिन घुघरो के बच्चे बगीर गुगर के रूँ तो इसका उत्तर हम क्या दे सकते हैं? कोई हलवाई की दुकान बन्द नहीं हुई, रेस्टोरेंट्स बन्द नहीं हुए, लेकिन हम लोगों की शाय पीने के लिये गुगर नहीं मिल रही है, काई रखे हुए हैं, लेकिन गुगर नहीं मिलती है—इसका क्या इलाज है? इसका इलाज यही है कि बड़े बड़े अधिकारी वर्ग इन से साठगाठ किये हुए हैं। समाजवाद का बावर्ज पर चलने वाला इजिन मीटर बेज पर, इन नीकरवाहों के द्वारा नहीं चल सकता है। अगर धाप चाहते हैं कि कमिटेड फ़िलास्की की जूबीमियरी हो तो जरूरी है कि कमिटेड फ़िलास्की की नीकरवाही भी हो, एक्जीक्यूटिव हो। अगर हम ने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है तो राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिये हमारा हर नीकर हमारा हर कर्मचारी, जो एक्जीक्यूटिव की कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए हैं, वे भी इस फ़िलास्की पर प्रभल करे, वहा बैठ कर बर्निये और महाजनों से इस को सीबोटेज करने के लिये हमको फ़ेल करने के लिये भी साठगाठ करते हैं उस पद्यन को करना छोड़ दे। इसके लिये तरीका यह है कि जिन प्रादमियों को काम दिया जाय अगर वह नहीं कर पाते हैं तो उनका प्रमाणन रोक दीजिये, उनका पुरस्कार देना रोक दीजिये, सीधे डिमोट कर दीजिये। अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज ऊपर से नीचे धा सकते हैं तो धा८०ए०एम० और धा६०सी०एस० के नीकर को एक्जीक्यूटिव में बँटे हैं, उन को सीनियोरिटी की वजह से गद्दी पर बठान की बर्बात न दीजिये।

भाज बड़े बड़ लाइसेन्सीज हैं। एक कोर धापने गल्ले के थोक व्यापारिया को खत्म कर दिया है, लेकिन ये थोक व्यापारी सीमेंट के लाइसेंसि हैं, वनस्पति के लाइसेंसि हैं, तेल के लाइसेंसि हैं, इन का कुछ नुकसान नहीं हुआ है। एक और हमारे बाजपेयी जी और स्वतंत्र पार्टी के सदस्य उनकी बकालत करते हैं, बकालत से मेरा मतलब है उन के हितों का रक्षण करते हैं, उनको शपथ-पैसा चन्दे के नाम पर देते हैं, लेकिन साथ ही मेरे बहने का मतलब है कि इनका व्यापार, इनकी

आर्थिक स्थिति बिलकुल ठीक बनी हुई है, फूड ग्रेड और दूसरी चीजों के अनेक लाइसेंस लिये हुए हैं—मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनको कैबिनेट कीजिये और उन लाइसेंसों को ज्यादा आदर्शियों में विनरित कीजिये, कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्स के जरिये सब चीजों को पहुंचाइये, वितरित कीजिये, तब यह गाड़ी चल सकती है। अगर एक आइसो को चार-चार लाइसेंस भिन्न जायेंगे, आई-भतीजों के नाम पर, एक ही परिवार में सारे लाइसेंस निहीन रहेंगे तो यह गाड़ी नहीं चल सकती है। एक चीज के राष्ट्रीयकरण से अब समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है, या तो सब चीजों का पूरा पूरा राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिये, या मिश्रित अर्ध-स्वतंत्रता के आधार पर उनके हितों को, उनकी मनोबुद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए समन्वय करने का प्रयत्न कीजिये—तब ही काम चल सकता है।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhu) :
 Sir, we started the session by a debate on prices and we are ending the session again with the same debate. Now, in between these two debates, another major price rise has taken place.

I have been following this debate closely. It is surprising how we come close to a confrontation of the problem and shy away before we find any possible and lasting solutions. There has been a cataloguing of all the ills that these prices have got. But, to my mind, very few proposals meaningfully have been put before us and this House. In parliamentary affairs this is something decriable that while we, in this House, fiddle with the issues, the rural country-side is burning. I for one have enough faith in this country and its possibilities—I am not prepared to accept the situation that the only panacea for all ills is nationalisation. We, at the present moment, have an organisational set up in our country wherein though we have tried to move away from the set up which applied to this country thirty years ago and which was very pungently put by saying that this is a bullock-

cart country with a Rolls Royce administration, even to-day, we are carrying on with the same Rolls Royce administration and it is no wonder that when our Finance Minister tussles with the budget every year, it is this Rolls Royce which takes away a major portion of the incomes that are available. I am certain that if Parkinson were to come here, he would have a field day of proving his doctrine.

Apart from all this, the greatest thing which troubles me is that even after 25 years of freedom, there is in this country a class of ruled and a class of rulers. Whatever socialistic measures are undertaken, be it state-trading of foodgrains or distribution of essential commodities, as long as this difference in society between the ruled and the rulers exists, this country will not be able to make good of anything, whatever high-sounding name we can give it. I do not want to add another list to the catalogue of ills, but I would only say that we need not rest in this situation. It is not necessary that the ruled and ruler classes should remain co-existent in this country. The freedom that was imported into this country in 1947 and which rests in Delhi and in this House today, why should not that freedom now reach the villages? Even today the people in the villages are the ruled class and the rulers are petty officials. Whatever socialistic measures are undertaken, the rulers apply it to the ruled and in spite of the fact that the ruled class is asked to give a vote once in five years and to distil the whole of his five years' anguish into single act of stamping a certain name, he cannot through that act really express himself as to what hardships he is facing from the rulers class. We have not become mentally bankrupt in this country and it is about time that we move forward. We made experiments and tried things. But at this moment, I feel there is a general disinclination for leaving the present situation and to move

[Shri Ranabhadur Singh]

forward. I suggest if a move is contemplated, it should be made in the direction of bringing freedom to the ruled class in this country. If that were done, there lies the major solution for most of the things that have taxed our time and our energies in this House for the last three hours.

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur) : Sir, the rise in prices is a symptom, not the disease, just as you may have in your body a rash which comes because of some poison which has inadvertently got into the body. So, if you want to get rid of that rash, you must get rid of that poison. The rise in prices is a kind of rash and we can get rid of it only if we could get rid of the basic poison that is already there.

The type of our institutions, the attitude of our people, the nature of our people, the idiosyncrasies of our country, all these things play their part in the rise in prices. I will not go into it in detail not only because I have not the time for it but also because then I will have to name certain communities and their habits, and I do not want to go into that.

The fact of the matter is that if we are going to talk about socialism in this country, then I am sorry to say that I do not agree with people like Shri Azad and Shri Malaviya who get up and say that we have got to get used to scarcity. I believe in socialism but I do not believe in scarcity. I do not believe in a socialist economy as an economy of scarcity. A socialist economy is an economy of plenty.

If we want to achieve plenty then I have to agree to a certain extent with what Shri Pilloo Mody wanted to say, namely, that we cannot improve this country unless we improve the individual, unless we make every person in this country more efficient. And making a person more efficient means that you have to educate him. Viewed from this point of view, we are as far away

from socialism as we are from being completely educated, we are far away from socialism as long as scarcities exist in this country. We must realise the very simple fact that 70 per cent of our people can neither read nor write and that nearly 50 per cent of our people are living under almost starvation level. Now they could see how far away we are from socialism. I would like my friends, particularly in my party, to realise that socialism can be our goal but we have not achieved it. We are a long way from achieving it.

For that purpose we have to begin first by reforming our education to such an extent that education must, within the shortest period of time, produce the most efficient person perhaps in the world. The problem this country is facing is much more than that of the other countries. When the problems are so big, we have to make ourselves big to face that problem. If it need be, we must become bigger and more efficient than other countries to face this problem.

The rise in prices is a reflection on our inefficiency not only at the governmental level but, I would say, right down to the villager, the individual. Unless we improve the efficiency of that individual we are not going to succeed.

Take the simple question of those people who are called educated unemployed. If I am an engineer and given the facilities which are given in this country, really speaking I should not be looking for a job if my education is complete. It must be possible for me with the financial assistance and everything that is given in this country—I know how much is given because I myself run a factory—with that assistance they can establish their own factories. If you really want to take the country forward, instead of running after jobs you should be able to put up factories yourself. But our present educational

system is probably the worst in the world It is time we decide whether this country is going to improve the individual, the people of this country or not

These are all symptoms and if we are not going to tackle the disease the country is going to remain poor The disease is that we are uneducated We must address ourselves as early as possible to educating our people If you study the account of the recent census you will find that within a matter of 14 years we could completely educate our people provided first of all we produce an educational system which is occupation oriented at the lower level which is purposeful at the highest level Unless you increase the efficiency of the individual in this manner you are not going to achieve these things

Then I want to say a thing which must be done immediately particularly by the Ministers When the M P's come and report to you certain mal-practices you say we will look into it and then you leave it to some bureaucrats to give you a report on it I myself have pointed out the situation in Bhagalpore cement factory to the Government and I have produced all the documents that are necessary to show what mal-practices are going on there In my constituency of Kolhapur the cement is being sold at Rs 32 today When I first pointed out to the Government it was being sold at Rs 17 That was bad enough But the Government did not listen to me The Government did not give me any assistance All the time they were asking me to bring more evidence and they were saying why the law could not go against them I believe the people are not for the policies or the laws of the Government It is the policies or the laws that are for the people If the policies or the laws are going to harm the people you have to change them and see that the people get what they need

Here is an example The price of cement need not go up There are many commodities whose prices need not go up This need not happen only if the Government have more faith in the elected people here rather than in bureaucracy that has been created by a colonial system Our police put down the student rising as if they were colonial riots These are not the things we want We have to change all these institutions Only then this rash will disappear from our body

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रठो (निजामाबाद) सभापति जो अपने मुल्क में गरीबों हैं और कामत बढ़ रहा है यह जन हर आदमी का मानना पकती है कि यार राम क्या बढ़ रहा है और हमारे यार गरीबों क्या है हमको ऊपर वाई भा मम्बर तबज्ज नही दे रहा है। इसकी तरफ में आपकी तबज्जह दिखाना चाहता हूँ। अमरीका में 140 साल में भी फोमदा आबादी बढ़ जाती है लेकिन भारतवर्ष में 31 साल में ही दुगुना आबादी हो जाती है। अमरीका में प्रसाइंट का जहा एक आदमी का खिलाना पकता है जहा पर चमार चण्णण माहब का 45 बच्चा का खिलाना पकता है। इसके बाद में काठ मानता नहीं है। अगर एक एक फमिला में 1- बच्चे पैदा करेगा तो उनका कौन खिलाने वाला है। इसी तरह में व गा कि जनमघ मुस्लिम नीय बान और हमारे शमीम माहब कुछ देना कर व सिफ दा बच्चे पैदा करेगा तो में आपकी चण्णण गाहब का तरफ से विप्रदास दिखाना है कि हम मरक में एक एक आदमी का घर बन जाना कपहा मज्जुशन शमी कुंछ भिनगा। ता जा अमल चीछ है उस पर कोई भी ध्यान नहीं देगा है और ऊपर की चीजा पर तबज्जह देत रहने है। हमालिग में इम्नतशा करता हूँ कि आप हम तरह का एक कानून बनाय कि अगर दा बच्चे में ज्यादा हुए तो तीसरे बच्चे को जिम्मेदारी उस मुल्क पर नहीं हांगी।

जहा शूगर की बात है जो लोग कुछ भी नहीं जानते वे उसकी बात करते हैं। मैं पञ्चवहीन माहब को मुबारिकबाद देता हूँ कि जहा गुञ्जिता साल

[श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी]

में 32 लाख टन शुगर हुई थी वहाँ इस साल करीब 40 लाख टन हो रही है। यह जो इतनी शुगर पैदा हुई उसका कारण यह है कि गवर्नमेंट ने 80 रुपए टन का प्राव मुकर्रर किया और कारखाने वालों ने 130 और 135 रुपए टन का भाव दिया। (ब्यबधान) पूरे मुल्क में जितनी शुगर फैक्टरीज हैं उन्होंने 135 रु० का भाव दिया है जिसकी वजह से हमारे पास शुगर ज्यादा हुई। अब एक कमीशन के लिहाज से कहा जा रहा है अगर गवर्नमेंट की पोलिसी नैशनलाइजेशन करने की है तो जरूर करे।

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal) : I want to ask one question. According to him, production of sugar has gone up. Why then is the price of sugar going up?

सभापति महोदय : आप खत्म कीजिये नहीं तो अब की घटी बजी तो रिकार्ड पर नहीं जायगा।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : मैं वही बोल रहा हूँ जो रिकार्ड पर जायगा। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि सरकार की कीमत प्रोपिन मार्केट में बराबर बढ़ी है और वह कीमत किसानों को जा रही है। नेशनलाइजेशन के बारे में जो बार बार कहा जाता है...

श्री सभापति सा आलाब : आप जो कह रहे हैं वह गलत बात है किसानों की पैसा नहीं जा रहा है बल्कि दलास का जा रहा है।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : नेशनलाइजेशन के बारे में कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट आयी है उसने एक एक्सपर्ट प्रोपॉनियन दी है और सरकार उस नीति के लिहाज से कुछ भी कर सकती है। अपने मुल्क में एक प्रावत सी हो गयी कि यदि कोई नेशनलाइजेशन के खिलाफ बात करता है तो उसको गाली देते हैं।*

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य जो भी बोल रहे हैं वह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जायगा। ग्रामीण माहव, आप के यहाँ तीन प्रावमियों के बीच में केवल 7 मिन्ट लिए हैं। इन्हिये आप जल्दी ही अपनी स्पीच खत्म कीजियेगा।

श्री एम० ए० शमीम (श्रीनगर) : सभापति जी, मेरे बहुत से प्रोपोजीशन के दोस्तों ने सरकार पर कीमतों के बढ़ने की जिम्मेदारी डालते हुए सरकार को चले जाने का मशविरा दिया है। मैं सरकार से गुजारिश करूंगा कि सरकार सब कुछ करे लेकिन इस वक्त चली न जाये। उसकी वजह यह है कि इस दो, चार साल के बरस में सरकार ने इस मुल्क का सत्यानाश कर के रख दिया है। क्या किया जाय किसी और प्रोपोजीशन पार्टी में ताकत नहीं है इस मुल्क को सभालाने की। सरकार जायगी और यकीनत जायगी 1976 में और उससे जो फायदनी होगी, जो सरकारी मेम्बरों की जमानतें जब्त होंगी उनसे मुल्क को जो फायदनी होगी उनसे गरीबी हटाने में कुछ मदद मिलेगी।

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

यह बात बहुत से लोगों ने कही कि कीमतें क्या बढ़ गयीं, उस की वजह क्या है? अमरीका में बढ़ी हैं, ब्रिटेन में बढ़ी हैं, इसलिये यहाँ भी बढ़ी हैं। यहाँ बढ़ी इंटेलक्चुअल फिर्म की बहाम हुई है। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि तालीमी निजाम बदलना चाहिये, कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि बच्चों की पैदाइश पर रोक लगानी चाहिये। तालीमी निजाम भी हुकूमन बदल रही है और बच्चों के पैदा करने पर भी पाबन्दी सरकार ने लगायी है। उसके बाद भी अगर कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं तो एक नतीजा यही निकलता है कि सरकार चलाने वालों की नीति और जिस तौर पर यह चला रहे हैं, यह उस में नाकाम रहे। अगर मुल्क पर इस वक्त कठिनाई आ गयी है तो उस का बराबर का सबको हिस्सा लेना चाहिये या। लेकिन मिनिस्ट्रों के घरों में, बच्चों के घरों में, सेक्रेटरियों के घरों में एयर कंडीशनर्स पर जितनी रकम खर्च हो रही है, मिनिस्ट्रों की तनख्वाहों पर जो खर्च हो रहा है, तथा उन को जो ऐमेनिटीज मिल रही हैं, उस हिस्सा से 4, 5 लाख में एक एक मिनिस्टर हर्षे पटना है डर महीने। इस का जब लोगों को इल्म होता है तो उन पर कयामत गुजरती है। मुल्क में ग्राम लोगों के लिये डेढ़ रु० रोज खर्च करने

की ताकत नहीं लेकिन मुस्क में यह सफेद हाथी पाभने के लिये रकम खर्च की जाती है।

मिसालें दी जाती हैं अमरीका और ब्रिटेन में कीमतें बढ़ीं। ये मिसालें उम वक्त दी जाती हैं जब हुकूमन अपनी किसी भूल पर या गलती पर पर्दा डालना चाहती है। अमरीका में और बहुत सी गलत बातें हो रही हैं, अच्छी बातें हो रही हैं, अमरीका और ब्रिटेन का कोई प्रेसीडेंट अपोजीशन को रोक-मुक्की जानूसा की जमान नहीं करना है, जब कि आप कहते हैं। वहा भी आप उम स्टैंडर्ड को कायम रखें जा कि दूसरे मुस्को में है। लेकिन उम की नकल नहीं करेंगे। जब कीमते बढ़ती हैं तो दूसरे मुस्को का हवाना देने है और उम को चुनकर यहा का मजदूर सोचना है कि

तु काबिरो खादिल है, मगर तेरे जहा मे,
है तलख बहुत बदे, मजदूर की शोकान।

यह सही है कि डेबलपिंग इकोनामी में कीमते बढ़ेंगी। लेकिन क्या जवह है कि कीमतों का दबाव, उन का बोझ केवल एक तबके पर ही पडता है, और वह है फिक्स्ड इन्कम ग्रुप जिनके काम उगाया नहीं है। आपने कहा 7,000 करोड ६० का नावा धन है। धाप को किसने रोक है कि धाप उसको हासिल न कीजिये? लेकिन बोट हासिल करने के वक्त धाप कहते है कि गरीबी हटायेंगे, और बाद में सब भूल जाते हैं। मैं भगवान की कमम खा कर कहता हू कि 1976 में आप यहाँ होंगे ही नहीं जिससे शिकायत की जाये, क्यों कि उसे बीफ जस्टिस के अपोइन्ट के मामले में, एम०आई०एम०ए० के मामले में आपने धन्याय किया है उम को तो तोष नबारा कर लेने लेकिन धान आदमी आप की बहस नहीं समझता वह न अबायो गुमार समझता है, वह तो यह जानता है कि सुबह से शाम तक खिन्दयी गुजारना उस के लिये मुश्किल हो गया है। आप कहते है कि चार बच्चे पैदा न कीजिये। मात्सुम नहीं हजरात के कितने बच्चे है, है भी या नहीं। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हू कि एक बच्चा जिस के पास है क्या वह धाराम से खिन्दयी गुजार कर सकते हैं, क्या वह जीवन बिता सकता है धाराम से?

एक बच्चे वालों की बात कीजिये? यह हम लोगों की हालत है, तो धाराम लोगों की क्या हालत होगी। इसलिये धाप को दोस्त की हैसियत से मखिरा देता हू कि इनकिलाब धा रहा है, सब सब कदमों से पहले धा रहा था अब बड़ी तेजी के साथ आने वाला है। अगर मुझे हम जमान पर कोई फेश होता, अगर धाप को मही तीर पर रिप्नेम करने की ताकत रखता तो मैं भववान से प्रार्थना करता कि धाप जगह खाली कीजिये। लेकिन अभी ता माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की पार्टी उम खाली जगह को नहीं भर सकती, मैं तो भला कर ही क्या सकता हू, इसलिये देश की मजदूरी है कि धाप ही जैने राजाम कुछ देर के लिये और रहे। इसलिए कि धाप ने यह समस्या पैदा की है धाप उम से भाग नहीं सकते। 1976 में जब भागेंगे तो उम वक्त जनता अपने धाप फौमना करेगी क्योंकि धाप के खिलाफ हमें भूकदमा चलाना है, बड़े बड़े ट्राइब्युनल के सामने धाप का करना है कि धाप ने मुस्क का क्या सत्यानाश किया है। धाप मकीन जानिये जनता धाप से इन्काम लेगी और बडा सख इन्काम लेगी।

शरी ایس۔ اے۔ شمس (شری نگر)۔
سیہا ہتی جی۔ سرے بہت سے اپوزیشن کے دوستوں نے سرکار پر فیستوں کے بڑھنے کی ذمہ داری ڈالتے ہوئے سرکار کو چلے جانے کا مشورہ دیا ہے۔ میں سرکار سے گزارش کرونگا کہ سرکار سب کچھ کرے لیکن اس وقت حالی نہ جائے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ اس دو۔ چار سال کے عرصے میں سرکار نے اس ملک کا ستیہ ناش کر کے رکھ دیا ہے۔ کیا کیا جائے۔ کسی اور اپوزیشن پارٹی میں طاقت نہیں ہے اس ملک کو سنھالنے کی۔ سرکار جائے گی اور یقیناً جائے گی 1976 میں اور اس سے جو آمدنی ہو گی۔ جو سرکاری ممبروں کی ضمانتیں ضبت ہونگی۔ اس سے ملک

(شروی ایس۔ اے۔ شمیم)

کو جو آمدنی ہو گی اس سے غریبی
ہٹانے میں کچھ مدد ملیگی۔

یہ بات بہت سے لوگوں نے کہی
کہ قیمتیں کیوں بڑھ گئیں اس کی
وجہ کیا ہے۔ امریکہ میں بڑھی ہیں۔
بریتین میں بڑھی ہیں۔ اس لئے یہاں
بھی بڑھی ہیں۔ یہاں بڑی انٹیلیکچوئل
قسم کی بحث ہوئی۔ کچھ لوگوں نے
کہا کہ پھوں کی پیداوار پر روک
لگانی چاہیے۔ تعلیمی نظام بھی بہت
بدل رہا ہے۔ اور بچوں کے پیدا کرنے
پر بھی پابندی سرکار نے لگائی ہے۔ اس
کے بعد بھی اگر قیمتیں بڑھ رہی ہیں
تو ایک نتیجہ یہی نکلتا ہے کہ سرکار
چلانے والوں کی نیتی اور جس طور پر
یہ چلا رہے ہیں۔ یہ اس میں ناکام
رہے۔ اور ملک پر اس وقت کٹھنائی
آگئی ہے نو اس کا برابر کا سب کو
حصہ لینا چاہئے تھا۔ لیکن منسٹروں
کے گھروں میں۔ وزیروں کے گھروں
میں۔ سیکریٹوں کے گھروں میں۔
ایئر کنڈیشنرز پر جتنی رقم خرچ ہو رہی
ہے۔ منسٹروں کی تنخواہوں پر جو
خرچ ہو رہا ہے۔ اور ان کو جو
امینٹیز مل رہی ہیں۔ اس حساب سے
4-5 سال میں ایک ایک منسٹر پڑتا ہے
ہر مہینے۔ اس کا جب لوگوں کو
علم ہوتا ہے تو ان پر قبضہ مت گزرتی ہے۔
ملک میں عام لوگوں کے لئے ڈیڑھ
روپے روز خرچ کرنے کی طاقت نہیں۔
لیکن ملک میں یہ سفید ہاتھی پالنے کے
لئے رقم خرچ کی جاتی ہے۔

مثالیں دی جاتی ہیں۔ امریکہ
اور برطانیہ میں قیمتیں بڑھیں۔ یہ

مثالیں اس وقت دی جاتی ہیں۔ جب
حکومت اپنی کسی بھول پر پردہ ڈالنا
چاہتی ہو۔ امریکہ میں اور بہت سی
لٹ باتیں ہو رہی ہیں۔ اچھی باتیں
ہو رہی ہیں۔ امریکہ اور برطانیہ کا
وئی پریزیڈنٹ اپوزیشن کو غیر ملکی
جاسوسوں کی جماعت نہیں کہتا ہے۔
چیکہ آپ کہتے ہیں۔ وہاں بھی آپ
اس سٹینڈرڈ کو قائم رکھیں۔ جو کہ
دوسرے ملکوں میں ہے۔ لیکن اس
کی نقل نہیں کرینگے۔ جب قیمتیں
بڑھتی ہیں تو دوسرے ملکوں کا حوالہ
دیتے ہیں۔ اور اس کی سن کر یہاں
کا مزدور سوچتا ہے کہ:

تو قادر و عادل ہے مگر تیرے جہاں میں
ہیں تلخ بہت ہنرے مزدور کی اوقات

یہ صحیح ہے کہ ڈوبلنگ آکانامی
میں قیمتیں بڑھنے لگیں لیکن کہا وجہ ہے
کہ قیمتوں کا دباؤ ان کا بوجھ صرف
ایک طبقہ پر ہی بڑھنا ہے اور وہ ہے
فکسڈ انکم گروپ۔ جس کے پاس ذرائعہ
نہیں ہے۔ آپ نے کہا 7 ہزار کروڑ
روپے کا کالا دھن ہے۔ آپ کو کس
نے روکا ہے کہ اب اس کو حاصل
نہ کیجئے۔ لیکن ووٹ حاصل کرنے
کے وقت آپ کہتے ہیں کہ غریبی
ہٹائینگے۔ اور بعد میں سب بھول
جاتے ہیں۔ میں بھگوان کی قسم کہا
کر کہتا ہوں کہ 1976 میں آپ
یہاں ہونگے ہی نہیں جس سے شکایت کی
جائے۔ کیونکہ جیسے چیف جسٹس
کی اپائنٹمنٹ کے معاملے میں ایم۔ آئی۔
ایس۔ اے کے معاملے میں آپ نے انیائے
کیا ہے اس کو تو لوگ گوارہ کر
لیگئے۔ لیکن عام آدمی آپ کی بحث

[श्री चन्द्रभाल मनी निबारी]
दिमाग में अटकी और उलझी हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि राव साहब बड़ी-बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स जो हैं उनको सफल बनाए ताकि देश में पानी और बिजली की समस्या हल हो।

हमारे मित्रों ने श्रृंगर फौकट्रीज के नेशनलाइजेशन की बात कही है। हमने काल का नेशनलाइजेशन किया, बैंकों का किया, गेहूँ का किया लेकिन मुझे दिखना नहीं है कि उससे कुछ हो गया है और यह एक झंझट गारंटी है। मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि श्रृंगर फौकट्रीज के बारे में आप बार-बार क्यों मोच रहे हैं। मैं उन लोगों के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ, एजोर्पनियों के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। लेकिन इन पक्ष में जरूर हूँ कि जो कदम पहले उठाए गए हैं उनको हम मकसूदमय बनाएँ। कौयला हमारे यहाँ दस रुपये मन बिक रहा है। क्या दस रुपये मन कौयले की कीमत होती है? क्या उसका कास्ट प्राफ प्रोडक्शन दस रुपये होता है? नहीं होता है। इस मामले में कदम नेशनलाइजेशन की तरफ, श्रृंगर फौकट्रीज के नेशनलाइजेशन की तरफ नहीं उठना चाहिये जब पहले कदमों का हम सफल बना लें। वरना वह नहीं जाना चाहिये, नहीं जाना चाहिये।

मैं फुड एडवाइजरी कमेटी का मेम्बर हूँ। पिछले साल उसकी मीटिंग में श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद ने कहा था कि मेरे पास गेहूँ का स्टॉक बहुत है। वह स्टॉक कटा चला गया है?

समापति महोदय कमेटी में जा बाते हाती हैं उनको चर्चा यहाँ नहीं होती है।

श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी निबारी मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ। प्राइज उसको बफर स्टॉक दिखाना चाहिये क्योंकि लॉग सूखा मर रहे हैं।

जो हमारे जिलों में डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट बैठे हुए हैं उनकी पावरबैंड कम नहीं है। अगर वे अपनी पावरबैंड का इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं जिसके कारण हमारे देश में यह तमाम प्रपञ्च हुआ है तो क्या उनके खिलाफ हमारे मनीषण कोई कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकते हैं, कोई एक्शन नहीं ले सकते हैं? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवेल पर,

प्रातीय लेवेल पर जो सेक्टरों में बीटा हुआ है, अगर वे फेल माविन हुए हैं तो उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए।

श्री जयन्नाथ विश्व (मधुबनी) : प्राथिक कार्य कलापी पर और प्राथिक विकास पर मूल्यों का बड़ा असर होता है। मूल्यों में ही उत्पादन, खपत व्यवसाय, उद्योग मजूरी नियुक्ति आदि प्रभावित होते हैं। हम अपनी आवश्यकता की चीजों को जटाने पर जितना खर्च करते हैं उसका दो तिहाई भाग तो खाद्यान्न पर खर्च हो जाता है और कपड़े पर दसवा भाग खर्च होता है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि हम खाद्यान्न और कपड़ों के मूल्यों पर पूर्ण नियंत्रण रखें और उसे जनता की महज और मूलभूत मूहैया करें। इसी विषय को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमने अपनी प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में इनफ्लेजन्स को नियंत्रित करने का प्रयास किया था। मझे खुशी है कि उन में हमें कुछ सफलता भी मिली थी। फलतः प्राइस इंडेक्स 1951-52 में जहाँ 116 था वहाँ 1955-56 में घट कर 92.5 रह गया। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में जहाँ मूल्यों में यह गिरावट आई वहाँ द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में वे 31 प्रतिशत बढ़ गए। इसका कारण यह था कि हम कृषि के विकास में थोड़ा बिमुक्त हा गए और हमने इंडस्ट्री के डिबेलेपमेंट पर कंसेंट्रेट किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि एग्रिकल्चरल डिबेलेपमेंट हो ता उसमें इंडस्ट्रियल डिबेलेपमेंट में बड़ी मर्यादा मिल सकती है। एग्रिकल्चरल डिबेलेपमेंट इंडस्ट्रियल डिबेलेपमेंट का कारण ही हो सकता है। इसलिए कृषि के विकास पर जोर ही नहीं देना चाहिए बल्कि उसे सर्व प्रमुखता मिलनी चाहिए जो नहीं हो रहा है। इसका प्रतिफल प्राइज सारे देश के मामले में और मदन के मामले में है।

पानी के मामले में अभी भी हम प्रयत्न के भरसे हैं। निबारी की पूरी व्यवस्था आप नहीं कर पाए हैं। इस्ते भी उत्पादन में ह्रास हुआ है और होमा। हमें चाहिये कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं के भावों को हम बढ़ने न दें और उन के बढ़ने के जो कारण होते हैं उन पर हमें पूरा नियंत्रण रखना चाहिये। उत्पादन पर, मार्किटिंग पर पर

इम्पोर्टेड पर, शोध प्राप्य पापुजेसन पर, इनरम पर, एंजलिङ्ग प्रादि पर इन्ने पूण नियन्त्रण रखना चाहिये। इन्नेसे कृषि पदार्थों के मन्थना से स्थिरता प्राणी और मास ही मास ई ईस्ट्रेयस बन्नुप्रा के मन्थना से भी स्थिरता प्राणी। इम बज पर भी कट्टाल करना चाहिये और सरकार जा प्रतापव्ययक शक करती है उम पर भी नियन्त्रण रखना चाहिये। जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई है और जिसकी चर्चा माननीय सदस्यों ने की है उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कहना है कि उममें गृह की हालतमें कुछ नो शकने हाव से ले लिया है और उमके विवरण प्रादि के काम का फल कार्यागणन से ठार। करन का विचार व्यक्त किया है। लेकिन फल कार्यागणन की जा प्राज्ञ स्थिति है जह सुखद नहीं है उन्माह-वर्षक नहीं है। जा स्थय बजजार है वह दुसरा का बर्ता से मजबूत बनान में सक्षम हो सयता है। इमनिंग में चान्ता हूँ कि सरकार मेरे सुझावों पर विचार ले और फल कार्यागणन का सक्षम बनान की दिशा में कारगर कदम उठाए। इम्पॉर्टिङ फरजत और फरिनाइजेशन पर फल कार्यागणन का एकाधिकार हो। प्राक्शासन न लिए भी उन्ने एक माव एजमी हो। फरिनाइजिङ इम्प्रूव मास्त्र प्रादि के विवरण के लिए भी वही एक माव एजमी हो। इन्टरस्टेड सदस्येड प्राफ फरजत का इममें माध्यम से होना चाहिये। वन्द्रीय और प्राताय वेयरहाउसिङ का व्यवस्था का दायित्व भी उमका होना चाहिये।

प्राज्ञ जा स्थिति है उमका कैसे समाधान किया जा सकता है उमका बाधा का बणन मैंने किया है। लेकिन मन्थ वृद्धि में दारुण स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है बिजार में और उमको धार में प्रापका ध्यान प्राकल्पित करना चाहता हूँ। बहा मधी खाद्यान्नों की कमी है, प्राकल्पक पदार्थों की कमी है अन्न का अभाव है कोयने, चीनी, मिट्टी के तेल प्रादि का अभाव है। बहा धार निराशा और चिन्ता स्थान है। हर जगह त्राहि त्राहि मधी हुई है। प्रापका विश्वास नहीं होगा लेकिन यह सच है कि चूल्हें जलत नहीं हैं, घर हैं जहाँ बिसे बल्ले नहीं हैं। उम और सरकार का विशेष रूप से ध्यान जाना चाहिये। इम विषय में हमने कि के मुख्य मन्त्री

के बातचीत की थी। लेकिन स्थिति उन्माहव्ययक नहीं है। बिना दिन वह बिगड़ती जा रही है। उचित यह होगा कि बहा का फेंजर प्राइम प्राण हैं उमके अन्न मुहैया किया जाए और उमके विवरण की समुचित व्यवस्था की जाए। लागू का प्राकल्पक पदार्थ दन का प्रबन्ध किया जाए चाहे प्राप जिनता ही द सकन हो। बटिनाई यह है कि जिनता प्राप द भी मरने ठे और दन भी है वह भी उचित मात्रा में लागू नक प्राक नही पाना है। उमनिंग विवरण की समुचित व्यवस्था की जाय और वन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी मशीनरी से उमकी दखलान कर। बहा जो काम हो रहा है वन्द्रीय सरकार उमकी जाच कर ताकि उम का सन्नाप हो कि बहा काम ठीक तरह में हो रहा है और लागू का भी विश्वास हो कि सरकार हमारी पीठ पर है वह हमारी दखलान कर रही है और इमनिंग हमको बाँट चिन्ता नष्ट करनी चाहिये।

SHRI P G MAVAIANKAR (Ahmedabad) This debate on rising prices has been a vital one and I hope it will be a fruitful one also, even though the attendance in the House generally has been rather poor

In the last winter session of the Lok Sabha, there was an adjournment motion on rising prices. On that occasion, I made my maiden speech and then my esteemed friend, Shri Yeshwantrao Chawan, the hon'ble Finance Minister said that I was still in an electioneering mood. I did not reply to him then. But now I want to tell him that I was not in an electioneering mood at all. At least today I am speaking with complete calm and equanimity of mental framework. At the same time, I am equally, perhaps more, disturbed and agitated today than I was on that occasion.

I wish to offer my comments in a constructive manner. It is with a deep anguish in my mind that I am speaking. Government cannot deny that there has been a steep rise in prices all the time. Yet

[Shri P. G. Mevalankar]

I am surprised that the Prime Minister goes on making public speeches that prices will come down, as if by her statement some magic or miracle, the prices will come down. What we want the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to do is to take some concrete action, do some urgent work to see that prices come down.

Now, Government know a good deal perhaps about this question of rising prices. But I want to ask: are Government prepared for a correct diagnosis? Are Government willing and ready for a courageous course of action? This is really the twin question I am asking of the Finance Minister.

Prices are rising every month, every week and every day. By the time this debate is concluded, perhaps prices of some commodities somewhere will have risen from what they were yesterday. This is a wicked situation. This is a vicious circle. Inflation, rising prices, unemployment, black money, black market—these are the daily phenomena we are witnessing.

When we talk of rising prices, one can say that up to a point it is good in the sense that they may act as a spur to production, they may be an impetus to production. But it all depends on idle resources being made available for use. But if prices rise beyond a point, if they keep on continuously rising, then I am sure they only increase the cost of production and this is obviously harmful and damaging to the economy.

Now when prices are rising in this fashion, the vast millions of people of our country are not bothered whether our relationship with Bangladesh is good, whether our relationship with Russia is friendly or whether we are going to have a dialogue with the USA to improve relations. What they are interested in are the basic needs like food, shelter, clothing, education and employment. In these

matters, the Government have continuously failed.

On the question of rising prices, all over Maharashtra and Gujarat, there have been serious riots, tremendous difficulties and disturbances. On the 9th May, my home constituency, the City of Ahmedabad, was completely closed in response to a call for Ahmedabad Bandh issued by one of the Opposition parties, the Jan Sangh. It was quite successful. Earlier there was firing in Limbdi, in Saurashtra. But nothing happened by way of improvement of the situation. Indeed, two people lost their lives in the Limbdi firing. On the other hand, prices go on rising. I want the Gujarat Government to institute a judicial inquiry into the police firing.

Let me now briefly make some points and I hope the Government will reply to them. Deficit financing is increasing. What is to be used as an extreme medicine has been used as daily bread. Inflation has been a hindrance to economic development. It is easy to pump money into the economy, but very difficult to withdraw it. Moreover, is the Finance Minister going to do anything in regard to eradication of black money? Then again, what about the wasteful consumption expenditure in all the three sectors, government, corporate and private? Further, what about the huge and somewhat unproductive expenditure on defence? Even in the British days, I remember Shri M. Visvesvaraiya used to say that we were spending far too much on defence. Now, is our huge defence expenditure really productive? Is it really going to strengthen the security of our frontiers? Lastly, I am in agreement with my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, when he referred to the need for simplicity on the part of all—rulers, leaders, governmental senior officials and others. They must all eschew luxurious living and conspicuous expenditure and

put an end to a shameless style of living. As in the Platonic concept, and like Plato's 'Guardians' they must practise renunciation which I would call an ascetic living or a renunciation. I want, therefore, a spirit of dedication as displayed by men like Gokhale, Tilak, Gandhi and Sardar, and their manner of living needs to be revived in the modern context.

I would only conclude by saying that a step like demonetisation, a bold and extreme step, should also be taken. But, I ask, will the Government do it? Can the Government do it? Here, Hawtrey's calling it a 'baffling matter' comes to my mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Yes, Sir. The people's participation is the key. More production is the key. Therefore, I feel that if not today, a day will come soon when the rising prices will compel us to face a situation where there shall have to be a national endeavour and a national government to tackle this national crisis and a national problem.

I would conclude by saying that if inflation and rising prices are not checked, no law relating to Directive Principles in our Constitution can be effectively carried out or implemented.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at a time when the whole country is reeling under the pressure of rising prices of commodities, I have only to bring to your kind notice the fact, and through you to the kind notice of the hon. Minister, that there is acute starvation in Orissa now. I am bringing the contents of a newspaper to the notice of the hon. Minister. It is not a newspaper run by any political party

but run by the Servants of the People Society, reputed do be having the largest circulation—

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the name of that newspaper?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : *Samaj*. The figures show that not only starvation deaths have taken place but there is acute distress in most of the districts of Orissa particularly in the tribal districts.

Sir, rice is selling in the different districts of Orissa at Rs. 2.70 and a little before, a Member of Parliament from Orissa told me—he is coming from those districts—that wheat is selling at about Rs. 2 at Bhubaneswar. This is a very alarming situation which I bring to the notice of the Government, and request that they must do something in this regard, to stop the rise in the price of different commodities.

But of one thing we must be sure. Unless we streamline the administration, unless we check the corruption in the machinery of the Government, this is an impossible task and all our promises will sound like hyperboles.

In the last debate on the Food Corporation of India, I had brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that food-grains worth Rs. 30 lakhs vanished from the godowns of the FCI. I want to know what action the Government has taken in this matter.

Another pertinent thing, with your permission, which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is this. Unless we check the illegal forward trading in agricultural commodities it is impossible to check rising prices.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is up. Please sit down.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : This illegal activity is a very important point which nobody has pointed out, and so I am saying it. There are

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

2) illegal centres in India where forward trading is going on in essential commodities like agricultural commodities. Our Congress party in its resolution has said that this speculation should be checked and forward trading should be stopped because our country is a backward country. There are only four centres—Bombay, Kanpur, Gwalior and Ahmedabad—where wheat and linseed trade—forward trading in these items—is going on. Only recently, cotton has been accepted as a commodity for forward trading. I want to bring to your notice that unless this illegal trading is stopped in our country it is impossible to check rising prices in commodities. The Government should take very strong action in this matter and particularly in Delhi where illegal trading is going on like anything and the blackmarketers and hoarders who have accumulated these things are using them in collusion with the traders. (Interruptions)

I close with this appeal to the Government that they must take very strong action to stop this illegal activity in agricultural commodities.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) सभापति महोदय मैं उन चीजा को नहीं चाहता चाहता हूँ जो मेरे मूलजिज्ञासु दोस्ता ने कही है। एक बात मैं जरूर कहुँगा कि हम बचन चारा तरफ की जा परिस्थिति हिन्दुस्तान की है वह बाफी विस्फोटक है और हमम किसी की जिम्मेदारी नहा है। मान लीजिए भ्रगर महाराष्ट्र में या दूसरी किन्ही जगहों पर कुछ दुकान लोगो ने लूटने की कोशिश की है तो मैं उसकी तारीफ नहा कर रहा हूँ लेकिन यह बात सदा है कि भ्रगर मसाल बाजार में हागा चाहे वह झककर हो यह हो चावन हा या कुछ भी हो और लोगो के पाम पैसा नही है खरोदन क लिए क्याकि चीजो के दाम इतन बढ चुके है ता भ्रपन बचको की फाकाकगो की नीबन से बचान के लिए मुपकिन है कि साथ नूटना और बाटना शुरू करे। ता उसकी साने जिम्मेदारी उन लोगो पर नही होनी चाहे साथ उन को गिरफ्तार किया जाये या

राजनैतिक दलो पर नही होगी वह जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होगी और मैं उसके लिए सरकार को आगाह करना चाहता हूँ कि प्राज अल्दी से अल्दी बोर्ड इतजाम किया जाये। जखीरेबाजो में और नौकरशाही में एक ममझीता हा चुबा है और मैं देख रहा हूँ जैसे मैंन पहले बहा था नगर सेठ और नौकर शाह दोना के बीच में जो ममझीता हुआ है वह सरकार की उस नीति को जा होलसेल टूट का भ्रपने साथ में सरकार लना चाहती है, उमका नष्ट करन के लिए उस का बहार बनाने के लिए यह तमाम चीज हा रही है। यह साजिश दन दाना की है। चम्हाण माहव में मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किमी हालत में यह साजिश कामयाब न हो उसके लिए क्या उपाय लिए जा रह हैं? मैं उनर प्रवक्ष की खान जानना हूँ। प्राज बहा गह का नन नी बाजिश ता की जा रही है लेकिन उम गह का नन वालो जो सरकार मशीनरी है उममें यह भाग है जिनके पाम बाफी जमीन है जा खद जखीरेबाज है ता वह किम तरीके से कामयाब हागा।

दूसरी चीज मैं रहना चाहता हूँ कि बाजा के दाम ही नही बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं। जा राजभरा की जरूरत की चीज है उनका बचन भी घटाया जा रहा है। आप जानते हैं हिन्दुस्तान निबर बहुत बडा कमन है। उन्हां क्या किया कि उनका प्रोडक्ट था लाइफबाय 170 ग्राम उमका धीरि-जिनल बट था और रिवाइज्ड बट है 115 ग्राम। दाम उमका बना दिया गया। मनवाइट का भार्गिजनन बट था 115 ग्राम उमका 150 ग्राम कर दिया और दाम बढ़ा दिया। इसी तरफ से विम का 610 ग्राम था 600 ग्राम कर दिया और दाम भी बढ़ा दिया है। गिन 150 ग्राम में 140 ग्राम कर दिया और दाम बढ़ा दिया। सफ 52.5 ग्राम में 50 ग्राम कर दिया और दाम बढ़ा दिया है।

बहुन सी ऐसी बस्तुएँ हैं। मैं एक मिनट और सुना। डामडा की जब जरूरत थी इस दिल्ली शहर में तो डालडा को और बेबी पूरु का दो रूपना या तीन रूपना तब मुनबालिन गेब लिया। यानी वह दुधमुड़े बच्चे जो वे उमको दूध नहीं दे सकते।

ना के तन में वह शक्ति रही नहीं कि वह दूध बच्चे को पिना सके। आज दूध के बढ़ने से खन कभी कभी बच्चे के मुह में घा जाता है। लेकिन उसके बाद भी मैं देख रहा हू कि कि खेती कुछ पन्द्रह दिन तक रोक लिया गया दाम बढ़ाने के लिए। इसलिए मैं चाहता कि हिन्दुस्तान निबर जैसी कम्पनियों को सरकार अपने हाथों में ले। यह कागज मैं उनकी सेवा में देना चाहता हू और निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि हम फारन कम्पनी को लिया जाय जो लोगों के जनाजे पर मुनाफा कमाना चाहती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि जो बेकारी और भूखमरी का दौर चल रहा है हम को गंफने के लिए कुछ इनजाम किया जाये करना देश की परिस्थिति वह न हो कि हम तनावहीन रह जायें, धीरे धीरे दुकानें लुटनी रहे और हम उसको देखने रहे।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Chairman, all of us had the privilege of listening to different Members in the last four hours, and I had the privilege of listening to most of the speeches. I must say that most of the speeches were constructive. This is the second time in the course of this session that we are discussing the question of prices in this House. That itself shows the seriousness and the importance of the problem. We agreed to this discussion, because we thought we should try to explain the basic question of prices and the economic problem as a whole.

Sir, I do not want to go into the detailed arguments or suggestions made by the hon. Members because it would be physically impossible for me to do so. But, I can, at the same time, say that whatever constructive suggestions have been made will be taken note of. As the criticisms and constructive suggestion have come from both sides of the House, that is, from the Members of this side as well as from the Members of the Opposition

side, I do not want to distinguish between the opposition parties and my party as far as these are concerned.

Looking to the general debate. I find it was a sort of description, giving the actual position in the respective constituencies, in the respective States and the Members' appraisal of the situation is largely correct.

It is a legitimate task of the Members to state what people feel because they represent the people and so they must put the picture as they see it and express the minds of the people in this House. So, it was very correct as far as that part was concerned. And I have nothing to argue about it. Most of the description of the situation and the expressions or feelings of the people are correct. We would certainly share the concern of all the Members. But, I would like to tell them that we are not merely concerned about that, but at the same time we are taking continuous steps and I would broadly indicate what those steps are as I proceed further. Some Members mentioned the sad plight of the housewives. They certainly have got every reason to complain about the present situation. I would like to say that this is a very difficult situation and there is no doubt about it. At the same time, I must repeat what I had said last time namely that this is a passing phase and this situation, according to me, has arisen out of certain national and economic difficulties which we went through in the last few years. I know Shri Piloo Mody is showing his mischievous smile. There are certain economic and basic issues involved in this regard. The other aspect is regarding the reason for the present situation. Some people think that our policy is basically wrong as the hon. Member, Shri Mody, was trying to argue. Some Members tried to indicate that our policies were very much right but our implementation was faulty. Some Members have gone still further and

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

tried to say that our implementation is faulty because of the bureaucratisation of implementing machinery. This is also one way of looking at the problem. I would like to plead here that we should go into basic causes as to why we are passing through this present situation. Price rise is certainly a feature of our national economy as also of the economy of other parts of the world. Shri Mody does not like this to be mentioned. He says what is the use of comparing ourselves with the other countries? We are a part of the world economy. We also have to get many commodities from other countries. Suppose we are short of foodgrains, sometimes we have to import foodgrains from there. The inflation in other countries reflects in our country through such imports and there are distortions in our economy. There are many commodities that we import from other countries. Sometimes we have to import raw materials and important commodities like petroleum products and inflationary condition in those countries also affects our economy. We are a part of the world economy and though some Members said that it was not so, I do not accept that. We are a part of the general world economy. Any person, if he is broad-minded, is prepared to see the world in its totality but, when it comes to the Indian economy and Indian price situation, he does not want to recognise this world phenomena. I do not want merely to plead that. Atal Bihariji made one statement and at least once I have got an opportunity to say that I entirely agree with him. He said in his inimitable Hindi that there are three ways out of it:

उत्पादन में वृद्धि, वितरण की समानता और उपभोग में संयम ।

For the first time, he has not only understood the policy of our Government but he has read our Congress resolutions.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I was referring to the manifesto of our party.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

This is exactly where we are. The basic problem of the price rise is the question of production. I fully agree with Mr. Nimbalkar that when we talk in terms of socialism, we should not talk in terms of scarcity. Naturally, socialism is the philosophy of prosperity. Prosperity has to be found to remove scarcity. Because the present condition is one of scarcity, production is the most important matter. It is a fact that in the last two years on the agricultural front, there was some sort of slide-back. There is no use denying it. It is a fact of life. But have we not done anything about it? I do not want to repeat those same things because some people are rather sensitive about it. I do not want to mention about those 10 million people who came, the war we had to fight and the damage it has done to our economy. Even after these 10 million people went back, we had to take certain responsibilities of supplying foodgrains to them. But we did not stop there. In 1972 it is not only in the drought affected areas that we lost the kharif crop but practically throughout India, in the major parts of the country we lost the kharif crop, which is a very important crop for this country. Some members who merely talk of theories of economics do not know the food habits of our people. As Mr Nimbalkar said, if at all you have to understand the food price problem, you have to understand the eating habits of the people. The largest number of people in this country depend on cereals like jowar, bajra, ragi—what we call coarse grains—which are mostly kharif crop. So, when there is complete failure of the kharif crop in some areas, what else will happen except prices rise? There is a great pressure of demand and the supply is not proportionate to the demand. In addition there are drought conditions in some major areas. It is a great achievement that at this moment more than 83 lakhs of people are working in the drought-affected areas

and we have been able to give them employment and purchasing power also. We have taken full responsibility. Shri Piloo Mody gave me some rules and reasons and said "eschew deficit financing". It is a very sound proposition theoretically. But can I take that position when such a large number of people are suffering? When there is no production and no employment we have to provide them with some purchasing power. Can we say "my economic advisers and scholars like Shri Piloo Mody have advised me that it will certainly add to the so-called technical deficit financing and so nothing could be done about it"? I think that is the most inhuman thing that can be done in this country.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I did not expect you to twist what I have said. Nobody suggested that you should not employ these people today. In fact, I recommended to you to employ twice as many people. I was speaking about resource mobilisation.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I can go into that also. But this is how he started—eschew deficit financing. He said that. While this adds to the purchasing power, it certainly adds to the inflationary trend. But what can we do about it?

Therefore, we have to concentrate our attention on increased production. I would say again that we anticipated this position and took a very courageous stand, despite financial difficulties, of undertaking a very ambitious and, at the same time, very realistic programme called rabi emergency production programme. The hope that we have of achieving our target of rabi procurement of wheat of nearly 8 million tonnes is because of this effort that we made. If we had not made that effort, the position would have been more difficult. Some people conveniently manage to forget the efforts that we have put in. They ask: "what

have you done? What is the Government's policy?" Even today some members asked what we were doing. They said that long term programmes alone would not do and that we should do something about irrigation, generation of power etc. We have provided this year nearly Rs. 150 crores for advance action. Advance action means advancing and expediting completion of the projects which will help agricultural and industrial production in this country, and also irrigation and power generation. These are the major components, though there can be other parts as well. These are the efforts we are making on the front of production. So far as industrial production is concerned, the Industries Minister mentioned during the course of his reply to the budget debate some of the detailed steps he has taken. Last year we have seen that industrial production has gone up because we had taken those steps. Fortunately this time sugar production has gone up by nearly seven lakhs tonnes. Despite all this, there is price rise, and that is the difficulty. Here comes the major problem.

The second point of Shri Vajpayee, with which I agree because he agrees with us, is *vitaran ki samanata*, the arrangement of distribution, which is the most important thing. We have to see what we can do in this field. Here we took the major step in the field of take over of the wholesale trade in wheat to begin with. May I ask the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, through you: If we have to bring about some sort of equality in distribution, can it be done without undertaking responsibility of taking over the wholesale trade?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, may I reply through you that it can be done?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Since he asked the question earlier, I thought I should ask him the question.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]
now I did not try to reply to him then He can certainly reply to me some other time

He asked What happens to the *kisan* ? He said you give more price to the *kisan* I have got more interest in the *kisan* than what Mr Vajpayee claims to have got We certainly know their difficulties Let us go into the question of fixing the prices of foodgrains, particularly wheat and other commodities The prices of wheat were announced even before the cultivation started Are they suggesting that because of the scarcity conditions and certain difficult conditions, as the prices in the open market are increasing, we should go on increasing the issue price as well ? Is it an effort to stabilise the prices, to control the prices or to give further fillip to rise in prices ?

I know, the *kisans* may have some sense of grievance But we will have to tell them, as representatives of the people - Look here, possibly you may be feeling that you are getting less price as compared to the open market price But this is the price you will get for all time There are occasions, in the past when the prices were depressed and the wholesaler had taken advantage of it and exploited the *kisan* You can explain that to the *kisan*

What is happening today is that some of the wholesale traders who are, fortunately or unfortunately, supporters of Mr Vajpayee's party are trying to mislead the *kisan* saying, ' You don't go to the market now After sometime, we will come and give you more than Rs 100, even Rs 140 per quintal ' The poor man is misled

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
Why don't you educate the *kisan* ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN
As a party, as the Government, we will certainly make an effort We can certainly try to do that also But at the same time, if they are misled, we cannot allow the

people to suffer If some of the people are trying to stick to their hoarding, certainly the Government in its own wisdom will take necessary steps to see that this hoarding is not allowed to continue

I do not want to plead the feeling of helplessness Fortunately, when everything is going wrong, at least the foreign exchange position of our country is somewhat comfortable Possibly, we will have to go in for some imports to see that the people do not suffer We hate import of food We have always been against the import of food But if it is a question of the starvation of the people, if it is a question of rise in prices of foodgrains certainly we will have to think in terms of importing also Possibly then these *kisans* will realise that they have been misled by the wholesale trade people

I would like to have the cooperation of all the Members the cooperation of Mr Vajpayee, in this matter The Government has invested hundreds of crores of rupees in irrigation facilities and in giving certain other facilities to them Therefore certainly at the present moment when the society is in trouble when the society is suffering it is their duty to see that they come forward and cooperate with the Government to make it a successful programme This is the only way of tackling the problem of rise in prices

SHRI D K PANDA Why not graded levy ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN
Ultimately, it comes to the same thing Prof Madhu Dandavate gave a theoretical proposition about "marketed" surplus and "marketable" surplus These are acceptable theories Why should we not have gone in for "marketable" surplus ? That was his question We have gone in for the "marketed" surplus And these are the difficulties we are facing You want us to be practical or not ? We want to be practical

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is a half-hearted way of doing it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is more easily said than done. It is very much a theoretical proposition. I would like to tell him one thing. He comes from the State from which I also come. I have been the Food Minister of the State during a very difficult period. I know what methods have to be adopted. This is the most practical way of dealing with it now. We are not thinking in terms of having rationing as such. But, certainly, it is necessary for us to establish a distribution system through which we can try to supply essential goods to the people. We have done that in the case of foodgrains. For example, this month we are distributing nearly 11 lakh tonnes of foodgrains.

Some people say that, when they go to the fair price shops, they do not find foodgrains there. And some hon. Member quoted Mr. Behl here. I am told that Mr. Behl himself has contradicted that statement. It is quite true that, occasionally you may see a shop without foodgrains because the foodgrains are sent there not to be stored but to be distributed and when they are distributed there may be a period of gap. It is a fact that in 1972, we have distributed more than 10 million tonnes of foodgrains in this country, and we will have to continue to do the same thing. That means, in urban areas, for working class people and for people living in places vulnerable to drought and in tribal areas, we are supplying foodgrains at controlled prices. You will have to take note of what we are doing. It is certainly a very important thing that we are doing. But, despite that, there is a problem. I know that.

There is the problem of oil, for example. There was shortage of nearly 40 per cent in the oilseeds production in the country. When there is shortage in oilseeds production what are we going to do ?

There is shortage in pulses production also in the country. We have some programme of importing oilseeds also. And if we have to do that, naturally we will have to see that we have some hand in the distribution. I quite agree that there are some initial difficulties in the way of establishing this organisation. There will be some difficulties of administration. I quite agree because this is a problem that we have to face for some time; in fact, we have been facing it for some time, whether it is our Government or somebody else's Government. So, this question of administration will be there. But at the same time, we will have to deal with the problem, and we propose to deal with the problem effectively.

I quite agree with some of the hon. members who have said that we will have to practise some sort of austerity in the matter of some of the important, essential goods. What should be given importance, what should be given priority, for distribution we shall have to take care of that. Take, for example, cloth. The Foreign Trade Minister is not here....

श्री साक्षी बाई (उदयपुर) : क्या सस्ते अनाज की दुकानों पर प्रभाव का एक कारण अष्टाचार भी है? उदयपुर प्रांर में गन महीने की बात है कि दो टुक एक रात में पकड़े गए और सुबह दिन निकलने से पहले वह मामला रफा दफा हो गया।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : हो सकता है। मैं ने मान लिया, यह ब्यूरोक्रेसी की बातें हैं जिन पर हमें ध्यान देना होगा कई जगह ऐसी बातें हो सकती हैं, उनके लिए सख्त कदम उठाने दूँगे और उठाते रहेंगे।

We are trying to understand the basic problem of prices. I do not say that I have got answers to all the questions. I cannot say that I am going to work a miracle so that the prices will start sliding down from tomorrow onwards. This is not my claim. My claim is we have analysed,

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

the reasons for the rise in prices we are trying to take basic policy decisions and create new institutions which are necessary to implement the policies, and we are taking necessary steps for that. As I said in the beginning, this is a question which is a passing phase; it is not a question out of which one should make political capital. This is a difficult time; this is a time when we must try to create confidence in the minds of the people. Unfortunately, I find that some people in the name of putting forth the grievances of the people, are trying to demoralise them, and I personally feel that this will be the greatest disservice to the nation at the present moment.

Now, one member mentioned—he is not here; he just makes the speech and goes away like a good professor—Mr. Mavalankar said : ‘What are you doing about the defence expenditure ?’ This is also one of the important things we have to take into account. When you consider the question of production, prices and other difficulties, you cannot forget the problem of the defence of the country. Whatever your difficulties may be, whatever your price problems and whatever your other problems, it is necessary to take care of the security of the country. We have to take that into account. We will have to do that. So, what is the use of merely talking in the air about it? When you talk about prices, then you ignore the problem of defence. When you are talking about defence, you forget everything else and then talk about defence only. That is not the way. You have to look at the national problems in their totality and try to . . .

श्री संकर दयाल सिंह : इनमें कोयले की मूल्य वृद्धि की बात है और खान और इत्याद सबी पीछे सो रहे हैं इसलिए उन को उठाया जाये ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think he was not sleeping, but listening to my speech with a little more concentration . . . (Interruptions)

श्री श्री० एन० सिवारी : आपने कहा कि श्रीदत्तलाल का सवाल है : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोयले का श्रीदत्तलाल तो काफ़ी है, पिट हेड पर कोयला पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन लोगों को पहले से बुगने, तिगुने दाम पर क्यों मिलता है?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : यह बात माननीय संकर दयाल सिंह तथा और कई लोगों ने कही कि बिहार में ज्यादातर इम का घर है, बल्कि सब जगह है ।

I quite agree that this needs to be looked into because it is a contradiction.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: When sugar production has gone up, why have prices gone up? When coal production goes up, why does coal price go up? How do you propose to supply the farmers all essential commodities at a reasonable price just as we want to procure their produce at a fair price? That is the point we want to know.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You have raised a good point. In the case of sugar I can say . . .

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Miryalguda): Mr. Chavan talks of social justice, but how is it that the Government is unable to check the prices? . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The hon. Member is absolutely right. I am not trying to defend the position . . . (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let him continue . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am not yielding. The point he described was absolutely right. I did not say that there was anything wrong about it. In case of sugar and coal when we are claiming that there is more production, there should not be a rise in price. This is something very valid.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parabhani): Sugar price fell, but because of the marriage season it is rising.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That might be in Maharashtra, but not so in our area.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I quite concede that there is a rise in the prices of sugar in your State also. At the same time, there was some slight fall. Again it is going up

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): From Rs. 4 it came down to Rs. 3.80. That was the fall.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There is an increase in the price. We certainly can undertake the distribution of sugar. At least 70% of the production of sugar is levy sugar which we have undertaken to distribute through our distribution system. Now we will have to perfect the distribution system (Interruptions)

SHRI S. B. GIRI: When sugar production has increased, prices are going up. This is only on account of the dual policy of the Government allowing levy sugar sale as well as free sale of sugar. Once the Government take away all the sugar factories and distribute it through Government agencies, then the prices will come down.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Only yesterday the matter was discussed and I am sure the Minister for Steel & Mines will certainly look into this problem because I certainly concede that this is a very serious matter. When we have taken over and when we claim that there is more production, we will have to see that at least people whom we want to serve should get it at a reasonable price (Interruptions) You are making a suggestion. What is the solution ? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? Every one of you gets up at your own sweet will and then begins to speak (Interruptions) No, Sir.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: We are not demanding immediate nationalisation. We know it is a long-term thing. Thirty per
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cent of the open market sugar is going to the black-market. Why do you not take that sugar also as levy sugar? We have raised six or seven major issues.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You have raised this major issue, but may I say, this was discussed many times in this House? In order to increase production, you have got to give a little more price to the *kisans* and therefore this 30 per cent was left in the open and this is a fact and it is no use forgetting the realities of certain sectors of our economy. Certainly you do not want us to take a very academic attitude in all these issues. We have to be careful and practical in these matters. If at all we want to have more production of sugar, we had to do this; and this has resulted in more production. If we succeed in distributing this 70 per cent of levy sugar in a proper manner through our distribution system, I am sure it should be possible for us to stabilise the price of sugar. Unfortunately we are not still able to effectively distribute this 70 per cent of sugar production, through our distribution system. What we will have to do, what the Government will have to do, what the Ministry of Agriculture will have to secure is that this distribution takes place effectively.

Sir, I do not want to take more time of the House. This problem regarding price-rise has arisen because of a certain inherent situation in the economy, because of certain difficult conditions that we passed through. Our emphasis will be on more production of essential commodities and their distribution through fair-price shops and also, at the same time, of having an attitude of austerity and cooperation in the country. If we do this, I am sure, we will be able to face this problem successfully.

18.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 16, 1973 / Vaisakha 26, 1895 (Saka).