

उपसभापति : नहीं-नहीं, सबाल यही है कि लोक सभा में भी उस पर कोई नहीं बोला। यह बिजनस एक्वाइजरी कमेटी में बात आई थी और उस पर नहीं बोलने का निर्णय हुआ था। तो उसमें कुछ ऐसा कोई कंट्रोवर्सियल नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) जी हां। हम यह चाह रहे थे कि पहले हमारे हाउस में ले लें, क्योंकि यह लॉ मिनिस्ट्री की यह उसके ऊपर रिपोर्ट थी कि उसमें फाइनांशियल मैटर्स आते हैं, इसलिए आज लोक सभा में रहना पड़ा और ठाकुर साहब से आज लोक सभा से पास करा के अभी रिपोर्ट किया। .. (व्यवधान) हां, आप पढ़ लीजिए। .. (व्यवधान)

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : फाइनांशियल बिल पर तो हमारे यहाँ... (व्यवधान) लोक सभा में पहले चर्चा ही चुकी है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : If you want to speak after 5 o'clock, for one hour, I have no objection. But we cannot take it up now because I do not want the Private Members' Business to be disturbed. After the Private Members' Business is over, we can take it up. If you want, you can speak for one hour or you can speak for two hours but the thing is that it has a very limited scope. And I would like the copies of the Bill to be circulated so that the Members can read it. And I would need the indulgence of the House to waive the rules, which is within my powers, to pass the Bill and send it back.

श्री संघप्रिय गौतम : विदाउट अमंडमेंट पास हो जाएं ... (व्यवधान)

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर : क्योंकि नॉर्मली पद्धति यह है कि,

The Bill should be circulated two days before.

तो इसको अगर आप चाहते हैं... (व्यवधान)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Actually what did happen was this. Again I have to speak and take your time. The thing is that in the absence of the Lok Sabha's sitting, it was an extraordinary situation created. The Bill could not be passed in the Lok Sabha in time, to be brought over here to be passed in a proper manner, in the proper time. That is the reason. And the Lok Sabha sat only today, and Mr. Thakur has got it cleared there, and he brought it, and we have to get it done. Sometimes there are things which are beyond our power. If somebody dies, we cannot help it. The Lok Sabha had to adjourn. That is the thing.

अब सब बात ओवर हो गई। श्री जगेश देसाई जी, अब आप रेजोल्यूशन पर बोलिए।

RESOLUTION REGARDING: UNPRECEDENTED RISE IN THE PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES AS A RESULT OF HIKE IN ADMINISTERED PRICES—Contd.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra) : Madam Deputy Chairperson, rise in prices is the concern of everyone of us. Prices are going up. The inflation rate is going up. It was about 6 per cent some five months before, and now it has gone up to 12.54 per cent. That is a cause for anxiety and concern. There are no two opinions about it. But, what has happened?

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (Syed Sibtey Razi) in the Chair]

First of all, during the year 1991, the economic situation was so bad that utter chaos was there. Nobody bothered to see how we could meet the situation. Foreign exchange reserves which were about Rs. 7,000 crores had gone down to only Rs. 1,000 crores. At that time also, if I remember correctly, the inflation rate was 16.5 per cent. The growth was negative. If the production is not increasing, with increase in the money supply, the prices are bound to go up. And the result of that chaos is a factor why the prices are going up now. The industrial production was negative. The capital goods production was negative. The manufactures production was only up by one per cent. Nobody bothered to see that production of mass consumption goods was given encouragement. And that was done in those days when I think, the situation would not have been as bad as now. The Government had taken several actions. It tried to have a new policy, liberalisation policy, by which red-tapism could be put an end to. Wherever licences were not required, controls were not required, the Government abolished them. As a result, the growth of industrial production, which was negative, has picked up to some extent. If I remember correctly, for the month of December 1993, the growth of industrial production is 6.3 per cent. We should have much more. In the early 90s, the rate of industrial growth was over eight per cent. From the period when the Janata Dal formed the Government, from that time onwards, the situation worsened and it has come to this extent that people are now facing difficulties. We have to take such steps by which production would go up. One of the reasons why the industrial production is less is that we are not able to give power. At present, many industries are working at sixty per cent capacity. If they work at sixty per cent capacity, the cost of production will go up and by that, the prices will also go up. So, the present Government has taken a very, very right step which I have been advocating in this House. There are some

areas where you should not see whether it is public sector or private sector. Power is one of those areas. If we can get power from foreign investment, there is nothing wrong. And, I am a person who has always advocated and championed the cause of the public sector. But I do feel very honestly that to see that the public sector does not die, it should be given power for production. I have visited the Vizag Steel Plant. It was at the stage of operation at that time. The Andhra Government at that time had given an assurance that they would supply them with power. When as a member of the Committee and convener of public sector undertakings I visited there, I said, "How are you going to commission it?" The reply was that the Andhra Government at that time had said that they would supply power. But they did not supply power. So, they had asked the Central Government to give permission for captive power. Ultimately, our Government, the Congress Government at that time, gave power. Now it is functioning. When Morarji was the Finance Minister, I was a Member of one of the Committees of Parliament. I told him, "Sir, if you have no funds, do not establish new industries." I gave a frank opinion. I said, "Whatever finances are available should be given to the power sector". I was very happy and surprised when, after some time, I found that Rs. 5,000 crores were given to the power sector. I feel that the root-cause for the rising prices is that production is not going up and production is not going up because we are not able to supply power.

As such, I earnestly request the Members of this House to support such power plants whether they are in public sector, whether they are in private sector or whether they are undertaken by the multinationals. I have no objection to that. There is another area and that is petroleum. Every year, we are seeing that the production of crude in our country is going down and the result is that we have to import oil for which we require foreign exchange. In order to earn foreign exchange, we have to see that our export increases. How can it be increased? It can be increased if our products are able to compete in the world market. As such, we have to see how we can achieve this objective of getting foreign exchange. When there was some difficulty regarding cotton, we were exporting cotton because we wanted our farmers to get good price. But when we found that the price of cotton was going down, we stopped the export. Similarly, at present, the sugar production is less this year. The Minister of Agriculture is sitting here. I have just gone through the report of the Finance Ministry and found that there are several areas

where the production has gone down and sugar is one of them and if necessary, we have to import sugar. We have to check the prices. As such, wherever possible, we should try to increase our exports and from that earning, from that foreign exchange so earned, we should be able to import and see that the prices are kept under control.

The third point is about black money. Black money is a powerful weapon in the hands of those people who have got the money power. With the help of this power, they create artificial shortages. Mr. Minister, I don't believe in the theory that supply and demand will determine the market price. I don't agree with that at all. As a Minister of Civil Supplies in the State Government, I had myself seen how the supplies are curtailed by hoarders. The supply is there. But with the help of black money, they resort to hoarding and the supply is curtailed. If you say that supply and demand will determine the price, I don't accept that theory as I myself had seen it as a Minister. As such, the effort of the Government should be to dehoard but not on the pattern of the State Government of Himachal Pradesh. I do not want to blame any party. There was a question in this House regarding carrying out of raids by the different State Governments. How many raids have been carried out by the different State Governments? I was happy to note that the State Governments of West Bengal and Maharashtra had done very well and seized a sizeable quantity of goods. But the State Government of Himachal Pradesh had conducted so many raids but not a single drop of oil was seized there or a single grain was seized there. I am not blaming the State Government of Himachal Pradesh. But what type of raids were conducted? Was it for getting *Hafias* by those people who are in the Civil Supplies Department? What has actually been done? Mr. Minister, I am happy that you have issued instructions to the State Governments to take strict action against hoarders. I recollect my own experience as a Civil Supplies Minister. At one time, there was a shortage of oil in Maharashtra and we had to take oil from Gujarat. I called a meeting of different associations to find out ways to solve that problem. Oil was coming from Gujarat. I said to them: "Don't think of making money for all the twelve months. Sometimes, there are situations when we have to serve the society". It was Diwali time and during this time, generally the prices go up. I said: "For three months, you co-operate with me. I don't say that you incur losses during these three months". At that time whatever profit one used to earn, 50 per cent was the tax on that profit. I said: "Fifty per cent of the tax you are going

to give to the Central Government". Whatever profit you earn, at that time, 50 per cent was the tax. So, 50 per cent tax the Central Government is itself sharing now because you would not take profit and the Central Government would not get it.

3.00 P.M.

I told you very frankly that I am a Gujarati and all your traders are Gujaratis. I was a Gujarati Minister in Maharashtra and all the oil merchants were Gujaratis and we had adopted Maharashtra as our own State. So it was our responsibility because oil comes from Gujarat, from Gujarati to Gujarati. And you see this oil was being distributed at a particular rate. I told them, "Don't incur losses. Charge your expenses, interest, but on 'no-loss-no-profit' basis for three months. Please co-operate with me". I was happy that they behaved well. Similarly, as regards the items of daily consumption, mass consumption, I called different associations, both wholesale and trade, and said, "You live and let others live. I don't want that you should starve. You make a reasonable profit, I have no objection to it, but I don't want you to be profiteering. That I will not accept and I will not allow till I am the Minister". We held discussions and decided that for such and such items of retail trade the margin should be three per cent or four per cent or even five per cent and for items of wholesale trade it should be one per cent. I am happy to say that they co-operated. I told them, "If the margin is more, then I have to fix the prices". If they had kept a higher margin, then I would have fixed the price. But I knew that if I had fixed the prices, then who was going to bring these items to Maharashtra? I knew we would have to import pulses from Rajasthan because pulses were more in Rajasthan. I did not want to starve the people. I wanted that the people should get the items of daily consumption at reasonable prices. But it happened that there were some black sheep also in trade and we had taken care of them. And my experience is, when edible oil was coming to Gujarat, I said to the Oil Exchange of Bombay, "All oil is to be pooled by you and through your retail outlets it has to be sold at Rs. 6.50". I remember correctly, at that time the cost was Rs. 6 and the expenses were fifty paise. I asked them to charge Rs. 6.50 and they agreed to it. But there were some black sheep in the trade and they diverted that oil. They did not send oil to the Exchange. There are still some honest officers in the country. I had posted one of my most honest officers there to note down the tanker number, quantity, despatcher and to whom it was despatched. And in the evening when I noticed that three tankers

were missing, I found out the names of the persons and I took a very, very drastic action and booked those persons under MISA, because at that time MISA was there. And the wholesale traders behaved very well then. Similarly, that kind of fear has to be generated amongst those who have black money. Even the Finance Minister told us only yesterday how things can improve. All our gains from liberalisation will be melted if the big industrialists are not going to pay the taxes. And this is going to happen. I remember correctly that when I read the Report of the Finance Ministry for the year 1992-93, Rs. 5,000 crores were evaded by ten big industrialists. Mr. Rameshwar Thakur must be knowing it because he was the Minister at that time. I raised the issue in the House also. Such persons have to be taught a lesson. If the laws are to be amended, let them be amended. But if the black money is going to be pumped for hoarding food-stuffs, foodgrains and other items of daily consumption, then the prices will go on rising like this. I am very happy that we have got such a good Minister, Mr. Antony. Everybody speaks high about him. Why? Because everybody knows that he wants to do something and he is doing. But then, something else always comes up. I was in Maharashtra. I do not want to blame Mr. Jakhar also. But whatever actions are taken by the Government for increasing, what you call, the support price and the issue price of foodgrains, the Chief Minister is the target number one. So, farmers must be paid good prices. At the same time, more subsidies should be given to the Public Distribution System. We have to do it. It is the vulnerable section of the society, not Jagesh Desai and others who have to buy these things from the ration shops. We don't buy it. Those people who are below the poverty line or those people who cannot afford to buy it from the open market, have to go to the ration shops. Today only I was discussing about it with Mr. Balram Jakhar during the lunch hour. Today there was one question on this aspect. I am happy on one aspect. I request Mr. Jakhar to consider it. Sir, my native place is on the Rajasthan-Gujarat border. The people of Banswada districts of Rajasthan consume maize, not wheat. But we are supplying them wheat. They take it from the ration shops and sell it at higher prices. Why don't you give them maize? Mr. Jakhar, if you remember, earlier also I raised this issue in the House. I want that our Food Ministry should procure more coarse grains because it is for the vulnerable section of the society. I have gone through O. No. 369 which is there in today's list. According to the answer, the procurement price of coarse grains like jowar, bajra and ragi is Rs. 260 per quintal. It means you are buying it for the Food

Corporation of India at this price. This is the support price which you have announced. The price of maize is Rs. 265 per quintal. The price of barley is Rs. 260 per quintal. The public Distribution System is selling the coarse grains at Rs. 199 per quintal. It means the net loss is Rs. 70 plus the expenses of the Food Corporation of India. This type of a subsidy has to be given to people who cannot buy it from the open market. I am very happy. I compliment the Minister because the issue price of coarse grains is much less than the procured price. It is less by Rs. 70. This is how we have to work. This is how we have to see that the poorest among the poor get their food, at least, twice a day, if possible, or at least, once a day. At the same time, I also discussed with Mr. Jakhar about the prices of rice and wheat. You are giving fine rice at Rs. 617 per quintal. You are buying fine paddy at Rs. 330 per quintal. If I remember correctly, from 100 kg. of paddy you can have 66 to 70 kg. rice. Mr. Minister, you have to do this exercise. If 66 kg. of rice comes out of 100 kg. of paddy, then the cost of rice cannot be more than Rs. 475 per quintal. If we include the expenses, it cannot cost more than Rs. 525 or Rs. 550 per quintal. We are selling it at Rs. 650 per quintal. I know that you have to make profit from the super fine rice. I agree with that. The super fine rice is consumed by people like Jagesh Desai and Mr. Hanumanthappa, not by the common man. That profit has to be given by way of subsidised prices for the coarse grains. But I do feel that this needs to be revised. We have to find out what reasonable price is. I was in Maharashtra. I must be frank. I went to the Vidhan Sabha. I had discussions with a few MLAs. I was discussing GATT and other proposals. I was giving them my views. But the farmers say:

20 रुपये बढ़ाये अनाज के दामों में, चावल में, गेहूं में और खासतौर से जो छोटे काश्तकार हैं, जो माजीनल फार्मर्स हैं, छोटे फार्म लेबरर्स हैं वे तो सिर्फ़ तीन सहीने में जो वे येहनत से माल पैदा करते हैं, वह सब खत्म कर देते हैं। कई को तो माल को बेचना पड़ता है क्योंकि उनको अपने इस्तेमाल की चीज़ें लानी पड़ती हैं। वे लोग ऐसा कहते हैं। उनको फिर बाजार से लेना पड़ना।

The small farmers are very much agitated. I personally feel that even if we have to sell at a loss or give more subsidies to the Public Distribution System, we must go ahead with it. I know that subsidy has been increased. In 1991-92, it was to the tune of Rs. 2,850 crores. This has been increased to Rs. 5,537 crores. There is a 100 per cent increase. But even then tax the

rich people. Collect arrears of income-tax. Black money should be done away with. Only then will we be able to help the poor people. Another point that I would like to make is with regard to profiteering. There should be some mechanism by which we can check profiteering. Under the Essential Commodities Act, profiteering is punishable. But what is profiteering? What is the definition of "profiteering"? How are you going to find out whether a trader is profiteering? My friends from the BJP can help us. They are in a better position to influence the traders because the traders support the BJP. I don't say that all traders are bad. But it has been my experience. They like to make money at any cost. They don't care for the poor. We have traders' associations. Call them. Call the retailers, the wholesalers and even the industrialists. Discuss with them and fix the margin of profit which is agreeable to all parties. I don't want you to fix it statutorily because I know this will lead to corruption. Let us experiment with this. I had experimented it and I was successful. I had told them that if I were to fail, I would impose it statutorily and then they would get harassed. So discuss with them and fix a reasonable margin of profit at the wholesale as well as the retail level. Something like 10 to 15 items of mass consumption should be covered under this. The association itself should be asked to monitor it. Whenever they receive complaints, they should look into it. If they do not redress the grievances, harsh action should be taken against them. Once you fix the margin of profit, profiteering will automatically stop. Everybody likes to sell the goods as soon as possible. If they store it or hoard it, they will have to incur storage charges and interest charges also. Hence, once the margin of profit is fixed, the consumers will stand to gain and the traders will not be harassed by the Government officials. If I remember correctly, the Gujarat Government had fixed the price of pulses. At that time we had to attend a meeting called by the Civil Supplies Minister. Babuji was the Minister of Agriculture at that time. I had a talk with my counterpart in the Gujarat Government. "It is arbitrarily fixed?" The Gujarat Minister said, "I have controlled the prices of pulses". I said, "You will starve the people of Gujarat. Who will bring pulses from Rajasthan if your prices are less than what is obtainable in Rajasthan?" Then, he asked, "What have you done?" I said, "I have done this. I have raised the margin of profit and not the prices". Then by persuasion, by cajolery and by stick also, he tried and he was successful. So, I want the Minister to take the business people into confidence. Everybody is not bad. But if they don't behave properly, then you have to take action. As regards price rise, even my

wife tells me that there is a big difference between the price she pays today and that she paid ten days back. Sometimes, I myself go to the market to see what is happening. Everybody feels the pinch of rising prices. Inflation does exist. Now, the Euro-issue bonds and equities which are given to those companies are for development purposes. But what is being found today? When they take a loan at a high rate of interest, it is only for payment of interest that the money is utilised and there is hardly any resources left for the expansion of industries. I am happy that the Finance Minister is looking into this aspect. I am sure that he would take necessary action to see to it that such bonds are allowed on condition that they are used for development works. Otherwise, they should not be allowed. The industries should be expanded. I am of the firm opinion that if you don't have resources, then, don't go in for new industries in the public sector. This I am saying even though I am a champion of the public sector undertakings. I do feel that if the Government cannot give Budgetary support to the public sector units, then, don't go in for new industries but give support to the existing public sector undertakings. Actually, when I talk about public sector undertakings, I should make a mention about one other aspect; that is, at the time when the project was prepared, so many number of people were estimated to be required for that much amount of work but now it has become twice what was estimated at that time. For this, I find fault with all of us, including myself, because sometimes we also say that we should employ this person and that person, which, in turn, results in over-employment. How are you going to tackle this problem of over-employment? In fact, this is one of the reasons for rising prices. For instance, out of 200 people employed, only 100 people may get work and get their wages. What is the solution to this? According to me, I feel that industries must be expanded. You make capital investment so that production may go up without any additional labour costs being incurred, and, ultimately, the prices can come down. This is what I have suggested earlier, on a number of occasions but, I think, the Government has still not accepted my plea. I feel that the only solution is, we have to increase the production of those industries where there is over-employment. In other words, expand the industry, diversify the products and have upgradation. It is then that we will be able to bring down the prices. Otherwise, if we allow things to go on like this, I don't think that the prices can come down. Inflation has to be checked and it has to be checked with a heavy hand. At the same time, the Government should also make some changes in the present policies. For

instance, we have to have liberalisation. But I find that even Government officers are travelling by private airlines. Why do you want to starve our own airlines? If the timings are not convenient, I can understand this. But if the Government servants are allowed to travel by the private airlines, our own public sector airlines for which the people have given money, will be starved. Why should they be starved? I am happy that the Prime Minister has intervened in the matter. I am told that the Prime Minister has intervened in the matter and said that it cannot be done. Public sector undertakings are there to cater to the needs of the people. Then, why has it been said that the Government servants can travel by the private airlines? Are there not public sector airlines which are able to cater to the needs? These things have to be taken up because if profit is made by a public sector unit, it will go to the people and it will not go to the pockets of private persons. As such, I feel that wherever it is possible, the Government should see that there is expenditure control. I don't want to go into the mechanism of the Budget. Fiscal deficit was there during the last year. But it doubled during this year. For the last two years, there was fiscal deficit. In this regard, if the IMF and the World Bank give a correct advice, I don't think there is anything wrong in it. I am not a person who will say that if IMF has given an advice, it should not be accepted by us. What is wrong if we accept such an advice? If they want some conditions to be fulfilled, there is nothing wrong. In this, concern has been shown by the IMF in its report. It is very much worried about the rise in inflation in India. It is very much worried about the fiscal and budget deficits of the Government of India. Why is it happening? What are the reasons? We have to find them out. So, financial discipline has to be there. At the same time, revenue collections have also to go up. All those who evade taxes should be brought to book. Let me tell you here very frankly that I am not of the opinion that if the rates of tax are reduced, there would be greater compliance and more tax could be collected. I don't believe in this theory at all. I practise taxation. I know what they do. If the gross profit was 10% during the last year, this year it may be 15%. But, if you say that, 'All right, you increase the tax by 0.5% and we accept your return', it is not correct because only 0.5% more is shown. They are evading tax on the remaining 4.5% gross profit which they have made. I don't agree if you say that by reducing the tax rates, they are going to comply. This is my personal experience. But, at the same time, the rates should not be so high that they will be totally evading the payment of taxes. Law is there. It must be imple-

mented, it should take its own course. But those who evade taxes should be punished. If there is evasion of sales tax, the State Government concerned should take action because ultimately the Government has to have the resources. If only they have the resources, they can give subsidies. If the Government does not have the resources, how is the Government going to give subsidies, for the purpose of extending benefits to the poor people? The Government should tax those people who can pay the taxes. I am very sorry to say that there are certain things on which I don't agree. What is the necessity for exempting the people up to Rs. 1 lakh on gift tax, which is given at the time of marriage of a son or a daughter? I don't understand this. Who can give Rs. 1 lakh at the time of marriages? It is only the rich people. Why do you want to part with that money? If resources are available, only then we can give subsidies. I feel that it is a good subject which has been brought for discussion by Mathur Ji. At the same time, let us search our hearts and give our suggestions. We have to see as to how this evil can be curbed. Prices are bound to go up if there is more money supply. Prices are bound to go up if the production level is not maintained. Prices are bound to go up if we are not going to have fresh investment in the infrastructure industries. As such, we should welcome such acts of the Government which are going to increase production, which are going to help increase the production of essential items. There is a decline in the industrial growth for the last five years. But, when I see the figures of this year, though it is marginal, there is a growth in the industrial sector. But what is the composition of the growth? And here I am worried. As regards capital goods, it is minus. In the case of manufactured goods, it is only one per cent. But it is 16 per cent in the case of consumer durables. For whom? They are for better-off sections. I feel very bad about it. I cannot digest this thing. What I feel is that we should give more concessions for such industries which are producing mass consumption items, items for the masses and not for classes. The production of motor cars has gone up, as per the report of the Finance Ministry. I was just looking at it. But sugar and other items are not catching up. As such, we have to see that those goods which are for mass consumption must be given encouragement, must be given incentives by the Government. And we should produce such items. Then only the common man will be benefited. I request the Hon. Minister to look into this. I have given expression to my stray thoughts which I had. And you are having the Consumers Council also. You have taken much pains. I am also a member of that Council. And several

groups have been formed. And I hope the consumers' grievances, specially with regard to quality, prices and other things will be looked into under your leadership, by the Consumers' Council which is working for that. I am confident that under your leadership of this Ministry, with Jakharij's support and co-operation, we shall be able to meet the present difficulties, and I hope the things will improve. Thank you, Sir.

श्री राघवजी (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय,

श्री माथुर साहब ने एक ज्वलंत समस्या सदन के सामने रखी है। कीमतें तेजी से बढ़ रही हैं। सरकार जितने भी वादे करती रहे कि हम नियंत्रण में रखेंगे, घाटे का बजट कम कर रहे हैं उस पर नियंत्रण कर रहे हैं लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी नियंत्रण करने में वह पूरी तरह से असफल रही है। पिछली बार घाटा जो बजट में था वह घाटा 4311 करोड़ का था। यह बढ़कर 9060 करोड़ हो गया है—दुगने से भी ज्यादा। इस बार भी बजट में 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये का घाटा पता नहीं बढ़कर कितना हो जायेगा। इससे भी खराब बात यह है कि जो फिसकल डिफिसिट है इसके आंकड़ें तो और भी चौकाने वाले हैं। जून 1993 में फिसकल डिफिसिट 19,694 करोड़ रुपये का था जो जून 1992 के मुकाबले में 62 प्रतिशत अधिक था। इससे भी आगे आप देखें, जून 1993 के बाद अगस्त 1993 यानी सिर्फ दो महीने बाद यही फिसकल डिफिसिट जाकर 28,978 करोड़ रुपये का हो गया। यह सरकार क्या कर रही है। नियंत्रण लाने की बात करती है। बढ़ी रोजी पिक्चर्स दिखाती है और नतीजा ठीक विपरीत हो रहा है। यह महंगाई जो है इसलिए नहीं है कि वस्तुओं का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है। इसमें मानव निर्मित भाग अधिक है। पिछली बार संसद सत्र के पूर्व ही मैं खाने पकाने की गैस के, चावल, गेहूं, शक्कर, पेट्रोल और डीजल के दाम बढ़ाये गये। खाना पकाने की गैस में 13 परसेंट की बढ़ोत्तरी की गयी, चावल और गेहूं में 23 से 25 फीसदी, शक्कर में 9 फीसदी, पेट्रोल और डीजल में 10 से 14 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई। अगर उन वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़े जिनसे आम लोग प्रभावित नहीं होते हैं तो ज्यादा कठिनाई की बात नहीं है लेकिन उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बड़े बुद्ध की बात है कि जरूरत की चीजों के दाम ज्यादा तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं।

आम वस्तुओं के दाम जो बढ़े हैं एक सर्वे के अनुसार यह 40.4 प्रतिशत बढ़े हैं। आम व्यक्ति परेशान है। एक तरफ बेरोजगारी है, हिन्दुस्तान में आधे से अधिक लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे का जीवन बिता रहे हैं। दोनों जून भोजन जुटाने के लिए उनको कठिनाई है। घर में जो परिवार के सदस्य हैं उनके लिए रोजगार

नहीं है। जो रोजगार मिला है वह भी पूरा नहीं है। वह अपर्याप्त है, अपूरा है और ऐसी परिस्थिति में महंगाई की दोहरी मार पड़ रही है। अभी आज ही एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि 185 स्टील कारखानों में से 85 मिनी स्टील कारखाने बंद हो गए। 18 हजार मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गए। यह केवल एक स्टील के मामले में है। टेक्सटाइल के कारखाने बंद हो रहे हैं। अन्य चीजों के कारखाने बंद हो रहे हैं। अभी तो मल्टी नेशनल के आने की शुक्लात मात्र हुई है और शुक्लात मात्र में ही यदि यह हालत है तो आगे चल कर जब यह गेट समझौता लागू हो जाएगा, मल्टी नेशनल इस देश के अन्दर छा जायेंगे, बाह्य से आयात बढ़ जाएगी, तब इस देश की हालत क्या होगी, मूल्यों की हालत क्या होगी और गरीब आदमी का जीना कैसे संभव हो पाएगा, इस बात पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए। आम आदमी बड़ी मुश्किल से गेहूँ या चावल अगर इकट्ठा कर लेता है रोटी बनाने के लिए या चावल पका कर खाने के लिए तो पशाने का साधन उसके पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। कुकिंग गैस के दाम बढ़ गए। कुकिंग गैस छोड़ दो तो अलाने की लकड़ी मिलती नहीं है। गांव तक में नहीं मिल रही है। केवल जंगल के क्षेत्र को छोड़ बाँजिए तो गाँवों में, कसबों में जलाने की लकड़ी के दाम तेजी से बढ़े हैं। तो यह स्थिति आज गरीब आदमी की हो गई है। थोक मूल्य सूचकांक 27-3-93 को 233.1 था, यहीं थोक मूल्य सूचकांक बढ़कर 27-3-94 को 254.9 प्रतिशत हो गया। एक वर्ष की अवधि में लगभग 21 की बढ़ोतरी हुई है जो कि 10.21 परसेंट आता है। यह तो थोक मूल्य सूचकांक की हालत है। लेकिन फुटकर वस्तुओं पर इसका असर और ज्यादा पड़ता है और जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर तो और भी अधिक पड़ रहा है। कल कुछ भाव है और आज लेने जाते हैं तो भाव में परिवर्तन मिलता है। तेल महंगा हो रहा है, शक्कर महंगी हो रही है, डालडा नहीं मिल रहा है और महंगा है। जो रोज लगने वाली चीजें हैं उनके दाम इस प्रकार से बढ़ रहे हैं कि जिसको देख कर गरीब आदमी परेशान है। उसकी आमदनी में वृद्धि नहीं हो रही है। मजदूरी में बढ़ोतरी नहीं हो रही है। मजदूरी के अक्सर उसको उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहे हैं और उसके बाद यह महंगाई जिस क्रम से उसको रोव रही है यह एक चौकाने वाली बात है, उपसनाध्यक्ष जी, और शासन इस पर चिन्ता बिल्कुल नहीं कर रहा है। मनमोहन सिंह जी इस सदन में आयेंगे और एक गुलाबी चित्र प्रस्तुत करेंगे कि हमारे फॉरिन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व बढ़ गए। बार-बार इस बात को दोहराते रहते हैं। यह फॉरिन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व बढ़ने से गरीब आदमी

के पेट की भूख की आग नहीं बुझेगी। यह फॉरिन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व कैसे बढ़ रहे हैं? आपने कोई व्यापार में वृद्धि की हो, आपने कोई निर्यात में वृद्धि की हो, आयात कम हुए हों और उसके कारण अगर फॉरिन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व बढ़ रहे होते तो यह बड़ी खुशी की बात होती लेकिन कर्जा ले ले कर हम रिजर्व बढ़ा रहे हैं। जगह-जगह से भीख मांग कर, कर्जा इकट्ठा करके और गुप्त रूप से गेट पर हस्ताक्षर कर देंगे, इसका समझौता करके कर्जा इकट्ठा किया है और इसलिए यह गेट समझौता हुआ है। यह मजबूरी थी। पूरा देश विरोध कर रहा है, हिन्दुस्तान की हर राजनीतिक पार्टी विरोध कर रही है, लेकिन कांग्रेस सरकार में बैठे हुए नेता, इनके मर्तो पहले से ही सोबा कर चुके थे, पहले से ही वायदा कर चुके थे, पहले से ही स्वीकृति दे चुके थे और इसलिए उनकी हस्ताक्षर करने की मजबूरी थी। मैं पिछले दिन अपने एक मित्र के पास गया। उसकी दवाई की दुकान है। ऐसे ही चर्चा चल पड़ी। तो उसने मुझे जो बात बतायी वह और भी चौकाने वाली बात है। उसने कहा कि दवाओं के संबंध में तो आपको एक नमूना बता सकता हूँ कि किस प्रकार से मल्टी-नेशनल कंपनियाँ उसे प्रभावित कर रही हैं। उसने सन् 1993 का एक पैकेट दिखाया जिसमें कि सौ गालियाँ आती हैं और उसकी कीमत 1993 में 80 रुपए थी। उसी पैकेट में उसी कंपनी की उसी किस्म की गोलियाँ सौ के बजाय 20 रह गयीं और कीमत वही 80 रुपए रही अर्थात् कीमत में पांच सौ गुना बढ़ोतरी हो गयी। इसे फुटकर दवाइयों की दुकान पर बैठकर और उसके दोनों लेबल मिलाकर देखा जा सकता है। महोदय, यह दवा की हालत है और उस दुकानदार को अंधेरा था कि मल्टी-नेशनल जिस तेजी से इस देश में बढ़ रहे हैं, अगर उसी तेजी से यह दर बढ़ती रही तो दवाओं की कीमतों में अनाप-सनाप बढ़ोतरी होगी जिससे कि गरीब आदमी को अपना इलाज कराने में बड़ी कठिनाई महसूस होगी और कई गरीब व्यक्ति बगैर दवा और बगैर इलाज के मौत के मुंह में चले जाएंगे। यह दवाइयों की स्थिति होनेवाली है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्पादन अच्छा हुआ है, गेहूँ अच्छा पैदा हुआ है, चावल अच्छा पैदा हुआ है, लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद न गेहूँ सस्ते मूल्य पर उपलब्ध है और न चावल सस्ती दर पर उपलब्ध है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि किसी भी व्यक्ति के लिए न्यूनतम आवश्यकता गेहूँ और चावल की होती है, लेकिन वह भी सस्ती दर पर उपलब्ध नहीं है।

आज आप किसी छोटे कस्बे में चले जाएं और अगर आप 500 रुपए माहवार पर काम करने के लिए आमंत्रण दें तो यदि उस कस्बे में 50 हजार की जनसंख्या है तो 2, 5, 10 नहीं बल्कि 5 हजार पढ़े-लिखे लड़के और लड़कियां तैयार हो जाएंगे और उनमें केवल मैट्रिक पास ही नहीं होंगे, उसमें ग्रेजुएट होंगे, पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट होंगे और एल० एन० बी० पास व्यक्ति होंगे। आज पांच सौ रुपयों में काम करने के लिए लंबी-लंबी कतारें छोटे-छोटे कस्बों में लग रही हैं। यह बेरोजगारी की हालत है। दूसरी ओर रुपए की कीमत जिस तरह से घट रही है, उसमें 500 रुपयों का क्या महत्व होता है, यह आप और हम समझ सकते हैं। एक अमीर आदमी के लिए तो 500 रुपये पांच मिनट में खर्च करने की चीज हो सकती है, लेकिन उसीके लिए गरीब आदमी पूरे महीनाभर खर्च का निर्वाह करने की इच्छा रखता है। वह पांच सौ रुपए में महीनाभर नौकरी करने के लिए तैयार है, लेकिन नौकरी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कंट्रोल की दुकानों पर जो माल बिकता है, उसके दाम बढ़े हैं। महोदय, आज कंट्रोल की दुकानों पर माल खरीदने कौन जाता है? क्या हमारे वित्त मंत्री डा० मनमोहन सिंह जाते हैं? क्या प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरसिंह राव के लिए माल कंट्रोल की दुकान से खरीदा जाता है? महोदय, कंट्रोल की दुकानों से जो चावल, गेहूं, शक्कर और तेल मिलता है, उसको खरीदने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान का गरीब आदमी पहुँचता है और देश के गरीब व्यक्ति को जो चीजें वहाँ मिल रही थीं, रातों-रात उनके दाम भी बढ़ गए हैं। सरकार द्वारा दामों में बढ़ोतरी के कारण से जो 7 प्रतिशत थोक मूल्य सूचकांक था, वह ओवर-रनाइट 13 प्रतिशत हो गया है। सरकार यह कहकर बच नहीं सकती कि कीमतें अपने आप बढ़ रही हैं। सरकार खुद कीमतें बढ़ाने के लिए सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है। बार-बार यह कहने के बाद कि हम मुद्रास्फीति पर नियंत्रण रखेंगे, हर बजट में डोज पंटा जाता है और डेफेसिट बजट के आंकड़े कम बताए जाते हैं, लेकिन उस सबकी जो अंतिम परिणति होती है, वह हमारे और आपके सामने है। आज अखबार रंगे हुए पड़े हैं कि मुद्रास्फीति सरकार के नियंत्रण में नहीं है, कीमतें सरकार के नियंत्रण में नहीं हैं। सारे अखबार इस बात को लिख रहे हैं, छाप रहे हैं और इसके बाद भी बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि सरकार में बैठे हुए जनता के चुने हुए नुमाइंदे, जरा भी चिन्ता नहीं कर रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के वह लोग जो कि देश की आधी जनसंख्या है और जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे का जीवन बिता

रहे हैं... वह जीवन कैसे चलाएंगे इस महंगाई के चलते? इस पर आपको चिन्ता नहीं है। स्थिति यह हो रही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज करोड़ों लोग ऐसे हैं, जो अपने परिवार को, अपने बच्चों को दोनों टाइम भरपेट खाना भी नहीं खिला पा रहे हैं। पूरा कपड़ा देने की बात तो बहुत दूर की हो गई, अच्छा खाना खिलाने का तो सोच ही नहीं सकते, दूध और घी की तो कल्पना ही नहीं कर सकते, रुखा-सूखा दोनों टाइम का भरपेट भोजन भी नहीं करा सकते, ऐसे लोगों की संख्या आज हिन्दुस्तान में 50 करोड़ के लगभग हैं।

महोदय, महंगाई का क्या असर उन लोगों पर हो रहा है? आप चले जाएँ देहातों में या कभी चले जाएँ कस्बों की उन गरीब बस्तियों में, तो आपको इसका अनुमान लग सकता है। अभी कल ही मैं अपने क्षेत्र से आया हूँ वहाँ महिलाओं के साथ एक बैठक थी। सारी महिलाएँ यही मांग कर रही थी कि हमको कोई ऐसा रास्ता बताइए जिससे हम दो-चार सौ रुपए अपने घर की माहवार आमदनी बढ़ा सकें। अपने घर का सारा कामकाज करने के बाद भी मध्यम श्रेणी की महिलाएँ, गरीब वर्ग की महिलाएँ इस बात के लिए आतुर हैं, व्याकुल हैं कि किसी भी प्रकार से अपने परिवार की दो-तीन-चार सौ रुपए माह की आमदनी बढ़ाई जाए। काम भले ही आप उनसे चार-छह घंटे का ले लीजिए, पापड़ बनवा लीजिए, बड़ी बनवा लीजिए, हथकरघा पर लगा लीजिए, खादी बुनवा लीजिए, कोई काम करवा लीजिए, लेकिन तीन-चार सौ रुपए माह आमदनी में वृद्धि परिवार की हो जाए, इसके लिए वह तरस रही हैं। क्या बताएँ उनको? कैसे आश्वासन दिया जाए? कौन-सा रास्ता बताया जाए? माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, उन गरीब महिलाओं के लिए, जो वह मांग कर रही हैं, उसके लिए उनके पास क्या जवाब है?

यह स्थिति आज देश में निमित्त है और क्या यह दुर्भाग्य की बात नहीं है कि जीवन की सबसे ज्यादा उपयोगी आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दाम रोज ही बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं। ऐसी चीजों के दाम, जिसके बगैर जीवन चल नहीं सकता, उनके दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। दामों की वृद्धि पर रोक लगाना जरूरी है। उसके बगैर लोग झुलस रहे हैं, भख को ज्वाला में लोग झुलस रहे हैं। इसलिए सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार अपनी नीतियाँ ठीक करे, थोड़ी घोषणाएँ बंद करे, रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराए, जीवन के उपयोग की आवश्यक वस्तुएँ सस्ते मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराए। यह हिन्दुस्तान की आज की महत्ती आवश्यकता है और इस पर जोर देने के लिए मैं यहाँ पर खड़ा हुआ

बा। इसी के साथ, माथुर साहेब का जो संकल्प है, उसका पुरजोर समर्थन करते हुए मैं सरकार से पुरजोर मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले गरीब व्यक्ति के बारे में विचार करें और इस संहवाई पर किसी भी प्रकार से नियंत्रण करें। यही मेरा अनुरोध है। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): Shri Surinder Kumar Singla.

SHRI M. A. BABY: Sir, my friend, Mr. Basu, has to catch a flight I understand that Mr. Singla would also co-operate. So, he may kindly be accommodated. It is his maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): Okay. Shri Nilotpal Basu.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Resolution moved by Mathur Sahab, I would like to make a few points. To start with, nowadays it has become a fashion, here and outside, to quote the figures of inflation to point out that the price situation is well under control. But the fact is, what we are experiencing on an everyday basis, that inflation is a very poor indicator of the actual price situation in the sense that it is a measure of the increase in prices over a period of one year, as compared to the price situation in the previous year. So, when inflation comes down, an impression is sought to be given by the Government that the price situation is coming down, but it is not so. Therefore, as far as the price situation is concerned, we feel that presentation of the wholesale price index would be much more relevant for giving the true picture so far as the prices are concerned.

The point is that the present situation that we are passing through or the galloping prices that we see in the market, is not a normal one or a traditional one. In our country we have been having the price-rise for a long time, but today the situation is qualitatively different from that in the past. In the past we had the prices rising essentially because of excess money supply due to budgetary deficit, but today the prices are rising not only because of the budgetary deficit but also because over and above the budgetary deficit, we have excess money supply on account of the new policies initiated by the Government.

To start with, I would like to know what is happening to the foreign exchange reserves. What we are finding is that while our foreign exchange reserves are going up by leaps and bounds, for which the Government takes credit day in and day out, that is not being reflected in the economy in terms of a corresponding rise in production. The Government itself has conceded and the Finance Minister himself has conceded that there has been no corresponding rise in production whereas there has been

a very big quantum jump as far as the foreign exchange reserves are concerned. If you convert \$6 billion into Indian rupees, it is Rs. 19,000 crores. So, there is this amount of Rs. 19,000 crores plus Rs. 6,000 crores of uncovered budget deficit. We have almost Rs. 25,000 crores of excess money supply in the economy. It is not being translated into productive activities of the economy. What is the result of this?

We are seeing that we have excess money which is chasing too few goods which are there in the economy. As a result, we have the soaring prices, and now even the figure of inflation has started going out of control. For the ninth consecutive week we have been seeing that the inflation figures are also going up and that the inflation has already crossed the double-digit figure.

So, what can we do at this point of time? We are seeing that this excess money that is there, the excess foreign exchange reserve that is there, is being allowed to be used by traders for imports. At a certain point of time when prices go out of control, the Government takes certain emergency measures to allow the traders to use those foreign exchange reserves for imports. When traders are given a free hand to import, we are seeing that they are naturally interested in profits. They are not interested in the well-being of the people. They hoard this money, thereby adding to the inflationary spiral by creating an artificial crisis. Therefore, we demand that in order to bring the price situation under control, whatever import of foodgrains has to take place, has to take place through the State Trading Corporation. The hon. Minister is here. Our point is that with the kind of public distribution system we have in the country, ours being an egalitarian country, being a welfare society, and with whatever we say in our Constitution, we have to do this. Import through the traders has to stop forthwith. Without this, the situation cannot be reversed. All the imports of foodgrains have to take place through the State Trading Corporation.

The third point that I would like to make is on the question of agricultural exports. Now, we have been told by the Government, by the Ministers concerned, that in the next five years, we want to export to other countries our surplus foodgrains and other agricultural products to the tune of Rs. 15-20 thousand crores. What are we seeing as a result of this? Already, there has been a major spurt in the prices of agricultural products. For example, the price of hank yarn. It has increased four-fold in the last quarter, from January to April. And, naturally, we find the prices of clothing and textiles going up as a result of the increase in the prices of hank yarn. The same thing is

there about the price of sugar. It is also being exported in big quantities. Now the Government has decided to export basmati rice. We know that ultimately there will be a cascading effect and the prices of other qualities of rice such as superfine rice, fine rice, medium rice and coarse rice are definitely going to go up which will hit the prices of other staple foodgrains like wheat, jowar and bajra.

The fourth point is about what is specifically mentioned in the Resolution—the administered price hike that was there for oil, petroleum products, rice, wheat and other things. Here, I would like to address one question to the Government. Every time when the Budget is presented, for the last two years, we have been listening to the statement of the Government that increasingly the Government is going to play a passive role, the role of a facilitator. So far as the price situation is concerned, they are not going to intervene directly in the market and they will allow the market forces to operate freely so that ultimately, the interplay of market forces can determine the prices. On the other hand, when there is a major revenue loss due to the various exemptions that they are giving on account of excise and subsidies to liberalise the economy—loss of the revenue which could have been earned but is not being actually earned because of the economic pressures which are there as a part of the overall economic policy regime that the Government has initiated—it is being made up by administered prices. Crores of rupees are collected by the Government just before the Budget. I do not want to go into the details how by doing this they are undermining the parliamentary system. Just 15 days or seven days before Parliament sits in its Session, they are having these hikes. But the point is that when their basic philosophy, main logic, economic reasoning, is that market forces will operate, they are not operating. The Government is hiking the prices through the administrative fiat, thereby collecting money to meet the revenue losses. Even then, they cannot bring down the budgetary deficit which is going up. So, we are seeing that such a situation is also adding to the inflationary pressure and it is hitting the poorest people the most. The hon. Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution is sitting here. For the last two years we have been having reports of starvation deaths. Where have these deaths taken place? They have not taken place in urban centres, whether it is Kalahandi in Orissa or Koraput in Orissa, whether it is Thane in Maharashtra or Amravati in Maharashtra, in all these places, the victims were the tribals, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, who had to face the major burden of the price situation. They were not having two square meals a day and they were dying. People were selling their kids. This is the state of affairs in the country and it is be-

cause of the price situation that the Public Distribution System is being undermined and sabotaged by the Government's over all economic policy measures. Everywhere, in Kalahandi in Koraput and other places, there have been reports that as a result of the collapse of the Public Distribution System the tribals have been denied the minimum subsistence that they should get and as a result of that, people are dying like flies. I also feel sorry for the Minister because with the kind of economic regime in which he is operating, it is basically a very difficult task, if not totally impossible. What I would like to point out is that unless the Government provide certain seed money for strengthening the Public Distribution System, for taking over the wholesale trade in thirteen or fourteen essential commodities, the Public Distribution System in this country cannot be saved. Yesterday, the Commerce Minister replied to the debate on GATT. How can we manage that sort of money to save our Public Distribution System? But being a man from Kerala, the Minister should know how ideally the Public Distribution System should work. We, in West Bengal, also have some experience of how to run the Public Distribution System. Why is there no report from Kerala or Bengal of starvation deaths? It is for the simple reason that whatever adverse affects are there, they are being cushioned off to a large extent, through the activities of the Civil Supplies Department, through a strengthened Public Distribution System and because there is a decentralised administration, the Panchayati Raj institutions are there and to a certain extent, we have been able to eliminate the kind of tendencies that Jagesh Desai was referring to—the leakages, the bureaucratic delays and red-tapism. Without involving the people, without unleashing the people's initiative in this activity, the Public Distribution System in this country cannot be saved. Such a big country as ours cannot be ruled from Delhi. Power has to be with the people, power has to go to the people and in that process, the Government will have to play its role. Without doing that, the price situation cannot be brought under control. The Government can go on issuing a number of orders, the Minister can be as well meaning as he is....

4.00 P.M.

But unfortunately he cannot reverse the process that has started today. And the signs of ever-growing, all-enveloping crisis have made it very clear that we should be prepared to read the writing on the wall. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to point out that the situation cannot remain like this. If we cannot reverse the situation, this whole crisis is going to develop into an explosive situation in the country. At times, we talk about, we express our concern about, the growth of fissiparous forces in the country

about the growth of disruptive tendencies in the country. We are now in a situation where people cannot have two square meals a day. I am not talking about supplying milk. If people are forced to sell their kids, a kind of storm is developing. And it is not yet too late. The Government has to act in terms of building a reserve capital for really strengthening the public distribution system. At one point of time, I remember, in 1978 the Government of West Bengal had given a concrete proposal for creating a reserve fund of Rs. 500 crores. Now let it be increased to Rs. 2,000 crores or Rs. 2,500 crores. But for that, the money has to be found, the resources have to be allocated. And the wholesale trade of 14-15 essential commodities should be taken over and the commodities supplied to the people at commodities supplied to the people at grass roots, and thereby if we can stabilise the prices of these 14-15 commodities, we can have a situation whereby the prices of other commodities also will be stabilised. But for that, the Government will have to be bold, will have to have the political will to really reverse that kind of situation in which we have landed ourselves. We have to point out that it is true that the administered price-hikes have taken place, but the kind of argument the Government is advancing is not convincing. When the petroleum prices were raised, the Minister was pointing out, "Because of the fluctuations in the international market we have been forced to raise the prices of the petroleum products." But internationally, today the oil prices are coming down whereas we are increasing the prices of petroleum products. It was pointed out that because of the increase in the procurement prices we were increasing the price of rice and wheat. But on closer scrutiny it was found that while there was an increase in the procurement prices, the increase in the prices that were administered was disproportionately more. So we are doubting the credentials of the Government. We are doubting the sincerity of the Government in bringing the prices down. You see we are not criticising the Government, we are not opposing the Government just for opposition sake. We have the facts on which we want to say that unless the overall policy regime is changed, the overall orientation of the policy regime is changed, the price situation cannot be brought back to normalcy. And in a country as big as ours, as the Commerce Minister himself was saying, our greatest strength is our 900 million

people. Now, if we want to give these people their real strength, if by the policies of the Government we can create a sense of identity amongst these 900 million people, if we can inspire their oneness with the country, we can face any people, any force on this earth. Unfortunately, the people are alienated because of the policies of this Government whatever

struggle we want to make, whatever enemies we are thinking of fighting out, we cannot do it with the kind of policies which this Government is pursuing. I have no sympathy for the Minister of Civil Supplies. He is being given a very unkind treatment by his own colleagues. Therefore, I would urge upon the House to adopt this Resolution and, at the same time, take certain concrete measures through which we can really bring down the prices which are soaring and give the 900 million men and women of this country their due share.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, my senior and hon. colleague, Mr. Jagesh Desai, expressed satisfaction over this Resolution which has been brought in this House. But I am extremely amused that this kind of a Resolution has come from Shri Mathurji whose party has played a prime role in contributing immensely to the price rise in this country. I can prove it. When the Congress party came to power in 1991, the price rise was to the tune of 17 per cent. The Congress party promised to the people of this country that they would bring down the prices. I will come to this question later.

Sir, his party is only interested in one issue, i.e. Ayodhya. Many of my friends have said that the central reason for the rise in prices is fall in production. Why is there a fall in production? If one watches the fall-out of Ayodhya, one would directly blame the BJP for the fall in production, increase in unemployment, decline in tax collection to the tune of Rs. 3,000 crores. This money could have been used for the purpose of subsidy to maintain the prices at the PDS level. But it did not happen. Can anybody deny it? All the activities of this political party are geared towards Ayodhya. There were communal riots. There were strikes. There were bandhs and bomb-blasts. One city alone lost Rs. 3,000 crores of tax collection. Had that tax been collected, it would have been used to maintain the prices at the PDS level. Even if there was an increase in the procurement prices, subsidies could have been increased. This is my charge. That is why I am saying it is amusing that this kind of a Resolution has come from a party which has no concern for the people of this country. They are heartless. It is troubling me. I wish it had been brought in by a Congress Member.

I would like to give one more reason. It is not easy to forget that, if one looks at the historical trend in prices in this country, one will find that all along prices were maintained. Whenever there was a moderate increase in the prices, it was only meant for the purpose of increasing production. The very fact that the Congress Government brought the Essential Commodities Act goes to prove that we were concerned about the price rise. The Act was brought in to keep the prices down so

that the poor people are not affected. I want to remind the House about the steep increase in prices in 1977 when these people came to power. In 1980, people thought that if the Congress was brought back to power, the prices would come down and they did bring back Congress to power. From 1977 to 1980, the inflation rate was twenty-four per cent. Similar was the case when these people came to power in 1989. So this is the reality. Whenever they came to power, prices went up. This shows that they did not care for the poor. They just do not bother about them. Now they are just trying to shed crocodile tears and have moved this Resolution to show the people that they are concerned about them. The prices were brought down in 1992. The rate of inflation was brought down to 6 per cent. Recently, prices have gone up and it is very disturbing. The Government is taking a lot of steps in the right direction. But we still have reasons to feel concerned. One is the opposition to the new economic reforms. That is one of the reasons for the increase in prices. Everybody who spoke before me said that there is a need to make more investments. There is a need to increase production. From where will the investment come? We have a large deficit in our Budget. We do not have funds to make new investments. The Government has been giving a lot of incentives to the private sector so that they are encouraged to make investments. We need to make investments but we do not have funds. For example, we need to import a large number of petroleum products. The choice that we have before us is either to produce these products at home or import them. For producing them indigenously, we will have to make new investments. We will either have to provide more funds or we will have to invite foreign companies to invest so as to explore oil. Only then prices can be brought down. My friends would oppose; they don't want this. And we don't have funds provided for it in the Budget. After all, you have to import. And if you have to import, you have really to go by the international prices of the petroleum products. There is no other choice. And you have very limited funds available in the Budget itself to subsidise the petroleum products so as to keep their prices low. So, you have really to increase production. In the Budget speech of mine, I did suggest one thing: when we have a large scale public sector investment in this country, which is to the tune of Rs. 1,50,000 crores, while keeping control over 51 per cent of the total investment, the balance 49 per cent can be sold out. This would fetch us something like Rs. 70,000 crores. Now this is the fund that will be available with us and we don't lose control over the public sector units. This amount of Rs. 70,000 crores amounts to 20 billion dollars which will, actually, be our foreign exchange earnings. A lot of people, particularly, our Leftist friends,

have expressed their fear over this. What I feel is that the money realised by way of disinvestment of shares should be utilised for the expansion of industries. This is all the more required because of the lack of Budgetary support. So, if you can utilise this amount of 70,000 crores of rupees, available by disinvestment of shares of the public sector undertakings, for the setting up of more industries, you will have something like 10 to 12 per cent industrial growth rate in the next one-and-a-half years including the gestation period as such. You can also build up your infrastructure. Mr. Desai, our hon. colleague, who is an expert in this, also would suggest that if you bring Rs. 30,000 crores in the power sector alone, you will find an immense growth in the industrial scene, in the production of your locomotives and so on. This would also raise your tax collection. Agriculture also will show signs of improvement. So, with increased tax collection, we can, certainly, subsidise the foodgrains production which means assisting the most poor people of the country. That is why my charge is that this Resolution has come from the wrong side; it should not have come from them. And, as other speakers have pointed out, there has been, unfortunately, a decline in sugar-cane production which has resulted in the increased prices of sugar. I would recommend that the foodgrain items directly consumed by common people should not be allowed to be handled by the private traders in the international market. I would say that the import of such commodities should, preferably, be handled by the Government alone. There is a purpose for this and it is that this trade should not be monopolised. Actually, there is a lot of monopolisation in various fields. This is one area. The other items are rice, wheat, etc. It is very difficult to understand when all the political parties are demanding higher procurement prices for a variety of reasons. One reason was that by raising procurement prices of agricultural products, there would be an incentive to the farmers to produce more. It is true. A higher procurement price does give an incentive to the farmers to produce more. When you have allowed a large dose of increase in the procurement prices, it is inevitable that the issue prices in PDS would increase. I have already mentioned that you don't have sufficient funds available with you to subsidise your PDS system from your Budget. You are not subsidising only the PDS from your Budget, you are subsidising a number of other things. You are subsidising the loss-making public sector units. For example, the banking sector. The Budget of the last year provided for this Rs. 5,700 crores. The Budget of this year provided funds to the tune of Rs. 5,000 crores. Where are we going to get these funds from if we have to finance and make good

the losses from the Budget? While subsidising things meant for the poor people is understandable, subsidising inefficiency and corruption is not understandable. So, if every item gets subsidised from the Budget, the prices are bound to increase. Subsidise unemployment. But those people in the public sector who don't have a job to perform, have to be kept in because you cannot throw them out, whether those people are producing anything or not producing anything, whether there is job-creation in the public sector or not. Job-creation is the most scandalous thing in the public sector. I have the figures, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, about the job-creation levels in the public sector and the private sector. I hope that most of the Members would agree on how job-creation takes place in the public sector units. Whether it is productive creation or unproductive creation, it leads to no production. Then, it is bound to result in price rise. Whether this party runs the Government or some other party runs the Government, you have to have a production increase in this economy. So, my whole point is, if we are all serious, as we represent the people's interests most, let us come together and fight the losses of resources in our economy, let us find out whether the losses take place due to our inefficiency, whether the losses of resources happen because of corruption and whether the losses of resources happen because of loots that are happening. As I mentioned earlier—Mr. Desai has also mentioned about this—tax evasion—I am a member of the Parliamentary Committee on Finance—as informed by a well-known tax administrator in one of our meetings, is to us the tune of 100%. It is 100 per cent tax evasion, which means the country is losing something like Rs. 22,000 crores every year. This is his estimate. And the estimate of people outside the Government is probably Rs. 50,000 crores, which is a loss in taxes, with the tax administration colluding with the tax avoiders and tax evaders. If this is the situation, how do you generate your resources to feed India's teeming millions who are poor and who cannot afford. The one point which I emphasise is that I am not for the existing job structure which is highly unproductive. I am saying that you create more jobs, you create more productive systems in this country. I give you an example from Punjab, the State I come from. From 1980 to 1994, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir,—this is an important point which I am mentioning—Punjab's allocation of funds for the power sector rose from 18 per cent to 64 per cent. We could have adopted like Mr. N. T. Rama Rao, the subsidised schemes of giving sarces and free rations. But we did not want that. We wanted that let the power be given to the people, the power which generates wealth in the society. If people have power, they will

generate wealth, they will generate income, they will generate employment, and they need not have to beg before the Government. It was towards that end. So, if you want India to move on productive lines tomorrow, let every paise in the Budget be invested, spent, not really in the way in which the State Governments like West Bengal and other States are doing—spending only in maintaining the unproductive systems—but spent in a manner where it generates income for the State, where it generates employment for the people of that State. So, that is the lesson which one can learn from Punjab if you really want to go ahead. Then you can build your industry, you can build your agriculture. I have mentioned what I wanted to. So, keep the prices permanently stabilised. That is the first point which I wanted to make.

Sir, the second thing is that there is a need for vigilance. In the immediate sense, I am talking about the profiteering that takes place. The hoarders have a tendency to hoard for profiteering and that generates black money. So, that hoarding tendency should be under check. You have the Essential Commodities Act which you can use. But it should be used, not with some discretionary powers of the officers to collect some money, but for a very clear-cut purpose.

Lastly, Sir, I want to suggest that the new economic policies should move faster and in a bolder way. And here a correction is needed so that the resource wastage is minimised and new resources are generated which in turn create more production. For this, I would like the whole House to make an addition to this Resolution that we support the new economic policy to strengthen our production-base so that the prices are permanently stabilised. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. MUTHU MANI (Tamil Nadu): Thank you for providing this opportunity to me. I rise to support the Resolution moved by Mr. Mathur, urging the Government to take immediate steps to bring down the prices.

It is a matter of regret that the buying power of a common man is an all-time low and he is unable to buy even the essential commodities, necessary for one square meal a day. It is because the wages or the earnings of a common man have increased by fragments whereas the prices of commodities have sky-rocketed. The entire Opposition has been expressing its concern over the matter for the last three years but, as usual, the Centre has done nothing serious to control the price rise.

Many hon. Members who spoke on this Resolution pointed out the total failure of the Congress Government to roll back the prices in 100 days. But even after its

miserable failure to check price rise, the Government speaks volumes about checking inflation, balance of payments and micro and macro economy. I would like to ask, what is the use of these theories when prices of even essential commodities are rising everyday. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government has taken any serious measures to find out as to why the prices are rising. I say this because the crops have been good and even the procurement has been good. I can understand if there has been any shortfall in production of foodgrains in the country. But that is not so. I am happy that unlike the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Civil Supplies is frank in admitting the fact, at least. The latest Annual Report of the Ministry of Civil Supplies observes that despite a record procurement of wheat, rice and higher production of edible oilseeds, prices continued to show a rising trend during 1993 and 1994. The report goes on to say that unlike in 1992-93, 1993-94 inflation was marked by steep price rise in respect of essential commodities of mass consumption as compared to other non-essential and manufactured goods. This is what the Civil Supplies Ministry has to say. But the Finance Minister is complacent in talking at length about foreign exchange reserves and tackling of inflation. I wish to ask a simple question. What is the use of your foreign exchange reserves and your ritualistic Budget if the essential commodities are beyond the reach of the common man?

The tragedy of the country is, those in power at the Centre forget that majority of the people in our country, particularly those in the rural India, constantly struggle to earn one square meal a day. They have nothing to do with Budget and balance of payments. They don't even understand this. But the fact is that those people who sweat and toil in the fields and industries are unable to buy food for themselves. While the prices of foodgrains rule high in the market, the farmers don't get good price for their produce. Even agricultural labourers are not well-paid. It is the middlemen, the traders, who rule the roost. They buy foodgrains at the time of harvest at a low price, store it for some time and dispose of at a very high price when the demand increases. I say it with full responsibility that the Government has not taken any steps to check the operation of such mafias who are the root cause of price rise.

In 1993-94, among primary articles, there was an unprecedented spurt in the price index of vegetables. The cost of vegetables went up by 109.7 per cent, pulses by 21.8 per cent, oilseeds—21.3 per cent; rice—12.2 per cent; wheat—7.3 per cent; groundnut oil—37.9 per cent. But unfortunately, the income, the wages, of the common man did not register even a mar-

ginal increase. The price rice has actually put him in a pathetic situation of starvation.

I know the sincere steps taken by the hon. Minister in making the public distribution system effective and easily reachable. I also remember the promise made by the hon. Prime Minister to reach the public distribution system to every door. I do not know how many doors have been fortunate. But the fact is that a lot more needs to be done if the people have to really benefit from the public distribution system. I say this because this is the only system through which the poor could get some foodgrains to make gruel, at least.

The Centre has to be very careful in keeping the public distribution system accessible to the poor. But contrary to this, the Centre goes on increasing the prices of commodities sold through the public distribution system, from time to time. As a consequence, when the State Governments effect a price rise, the people turn angry towards the State Governments because they think that it is the State Governments which have increased the prices.

Besides increasing the prices, the supply of foodgrains to the public distribution system has also been reduced. While the foodgrains supply was 19.14 million tonnes in 1992, it fell sharply to 13.54 million tonnes till October, 1993. This was not because of any shortfall in production. On the contrary, it was because the Food Ministry allowed the Food Corporation of India to sell rice upto 1.5 million tonnes and wheat upto 3 million tonnes in the open market between January and October, 1993.

The procurement of rice for the Central Pool during the 1992-93 marketing season was 13.05 million tonnes as against 10.25 million tonnes during the previous season. Still, the Centre does not allocate enough rice to States, as demanded by them. For example, Tamil Nadu has been demanding, at least, one lakh tonnes of rice to meet its requirements under the public distribution system. But the Centre has always allocated less. So also in the case of sugar allocation. If a State is ruled by Opposition parties, the Centre becomes tight-fisted. This attitude must change. I take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister of Civil Supplies to allocate more rice and sugar from the Central Pool, as demanded by our hon. Chief Minister.

One feels a little relieved that the inactive Centre has, at least, taken some decision on 18th April. It is learnt that without just rejoicing over the 15 billion dollars of foreign exchange reserves, the Government has decided to import sugar and edible oils. But the decision of Government regarding the other essential items like rice and wheat

is not encouraging. According to reports, the Government proposes to intervene on the basis of the record foodgrain stocks with the official agencies and also through open market sales by the Food Corporation of India and other State Government agencies. But this is not enough. The Centre would have to meet the demand of the States as regards essential commodities, to see that the people, the working class, get, at least, the essential items for their livelihood. There should not be any gap between the demand and supply from the Central Pool to the various States.

Before I conclude, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to prevail upon the Government to take steps on a war-footing, to check the rising prices immediately. They should roll back the prices, as promised in their election manifesto. If the Government fails to save the people from this unprecedented situation of soaring prices, the people of the country would teach a befitting lesson at the appropriate time.

With these words, I support the Resolution.

Thank you.

श्री जलालुद्दीन अंसारी (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक मुद्रास्फीति और मूल्य वृद्धि का सवाल है यह एक बहुत ही आम जनता के जन जीवन से संबंध रखता है। अभी सत्ता पक्ष के मित्रों ने जो दलील पेश की है, जो दावे पेश किये हैं वह उससे मेल नहीं खाते। वह कहते हैं उत्पादन बढ़ाओ। आपको उत्पादन बढ़ाने से किसने रोका ? उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए आप ठोस काम कीजिए हमारा समर्थन आप को मिलेगा। लेकिन उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जो साधन हैं उनको आप बंद कर रहे हैं। हमारे बिहार में फटिलाइज कम्पनी बरोनी की बंद है। कहते हैं किसानों को उत्पादन बढ़ाओ। आप उनको खाद देते हैं क्या ? आप गेट समझौते के मुताबिक विदेशों से खाद लेंगे और हमारे किसानों को खाद कब देंगे, पानी है नहीं, बिजली है नहीं, कहते हैं उत्पादन बढ़ाओ। इससे कहीं उत्पादन बढ़ा है ? उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाइये।

जहाँ तक प्राइस-राइज का सवाल है तो प्राइस-राइज पर नियंत्रण कैसे किया जाए, मूल्य वृद्धि पर नियंत्रण कैसे किया जाए ? मेरा पहला प्रश्न है कि जो आप घाटे का बजट पेश करते हैं उस घाटे के बजट का कुपरिणाम यह है कि मुद्रास्फीति होगी ही, आवश्यक चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ेंगी ही और इससे घाटे के बजट से कुपरिणाम होने ही है। हम चाहते हैं कि आप घाटे का बजट पेश मत कीजिए। इसके बिना आप साधन जुटाइये और उत्पादन को बढ़ा

कर आम जनता के उपभोग की जो चीजें हैं उनके दामों पर नियंत्रित कीजिए, सस्ते दाम पर पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के जरिये दीजिए। आपने पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम का मसौला बना दिया है। इसका सबूत है कि बजट पेश होने से पूर्व आपकी सरकार गल्ले की दुकान पर जो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के अंदर आते हैं जैसे—गेहूँ, चावल, चीनी इनकी कीमतें बढ़ाती है तब आप कैसे चीजों की कीमतों को रोकेगे। आप यह दावा पेश करते हैं कि एफ०सी०आई० के गोदामों में चावल, गेहूँ इतना अतिरिक्त पड़ा है कि कई वर्षों तक हिंदुस्तान के किसान और मजदूरों को आप गल्ले की आपूर्ति कर सकते हैं। जब सरप्लस, अतिरिक्त गल्ला आपके पास है तो आप आपने ही सिस्टम में चीनी, चावल, गेहूँ की कीमत बजट से पूर्व क्यों बढ़ाते हैं ? हिंदुस्तान की जनता आपसे यह जानना चाहती है, खासकर वह जनता जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे है जिसको निर्धारित दाम पर गल्ला मुहैया नहीं हो पाता है। साथियो, मित्रों ने जिक्र किया कि आज शहरों और गांवों में साधारण जनता को खाने का अनाज नहीं मिलता है इसलिए कि उनकी पाकिट में पैसा नहीं है, क्रय शक्ति जिसको आप कहते हैं वह नहीं है। जब क्रय शक्ति नहीं है तो खरीदेगा कौन। उसमें भी कीमतें रोज-बरोज बढ़ती चली जा रही है। इसके लिए आपकी नीति जवाबदेह है, कोई दूसरी चीज नहीं। हमारे मित्र जगेश देसाई जी ने कहा काला धन है। मैं मानता हूँ इस देश में आपने काले धन के समानान्तर अर्थव्यवस्था कायम करवाई है। यह मेरा आरोप है आप पर। यह काले धन के रूप में समानान्तर अर्थ तंत्र है इसको खत्म करने के लिए आप कदम क्यों नहीं उठाते ? आप अगर कदम उठावेंगे तो हम आपकी सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन आपकी उससे दोस्ती है, आप उससे मदद लेते हैं और अपना शासन चलाते हैं। अगर ऐसा करते रहेंगे तो आप काले धन पर अंकुश नहीं लगा सकते।

तीसरी चीज जो हम को कहनी है कि जो काला-बाजारिये हैं, चोर व्यापारी हैं, इनके खिलाफ सरकार ने कानून तो बनाये हुए हैं लेकिन उस पर अमल नहीं करती।

जब तक ये बनावटी कमी करने वाली जो लोग हैं, जो चीजों की बनावटी कमी करते हैं और बड़ी हिम्मत के साथ चोर-व्यापार में सामान बेचते हैं, उन चोर व्यापारियों के खिलाफ उन होल्डरों के खिलाफ आप कौन से कदम उठाना चाहते हैं ? हम जानना चाहते हैं कि ये जो समाज विरोधी तत्व हैं, जो चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ाते हैं, उनके खिलाफ क्या आप सबत कार्यवाही करने के लिए कानून बनाते हैं, कोई कदम

उठाते हैं या नहीं उठाते है ? अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो आप बाजारों पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर सकते । इसलिये मैं आपको सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि इन होल्डरों के खिलाफ, ब्लाक-मार्केटियर्स के खिलाफ केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों, दोनों को मिलकर एक समिति बनानी चाहिये और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये ताकि यह जो बनावटी कमी करके, होल्ड करके आम जनता को लूटते हैं उनसे आम जनता को राहत की सांस दिलायी जा सके और कोमलों को बढ़ने से रोका जा सके ।

इसी तरह से पेट्रोलियम की कीमतें आप बढ़ा दी । आप कहते हैं कि किसान पैदावार बढ़ायेगा । लेकिन आपने डीजल पर सस्मिडी खत्म कर दी है । आपने डीजल की कीमत बढ़ा दी है तो आपके इस कथन में क्या तथ्य है, क्या औचित्य है जो आप कहते हैं कि हम उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । क्या आप इस सदन में भाषण देकर उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं ? किसानों को सही मायनों में खाद देकर, डीजल देकर और उनको कृषि में प्रयोग होने वाले यंत्र देकर और अन्य साधन देकर कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं । लेकिन आपने डंकल प्रस्ताव और गैट समझौते के जरिये, पहले जो आप हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को थोड़ी बहुत सस्मिडी देते थे, सहूलियतें देते थे, मदद देते थे, वह भी आपने बंद कर दी है । हमें याद है कि बचपन में आप में से भी बहुत से लोगों को याद होगा कि उस समय बाइस्कोप दिखाया जाता था । दिखाया जाता था कि हाथड़ा का पुल देखो । लेकिन आज हाथड़ा का पुल कोई महत्व की बात नहीं है । तो मन की रानी देखो । तो ये तो मन की रानी दिखा रहे हैं कि जब यह गैट समझौता ही जायेगा तो हिन्दुस्तान का किसान और मजदूर तरक्की कर सकेगा । किते तरक्की करेगा, आप जरा समझाइये, जरा बताइये ? हिन्दुस्तान के किसान और मजदूर हिन्दुस्तान की किस्मत को बनाने वाले हैं । वे राज बनाते हैं, मिटाते हैं, राज को खड़ा करते हैं, चकाते हैं । जिनके बल पर हम और आप तमाम लोग, सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष के लोग यहाँ आये हुए हैं, आप से यह हिसाब तो लेगा ? और हिसाब पूछे या न पूछे, जब आप सत्ता में हैं तो जनता के हित में, देश के हित में आपको कदम उठाने चाहिये । इस महंगाई की मार से सर्वसाधारण जो है, जो आम नागरिक हैं, उनकी स्थिति गाँवों से शहरों तक क्या है, आप इसका अंदाजा कर सकते हैं । हम और आप सभी जन-प्रतिनिधि हैं । आप संती है यह अलग बात है । हम लोग भी संसद सदस्य हैं । हमें सुविधायें मिली हुई हैं यह अलग बात है । लेकिन गाँवों में हमारी बीर आपकी जनता है, हमारे और आपके रिश्तेदार हैं । उनकी हालत क्या है ? यह सर्वसाधारण जो

कर्मचारी है उनकी स्थिति क्या है ? इसलिए हम आपसे निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि सबमूल में अगर आप मूल्य नियंत्रण न कर सकें तो जनता आपको माफ नहीं करेगी । जनता को राहत देना हर सरकार का कर्तव्य है, चाहे वह किसी भी दल की सरकार हो । सरकार का काम ही है जनता की मदद करना । तो यह मुद्रा-स्फूर्ति और मूल्य-बुद्धि की मार से आज देश की आम जनता, मेहनत करने वाले लोग बहुत परेशान हैं ।

उनको आवश्यक चीजें नहीं मिल रही है । यहाँ तक कि दवाइयाँ रोज-ब-रोज महंगी होती चली जा रही है । जीवन रक्षा का जो साधन है दवाइयाँ, उनकी कीमतें बढ़ती चली जा रही है । जो मार्केट से खरीदते हैं, उनको पता है । मैं कल तक खरीदता रहा हूँ । अभी आपकी डिस्पेंसरी से मैंने दवाई नहीं ली है । इसलिए हम को मालूम है कि दवाइयों की कीमतें कैसे बढ़ रही है । इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सवाल पक्ष और विपक्ष का नहीं है, सवाल है इस देश को जनता को महंगाई और मुद्रास्फूर्ति से राहत दिलाने का है । इसके लिए हमारा यह सुझाव है कि आप टेक्स चोरों से टेक्स वसूलिये । पैसा अगर आपको नहीं मिलता है तो टेक्स चोरों से आप टेक्स क्यों नहीं वसूलते ? इसमें आपको क्या दिक्कत है, क्या कठिनाई है ? अगर आपको कोई कठिनाई है तो हम आपसे यह कहना चाहते हैं कि विपक्ष की ओर से हम लोगों से आप मदद मांगिये, हम आपकी मदद करने के लिए तैयार हैं । लेकिन क्या आप टेक्स चोरों से टेक्स का रुपया वसूलना चाहते हैं ? क्यों नहीं वसूलना चाहते हैं ? आप काले धन को निकालना चाहते हैं ? आप काले धन को नहीं निकालना चाहते हैं क्योंकि काले धन वाले लोगों से आपका गहरा रिश्ता है । होडिंग करने वालों से और कालाबाजारी करने वालों से आपका गहरा संबंध है । इन लोगों के खिलाफ आप कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे । इस तरह से आप मूल्य बुद्धि को नहीं रोक सकेंगे । अगर आप मूल्य बुद्धि को रोकना चाहते हैं तो आपको उत्पादन बढ़ाना होगा । अगर आप उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तो चीजों की कमी को कौन पूरा करेगा ? इसलिए उत्पादन बढ़ाना आवश्यक कार्य है । उत्पादित चीजों को जो बाग हड़प लेते हैं, चीजों की बनावटी कमी कर के घोर-बाजारी के जरिये बेचते हैं, उनके खिलाफ आप अगर ठोस कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं, कदम नहीं उठाते हैं तो निश्चित तौर पर आप मूल्यों पर काबू नहीं पा सकते हैं । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि मूल्य बुद्धि को रोकने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाये । यही मेरा निवेदन है ।

شرعی جلال الدین انصاری "بہار" آپ بھادھیکش ہووے۔ جہاں تک مدر اسپیتی اور مولے وردھی کا سوال ہے یہ ایک بہت ہی عام جنتا کے جن جیون سے سمبندھ رکھتا ہے۔ ابھی رتا پکش کے متروں نے جو دلیل پیش کی ہے جو دعوے سے پیش کئے ہیں وہ اس سے میل نہیں کھاتے۔ وہ کہتے ہیں اتپادن بڑھاؤ۔ آپ کو اتپادن بڑھانے سے کس نے روکا۔ اتپادن بڑھانے کے لئے آپ ٹھوس کام کیجئے۔ ہمارا سمر تھیں آپ کو ملے گا۔ لیکن اتپادن بڑھانے کیلئے جو سادھن ہیں ان کو آپ بند کر رہے ہیں۔ بہار میں فرٹیلائزر کمپنی برونی کی بند ہے کہتے ہیں کسانوں کو اتپادن بڑھاؤ۔ آپ ان کو کھاد دیتے ہیں کیا۔ آپ گیٹ سمجھوتے کے مطابق ورثیوں سے کھاد لیں گے اور ہمارے کسانوں کو کھاد کب دیں گے۔ پانی ہے نہیں بجلی ہے نہیں۔ کہتے ہیں اتپادن بڑھاؤ۔ اس سے کہاں اتپادن بڑھا ہے۔ اتپادن بڑھانے کے لئے کوئی ٹھوس قدم اٹھاتے۔

جہاں تک پرائس رائنز کا سوال ہے۔ تو پرائس رائنز پر نیشنل کیسے کیا جائے۔ مولیہ وردھی پر نیشنل کیسے کیا جائے۔ میرا پہلا پرسن ہے کہ جو آپ کھائے

بجٹ پیش کرتے ہیں۔ اس کھائے کے بجٹ کا پرینام یہ ہے کہ مدر اسپیتی ہوگی ہی۔ آڈٹیک چیزوں کی قیمتیں بڑھیں گی ہی اور اس سے کھائے کے بجٹ سے پرینام ہونے ہی ہیں۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ آپ کھائے کا بجٹ پیش مت کیجئے۔ اس کے لئے آپ سادھن بٹلئے اور اتپادن کو بڑھا کر عام جنتا کے اپ بھوگ کی جو چیزیں ہیں ان کے داموں پر نیشنل کیجئے۔ سستے دام پر پبلک ڈسٹری بیوشن سسٹم کا مکھول بنادیا ہے۔ اس کا ثبوت ہے کہ بجٹ پیش ہونے سے پورے آپ کی سرکار غلے کی دکان پر جو پبلک ڈسٹری بیوشن سسٹم کے اندر آئے ہیں جیسے چاول۔ گہوں۔ چینی ان کی قیمتیں بڑھتی ہیں تب آپ کیسے چیزوں کی قیمتوں کو روکیں گے۔ آپ یہ دعویٰ پیش کرتے ہیں کہ الٹ بھی۔ آئی کے گوداموں میں چاول گہوں اتنا اتیرکت پڑا ہے کہ کئی ورثوں تک ہندوستان کے کسان اور مزدوروں کو آپ غلے کی آپورتی کر سکتے ہیں جب سرپلس اتیرکت غلہ آپکے پاس ہے تو آپ اپنے ہی سسٹم میں چینی۔ چاول گہوں کی قیمت بجٹ سے پورے کیوں بڑھاتے ہیں ہندوستان کی جنتا آپ سے یہ جاننا چاہتی ہے۔ خاص کر وہ جنتا جو غریبی کی ریکھا کے

نیچے ہے جس کو زوہارت دہم پر غلہ مہیا نہیں ہو پاتا ہے۔ ساتھ میں اور متروں نے ذکر کیا کہ آج شہروں اور گاؤں میں سادھان جتنا کو کھانے کا اناج نہیں ملتا ہے اس لئے کہ انکی پاکٹ میں کرے شے شکستی جس کو آپ کہتے ہیں وہ نہیں ہے۔ جب کرے شے شکستی نہیں ہے تو خریدے گا کون۔ اس میں بھی قیمتیں روز بروز بڑھتی چلی جا رہی ہیں اس کیلئے آپ کی نیستی جوابدہ ہے۔ کوئی دوسرا چیز نہیں۔ ہمارے ستر جگیش ڈولیسائی جی نے کہا کالا دھن ہے۔ میں مانتا ہوں اس دیش میں آپ نے کالے دھن کے سمنا نتر ارتھ ویلے سٹھا فاکم کروائی ہے۔ یہ میرا آروپ ہے آپ پر۔ یہ کالے دھن کے سمنا نتر جوتہ میں اس کو ختم کرنے کے لئے آپ قدم کیوں نہیں اٹھاتے ہیں۔ آپ اگر قدم اٹھائیں گے تو ہم آپ کو سہیوگ کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں۔ لیکن آپ کی اس سے دوستی ہے۔ آپ اس سے مدد لیتے ہیں اور اپنا شاسن چلاتے ہیں۔ اگر ایسا کرتے رہیں گے تو آپ کالے دھن پر انکس نہیں لگا سکتے۔

تیسری چیز جو ہم کو کہنی ہے کہ جو کالا بازار ہے ہیں۔ بلیک مارکیٹس ہیں جو روپا پاری ہیں۔ جو ہارڈس ہیں ان کے خلاف سرکار نے قانون تو بنائے ہوئے ہیں۔ لیکن اس پر عمل نہیں

کرتی۔ جب تک یہ بناوٹی کمی کرنے والے جو لوگ ہیں جو چیزوں کی بناوٹی کمی کرتے ہیں اور بڑی ہمت کے ساتھ چور ویا پار میں سامان بیچتے ہیں ان چور ویا پاریوں کے خلاف ان ہولڈروں کے خلاف آپ کون سے قدم اٹھانا چاہتے ہیں۔ ہم جاننا چاہتے ہیں کہ یہ چور وڈھی تنو ہیں۔ جو چیزوں کی قیمتیں بڑھاتے ہیں۔ ان کے خلاف کیا آپ سخت کارروائی کرنے کے لئے قانون بناتے ہیں۔ کوئی قدم اٹھاتے ہیں یا نہیں اٹھاتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ ایسا نہیں کریں گے تو آپ داموں پر نیترن نہیں کر سکتے اس لئے میں آپ کو سمجھاؤ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان ہولڈروں کے خلاف۔ بلیک مارکیٹس کے خلاف کیبڈر کار اور راجیہ سرکاروں۔ دونوں کو ملا کر ایک سمیتی بنانی چاہئے اور ان کے خلاف کارروائی کرنی چاہئے تاکہ یہ جو بناوٹی کمی ہو کے۔ ہولڈر کے عام جتنا کو لوٹتے ہیں ان سے عام جتنا کو راحت کی سانس دلائی جاسکے اور قیمتوں کو بڑھانے سے روکا جاسکے۔

اسی طرح پیٹرولیم کی قیمتیں آپ نے بڑھا دیں۔ آپ کہتے ہیں کہ کسان پیداوار بڑھائے گا۔ لیکن آپ نے ڈیزل پر سبسائیڈی ختم کر دی۔ آپ نے ڈیزل کی قیمت بڑھا دی ہے تو آپ کے اس کٹھن میں کیا آتھتے ہے۔ کیا اوجھتی ہے جو آپ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم اتبادن بڑھانا چاہتے

ہیں۔ کیا آپ اس سہولت میں بھاشن دے کر
اُتار دینا چاہتے ہیں۔ کیلانیوں کو صحیح
معنوں میں کھاد دے کر۔ ڈیزل دے کر اور
اور کشتی میں پر یوگ ہونے والے میٹر دے کر
اور اتنے سادھن دے کر کشتی کا اُتار دینا چاہتے
ہیں۔ لیکن اپنے ڈنکل پرست اور
گیٹ سمجھوتے کے ذریعہ پہلے جو آپ ہندوستان
کے کسانوں کو تھوڑی بہت سبسڈی دیتے
تھے۔ سہولتیں دیتے تھے۔ مدد دیتے تھے۔
وہ بھی آپ نے بند کر دی ہے۔ ہمیں یاد ہے
کہ بچپن میں۔ آپ میں سے بھی بہت سے
لوگوں کو یاد ہوگا کہ اس سے بانی سکوپ دکھایا
جاتا تھا۔ دکھایا جاتا تھا کہ ہاؤرہ کاپل دیکھ لو۔
لیکن آج ہاؤرہ کاپل کوئی جمعہ تو کی بات نہیں
ہے تو من کی رانی دیکھ لو۔ تو یہ تو من کی رانی
دکھایا ہے میں کہ جب یہ گیٹ سمجھوتہ ہو جائیگا
تو ہندوستان کا کسان اور مزدور ترقی کر
سکے گا۔ کیسے ترقی کرے گا۔ آپ ذرا سمجھائیے
ذرا بتائیے ہندوستان کے کسان اور مزدور
ہندوستان کی قسمت کو بنانے والے ہیں۔
وہ راج بناتے ہیں۔ مٹاتے ہیں۔ راج کو
کھڑا کرتے ہیں۔ چلاتے ہیں۔ جن کے بل
پر ہم اور آپ تمام لوگ۔ سٹاکپش اور پکش
کے لوگ یہاں آئے ہوئے ہیں وہ حساب
تو پوچھے گا اور حساب پوچھے یا نہ پوچھے جب

آپ سٹاک میں ہیں تو جنتا کے بہت میں دیش
کے بہت میں آپ کو قدم اٹھانے چاہئیں۔
اس ہنگام کی مار سے سروساودھارن ہو
ہیں۔ جو عام ناگرک ہیں انکی استھتی گاؤں
سے شہروں تک کیا ہے۔ آپ اس کا اندازہ
کر سکتے ہیں۔ ہم اور آپ سبھی جن پر ترقی
ہیں۔ آپ منتری ہیں۔ یہ الگ بات ہے۔ ہم
لوگ بھی سندھ سٹینٹ ہیں۔ ہمیں ٹوویہاٹس
ملی ہوئی ہیں یہ الگ بات ہے۔ لیکن گاؤں
میں ہماری اور آپکی جنتا ہے۔ ہمارے اور
آپ کے رشتے دار ہیں۔ ان کی حالت کیا ہے
یہ سروساودھارن جو کر چاری ہیں۔ ان کی
استھتی کیا ہے۔ اس لئے ہم آپ سے نوید
کرنا چاہتے ہیں کہ سچ میں اگر آپ مولنے
نیشنل نہ کر سکتے تو جنتا آپ کو معاف نہیں
کرے گی۔ جنتا کو راحت دینا ہر سرکار کا کر تو یہ
ہے۔ چاہے وہ کسی بھی دل کی سرکار ہو۔ سرکار
کا کام ہی ہے جنتا کی مدد کرنا۔ تو یہ مدد
اسبتی اور مولیے وردھی کی مار سے آج
دیش کی عام جنتا۔ محنت کرنے والے لوگ
بہت پریشان ہیں۔ ان کو آؤٹسک چینز نہیں
مل رہی ہیں۔ یہاں تک کہ دولتیاں روز بروز
مہنگی ہوتی چلی جا رہی ہیں۔ جیون رکشا
کا جو سادھن ہے دولتیاں۔ انکی قیمتیں
بڑھتی چلی جا رہی ہیں جو مارکیٹ سے

خریدتے ہیں ان کو پتہ ہے۔ میں کل تک خریدتا رہا ہوں ابھی آپکی ڈسپنسری سے میں نے دوائی نہیں لی ہے۔ اس لئے ہم کو معلوم ہے کہ دوائیوں کی قیمتیں کیسے بڑھ رہی ہیں۔ اس لئے میں آپ سے نویدن کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سوال پکچش اور ویکش کا نہیں ہے سوال اس دریش کی جتنا کو مہنگائی اور مدرا اسپیتی سے راحت دلانے کا ہے۔ اس کے لئے ہمارا یہ سمجھاؤ ہے کہ آپ ٹیکس چوروں سے ٹیکس وصولیے۔ پیسہ اگر آپ کو نہیں ملتا ہے تو ٹیکس چوروں سے آپ ٹیکس کیوں نہیں وصولیے ہیں۔ اس میں آپ کو کیا دقت ہے کیا کٹھنائی ہے اگر آپ کو کوئی کٹھنائی ہے تو ہم آپ سے یہ کہنا چاہتے ہیں کہ ویکش کی طرف سے ہم لوگوں سے آپ مدد مانگئے۔ ہم آپکی مدد کرنے کیلئے تیار ہیں لیکن کیا آپ ٹیکس چوروں سے ٹیکس کاروبار وصول ناچاہتے ہیں کیوں نہیں وصول ناچاہتے ہیں۔ آپ کالے دھن کو نکالنا چاہتے ہیں کیوں کالے دھن والوں سے آپ کا گہرا رشتہ ہے۔ ہر ملنگ کرنے والوں سے اور کالا بازاری کرنے والوں سے آپ کا گہرا سمبندھ ہے ان لوگوں کے خلاف آپ کارروائی نہیں کریں گے۔ اس طرح سے آپ مولیے وردھی کو نہیں روک سکیں گے۔ اگر آپ مولیے وردھی کو روکنا چاہتے ہیں تو آپ کو استاد بڑھانا ہوگا۔ اگر آپ استاد نہیں بڑھا کر تو چیریزوں کی کمی کو کون پورا کرے گا۔ اس لئے استاد

بڑھانا آؤٹشیک کاردیتے ہے۔ استادک چیریزوں کو جو لوگ ٹرپ لیتے ہیں چیریزوں کی بناوٹ کمی کئے چور بازاری کے ذریعہ بیچتے ہیں۔ ان کے خلاف آپ اگر ٹھوس کارروائی نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ قدم نہیں اٹھاتے ہیں تو نشیبت طور پر آپ مولیوں پر قابو نہیں پاسکتے ہیں۔

ان شبہوں کے ساتھ میں اپنی بات سمایت کرتا ہوں اور آپ سے نویدن کرتا ہوں کہ مولیے وردھی کو روکنے کے لئے آؤٹشیک قدم اٹھادیں یہی میرا نویدن ہے۔
”ختم شد“

श्री सुरेश पचोरी (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उप-सभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे माननीय सदस्य भाई जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर जी ने जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है, वह निश्चित रूप से सामयिक तो है ही हम सब लोगों को सजग करने वाला भी है। आम उपभोक्ताओं को आज जिन परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनका उल्लेख उन्होंने अपने असाधारण संकल्प में किया है। आम उपभोक्ताओं के दिन-प्रति-दिन के उपयोग की वस्तुएं जिनमें चावल, चीनी, गेहूँ, पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स, केरोसिन आयल और खाने का तेल आदि हैं, इन आवश्यक वस्तुओं के न मिलने की वजह से जिन मानसिक परेशानियों का सामना आम उपभोक्ता कर रहा है, उनकी तरफ उन्होंने ध्यान आकषिप्त किया है। मान्यवर, आम उपभोक्ताओं की परेशानियों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए और उपभोक्ताओं की परेशानियों से उसे मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए समय-समय पर हमारे इस माननीय सदन में एकट और बिल पास किये गये। कंज्यूमर प्रोटेक्शन बिल अपने आप में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल था जो हमारे दिवंगत नेता स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी की प्रेरणा से प्रस्तुत किया गया था और इस माननीय सदन ने उसे पास किया था। उस बिल में भी इन सब बातों को इंगित किया गया था कि आम उपभोक्ता की दैनिक उपयोग में आने वाली वस्तुएं सरलता से निर्धारित मूल्य पर बगैर किसी मिलावट के उपलब्ध हो सकें, यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए।

जो लोग सह सदन करने के लिए किसी न किसी रूप में प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से दोषी पाये जायें उनके खिलाफ समय-समय पर कार्यवाही की जायें। माननीय माथुर जी ने आज जो उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं सही रूप में उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रही हैं, सही कीमत में नहीं मिल पा रही हैं, सही समय में नहीं मिल पा रही हैं, उन्हीं की तरफ बहुत गम्भीरता से अपने अशासकीय प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस सदन का ध्यान आकषित करते हुए सरकार से यह अपेक्षा की है कि सरकार निश्चित रूप में उपभोक्ताओं की परेशानियों को धृष्टिगत रखते हुए समुचित कदम उठाये। यद्यपि हमारी सरकार इस दिशा में बहुत चिंतित है, सजग है, मैं आपको याद दिलाता चाहूंगा कि सरकार की तरफ से विशेष रूप से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय नरसिंह राव की विशेष रुचि की वजह से केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्तर से उपभोक्ताओं की परेशानियों को दूर करने के लिए कई कदम उठाये गये। इसके लिए एक हाई लेवल कमेटी बनायी गयी—कैबिनेट कमेटी आन प्राइसेज और उसके साथ-साथ ही एक मानीटरिंग कमेटी भी बनायी गयी जो इस बात का ब्यौरा इकट्ठा करे कि कंज्यूमर को जो रोज, जो प्रतिदिन आवश्यक वस्तुओं की आवश्यकता होती है वे उन्हें मिल पा रही हैं कि नहीं, विशेष रूप से उस वर्ग को जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाला तबका है जो बिजो पावर्टी लाइन रहने वाला वर्ग है और विशेष रूप से जो हमारे अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के और सर्वहारा वर्ग के लोग हैं उनको ये चीजें उपलब्ध हो पा रही हैं कि नहीं इसके लिए उन्होंने एक मानीटरिंग कमेटी बनायी है।

माथ्यवर, मैं आपका ध्यान आकषित करना चाहूंगा कि यद्यपि बहुत सारे आइटम्स हैं जो इंसेशियल कम्पोजिटीज में आते हैं—मिनिस्ट्री आफ इंडस्ट्री के अंतर्गत भी वे आते हैं, जैसे 447 आइटम्स हैं जो इंसेशियल कम्पोजिटीज में आते हैं लेकिन इनमें केवल 29 आइटम्स ऐसे हैं जो मिनिस्ट्री आफ सिविल सप्लाई के अंतर्गत आते हैं, यद्यपि हमारा जो कार्य का विभाजन है, जो जिम्मेदारी हमको सौंपी गयी है विभिन्न विभागों के अंतर्गत वह भी अलग-अलग ढंग से है तो हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि जो हमने लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है, जो हमने टारगेट फिक्स किया है वह पूरा क्यों नहीं हो पा रहा है, उसमें क्या खामियां हैं, क्या कमियां हैं और उनको कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है। इसके लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जितनी भी इंसेशियल कम्पोजिटीज हैं 447, जिनका मैंने उल्लेख किया वे सारी इंसेशियल कम्पोजिटीज एक ही विभाग के अंतर्गत आनी चाहिए या उनकी मानीटरिंग की ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि एक ही विभाग उनकी मानीटरिंग करे

वरना स्थिति क्या है? कुछ आइटम्स मिनिस्ट्री आफ सिविल सप्लाई के अंतर्गत आ जाते हैं, कुछ आइटम्स मिनिस्ट्री आफ फूड के अंतर्गत आ जाते हैं, कुछ आइटम्स मिनिस्ट्री आफ पेट्रोलियम के अंतर्गत आ जाते हैं, जैसे केरोसिन की कमी का जब आप विशेष रूप से गांवों में उल्लेख करते हैं तो यह कहा जाता है कि यह मिनिस्ट्री आफ पेट्रोलियम का मामला है। ये जो हमारे कंज्यूमर प्रोटेक्शन के जो फोरम्स डिस्ट्रिक्ट, डिवीजनल और स्टेट लेवल पर हैं जब उनमें ये सारी बातें उठती हैं तो उनमें इस बात का उल्लेख किया जाता है। एक फूड एडजुस्टेशन ऐक्ट की जब बात आती है तो उसमें फूड इन्स्पेक्टर्स और फूड आफिसर्स एक चीज का नियंत्रण करते हैं तो दूसरी चीज का नियंत्रण जैसे केरोसिन आदि के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की जो बात आती है तो वह सीधा कलेक्टर के अंदर आता है। जब कलेक्टर से यह बात होती है कि आम इन्सान को और विशेष रूप से हमारे अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों को, निधन वर्ग के लोगों को जो कि बहुत दूर रहवास कर रहे हैं, गांवों में, खेड़ों में, जंगलों में, उनके दैनिक उपयोग के लिए केरोसिन उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रहा है। तो वह कह देते हैं कि यह तो हमारे अंतर्गत नहीं आता है। केरोसिन का जो अलाटमेंट है, जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन है और उसका जो नियन्त्रण है वह किसी और के माध्यम से होता है। वही बात जब गेहूं के बारे में आती है, जब शक्कर के बारे में आती है, जब चावल के बारे में आती है तो... (व्यवधान)

5.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): Mr. Pachouri, the time of the Private Members' Bill is over. We will take up other Legislative Business. You will continue when the House takes up this subject again.

Now, we take up the Government Legislative Business.

THE MANIPUR PANCHAYATI RAJ BILL, 1994

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to provide for the constitution and organisation of Panchayats as units of local self-Government in the rural areas of Manipur and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.