

quantities would be supplied to the West Bengal Government, not only to the West Bengal Government but to the other States also so that the people may not be allowed to starve? The Government should be aware of the fact that starving people have also political consciousness. We know what is the cause of the French Revolution.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Don't go into 'history _

SHRI CHITTA BASU; No bread was available but they were told that they can have cakes. *(Interruptions)* Here, the Government says that adequate stock is there but it is not being made available to the common man in different parts of the country. I say, the history of the French Revolution may be repeated and, therefore, the Government should be alive to such an eventuality.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; We now adjourn for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-three minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at forty-three minutes past two of the clock, The Vice-Chairman (Shri V. Narayanasamy) in the Chair.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Inadequate Supply of Essential Commodities by Central Government to States—Contd.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY; Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is very unfortunate, rather shameful, that the Central Government is trying to use rice as a political weapon to blackmail the States ruled by non-Congress parties. The hon. Minister in his statement has stated about the bumper crop and has also talked about 20 per cent reduction in rice allocation uniformly in most of the States. But I would like to know

from the hon. Minister for what reason he has reduced the allocation of rice for the State of Tamil Nadu from 80 thousand tonnes to 40 thousand tonnes per month, which comes to a 50 per cent cut. For what reason have you been supplying rice to the Quantity of 80 thousand tonnes during President's rule? Because you wanted to wrest power in Tamil Nadu, because many years ago you lost the power there. So like Mohammad Ghazni your Prime Minister visited the state more than 12 times. Day in and day out, his darshan was shown on the TV and AIR was fully utilized, official machinery was utilised *(Interruptions)* Crores and crores of taxpayers' money were spent. Then what happened? You lost miserably. You were routed in the election! You were rejected lock, stock and barrel by the people. What happened then? You suddenly reduced the allocation of rice. It is very mean-minded politics played by the Central Government. You want to do everything from here and you want to put the States under your thumb. That is why Mr. Balaram asked what audacity the Central Government has got or the Prime Minister has got to call the Malayalees beggars. That only shows the mind of the Government that you want the States to come to you with a begging bowl. That is the trend. Then, the Government of Tamil Nadu requester the Central Government to allow them to procure three lakh tonnes in the open market from Haryana, Punjab and other States, but they permitted only 1.5 lakh tonnes. Why not three lakh tonnes? Why do you come in the way; For what reasons? Again it is politically motivated. Because you lost the previous Assembly elections, now you have your eyes on the coming parliament elections. That is why you want to embarrass the Government of Tamil Nadu. Therefore, there cannot be any justification for this 50 per cent cut in the allocation of rice for the State of Tamil Nadu.

Sir, again, I would like to tell the honourable Minister, as far as sugar

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is concerned you are supplying 800 grams of sugar per family card in J Delhi. But you are giving us sugar, calculating at the rate of 425 grams per month per family card. For what reasons? In our State, for calculation purposes, we are supplying 500 grams of sugar, but you are supplying only 425 grams per card. At the same time, you are dumping 800 grams here in Delhi. I don't envy the people of Delhi here.

And, when you supply rice, here again, in Delhi it is 50 kilos of rice per month per family card. We are supplying only 12 kilos of rice. I would like to know from the honourable Members coming from other States, whether they are able to give 50 kilos of rice per month per family card in their States. I don't think so. Then, what for are you dumping 50 kilos of rice in Delhi? The simple reason is, here it is politically motivated. You wanted to wrest the seats from the BJP in Delhi, and for that purpose you did this. ... (Interruptions)... I want to know whether the citizens of Delhi are super citizens or first class citizens and citizens living outside Delhi are second class citizens. So, there cannot be any justification for this. It is really shocking. While you are dumping 50 kilos of rice per family card, at the same time other States are not able to supply even 12 kilos of rice because you have made a 50 per cent cut in the allocation rice for there.

Sir, also the quality of the rice is very bad and it is not at all fit for human consumption—that is, the rice you are supplying to other States, particularly States ruled by non-Congress parties. That is why I said it is mean-mindedness and petty-mindedness of the Central Government. There is a saying in Tamil—*Vayitri adikkade*, that is don't hit them in their stomachs, ... (Interruptions)...

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: The Vice-Chairman knows Tamil.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Fortunately, he is there.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: And he is enjoying!

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY. So, Sir they are doing these things.

Again, as far as palm oil is concerned, our requirement is 3,000 tonnes but they are supplying us only 1,000 tonnes. So, if you supply the required quantity, that will stabilise the prices of other oils also. That is a fact. Therefore, Sir, the Central Government is trying to use this supply of rice, allocation of rice, as a political weapon. But you will miserably fail. What happened in the Assembly elections in Tamil Nadu is a warning signal. - The real Kurukshetra has started all over India. So, you are going to lose anyhow. But there cannot be any justification for the reduction of rice by 50 per cent to the State of Tamil Nadu whereas you were dumping when the President's rule was there. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister at least now to take a decision to supply 80,000 tonnes of rice from now onwards. That is the actual requirement. Anyhow you are going to lose the polls. That is a different matter. You are not going to sit there after three, four months. But people should not starve.

That is why Mr. Chitta Basu Statea" many things. Our hon. Prime Minister went to Paris also for the celebration of the French Revolution. But the mean-mindedness of the Central Government is very much visible there.

One important thing. Mr. Uppendra was very much right. The hon. Prime Minister stooped to such a mean level of calling the Chief Minister of a particular State as a cheat or doing, cheating business. That shows the calibre and the character of the man who has uttered those words. There-

fore, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister—from the Food Minister I do not expect any justifying answers and there cannot be any justification—at least to come with a statement that hereafter you will supply 30,000 tonnes of rice for the State of Tamil Nadu.

Thank you.

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA (Assam). Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, my State, Assam is a flood-prone State. Every year for the last four years floods have been causing irreparable damages to the economy of the State. Assam's economy is an agricultural based economy. Therefore, when lakhs of hectares of land, agricultural land with growing crops remain under water for weeks and months together every year, it can be easily imagined what would be the fate of the agriculturists, what would be the fate of the people in the State. Therefore, buffer stocks of foodgrains in sufficient quantities are to be maintained in the State. But the supply of rice has been gradually brought down in the State from 81,000 tonnes to 50,000 tonnes, almost 50 per cent. With an inadequate stock and with gradual decrease in it, the people in the State will have to starve. The floods have been hitting the State at the moment also. The whole State is reeling under water. The people are taking shelter on high roads and dykes of the rivers. The State Government has to supply foodstocks to them in the form of relief. Therefore, it is very much necessary that the Central Government should come forward with sufficient quantities of foodgrains taking the State under special category due to the severe situation created by floods every year.

The godown facilities in the State of Assam also need improvement. The godowns of the FCI are less in number and poor in quality. Therefore, to make this situation better with a view to facing the difficulties, more number of godowns should be set up in the State.

Sir, it is not only the floods but also the bandh calls given presently by a section of the ABSU and some other forces which have also been disturbing the traffic of food supply. Therefore, necessary measures should be taken ahead of such call. The concerned Ministry should be in constant touch with the State Government, the Railway, Surface Transport and the Home Ministry in this regard.

In Assam, due to shortage in supply of foodgrains and other things, oftentimes businessmen raise the price on their own and the State Government is to take extra care for such happenings. Therefore, to stop such unusual hike in price of foodgrains and thereby to help the suffering people of the State, timely supply of adequate quantity of foodgrains is a must.

Assam is a kerosene-producing State, but it is an irony of fate that the people of Assam suffer from shortage of kerosene too. Therefore, I want to know what steps would be taken to remove this ironical shortage of kerosene in the State. The statement of the hon. Minister is some sort of a whitewash job. It is the duty of the Central Government to see that the people in the country, even in the remotest places, are not deprived of their foodgrain and other necessities of life. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take immediate necessary steps to minimise the sufferings of the people of the country.

SHRI V. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): At this stage I can make a few general observations. Many friends have covered the background and each State has made demands. It is natural.

Before I make a few observations, I would like to tell my friends in the ruling party particularly the Government, that food is a very important issue. It should never be a plaything of politics. Unfortunately, we hear voices in the House that the Government is using the

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public distribution system and the food supplies as a means to serve the political ends not human needs. This should not be so. There are instances, which we all know where such conclusions- and inferences can be drawn. In future the Government should be very careful in regard to distribution of foodgrains and other articles.

3.00 P.M.

I would like to make another general observation. Years back we had examined the various aspects of the distribution system in the country. Ashoka Mehta years back had produced „ a report. It was the Government of India which appointed a committee under his chairmanship. That committee toured the whole country and examined many people, Governments agencies had drafted that report. They have made several recommendations in that report. I do not want that all the recommendations made in that report should be implemented now. Perhaps, the situation has change,} but I would like them to go through that report and also reports of the earlier Planning Commission in respect of distribution of food in the country. I) say this because I feel strongly that a time has come to have another review, study made on this very important problem. Public distribution has come to stay, you may not like it but it has become a necessary *part* of our system now. So long as people are starving, are poor, are unable to have adequate supply of food, then, there is a need for Public distribution system and this system has got to be maintained at prime level, very efficient level. Of late this system is wilting, sagging in all the States, We are only debating about the supply of this commodity and that commodity and shortages in supply and mal-distribution and the like, I feel, Sir, we should make a fresh study, a

thorough study of the entire problem, if need be, I suggest the Government may appoint another Committee or if the Planning Commission is competent to take it up, they should set up a Committee to go into the question of the whole distribution. There are various flaws in the distribution system, inbuilt flaws, inherited flaws, drawbacks. For instance, nobody has touched in the debate on the adequacy of rations. They were only complaining that even the existing rations are not being distributed because of lack of timely supply. We should examine the adequacy of rations, the distributive network the missing links, the lacunae, the drawbacks, the weaknesses which have crept in over a period of years. All this requires a further study. So I reiterate that a fresh study by a competent Committee *to go* into the whole question again in the new situation *be* made.

. May I say that the Minister is taking shelter under two contradictory arguments over the state of affairs that is prevalent now? OI) In the immediate past t_{bcr} has been drought and scarcity. So lot of food was sent to various States and a_s a result of that Central stocks have been depleted. He has also said that th_{cr} has been a bumper crop. He creates an impression that enough food is available in th_{cr} country. There is bumper crop because of good monsoon. But he should have said, what exactly is the latest stock available in the Central pool. How much we have now—i.e. the latest figures? In the past, th_{cr} have been criticisms about the maintenance of the stocks, the quality of the stocks, the conditions of warehouses and the like. Even now, there are complaints that poor quality of food is supplied. Poor quality rice or wheat is supplied to the consumers and they hav_{cr} to take these supplies. They have no option. They have no alternative. This is because we have not applied our

mind to observe proper methods to stock these foodgrains when they are procured. So there is deterioration there is decay and wastage and all sorts of things occur. This has got to be looked into. We have not applied our mind to the packaging at aH-A lot of wastage is there. Supply is less; may be, but wastage is terrible.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: And they have not fixed any norms for that.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Yes, I agree with my friend that they have not fixed any norms at all. So, I would like to know what is the percentage of wastage; what extent or wastage and why? Is it avoidable or unavoidable? Sir, research has been conducted in the CFTRI, for instance in Mysore, where I come from. They have cheap new packaging devices but such devices recommended by the CFTRI are not taken by the Government. I would like them to take these things and study them. I refer to stocks, the pool they are holding. I think at all times, whether during the time of scarcity or during the time of good harvest, there is such a thing as safe limit for stocks. We should maintain those stocks come what may. We fritter away our stocks sometimes and we do not take timely steps to refill those stocks. The net result is, during a crisis like floods or natural calamities, the Government becomes helpless and they have no alternative but to reduce the supplies. My friend has reduced the supply by 20 per cent I do not think it is warranted. If you had maintained stocks properly and adequately this reduction was not necessary and they should not take shelter under the plea that this reduction, is not felt, NO, it is being felt. In Karnataka, Sir, no, as in every other State, the impact of this reduction is felt. There is no kerosene. Even the quantum of kerosene that was supplied earlier before March is not being supplied now. And edible oil, palmolein oil is not supplied to the same extent. There is cut in the

rice quota given to Karnataka. And my friend says there is adequate stock of wheat available, I read what he has stated; "Adequate stock of wheat in the Central pool and supplies to the State are being maintained at reasonable levels". This is a very vague statement. I know, even in respect of wheat, Maharashtra is not getting it, Karnataka is not getting the same quantity of wheat. Why should they not supply wheat?

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Maharashtra is not getting it

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Less. I said, less. At least let them supply wheat adequately. I am not talking of sugar. Sugar has got its own tales. Wheat at least can be supplied adequately to all the States when the stocks are available. Therefore,
(Interruptions).

SHRI SUKH RAM: It has been increased for Karnataka.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I am not criticising you at all. I am making a few observations. This is a matter in which all of us are commonly involved. I take a very non-partisan view. Till now the Government of India is supplying only seven commodities through the public distribution system. We have not examined whether we can bring in more commodities which are essential. What is the philosophy behind the public distribution system? The philosophy is, the essential commodities of consumption should be supplied at reasonable prices at reasonable levels and adequately too. This is the philosophy of it. So, why not enlarge this basket of seven articles? As I said earlier, let there be a thorough examination as to what the commodities are and which can be brought into the distribution system.
(Interruptions). After all, I am not making new suggestions. They are already there. I am only reiterating the same for our own benefit. The time has come when we can enlarge the distribution system. So we should carry the distribution system

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further aⁿd set up cooperative societies or other individual outlets iⁿ cities, small towns and villages and a^lso enlarge the list of commodities. Let it be examined, if it is rational feasible, let more commodities be included for distribution. That is the only way of avoiding exploitation of the poorer sections of the people. After all, it is the poorer sections the working class, the craftsmen and the like, who are the sufferers, I know that all the ration cards that are being given are not genuine. Sometimes it happens so. I am not going to make an adverse comment on that. Of course, there has got to be stricter control over the distribution of cards to the weaker sections and the poorer sections of people. That apart, I would say, there has got to be an expansion of the number of items of commodities which go for public distribution system. Otherwise, profiteers, blackmarketeers, will have a lot of scope to exploit. And then we have to tighten, up the supply point for avoiding pilferage, for avoiding sale by the cardholders to others. They take the supplies and they sell those supplies to hotels and other people That should also be stopped. Therefore, the whole thing requires a thorough study and a team can be set up at the highest level to go into all these aspects and they can come out with a new approach, a new strategy, a new thinking, on the whole public distribution system.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, today we are discussing a subject to call the attention of the Minister of Food, to the difficulties faced by the people due to inadequate supply of rice sugar and other essential commodities by the Central Government to the States. Before I start asking my questions on food supply, I must submit that human beings require first and foremost oxygen they need food. Next to oxygen comes food. And food is required by all people belonging to all parties.

There cannot be any difference on the basis of parties as far as food is concerned. Therefore, when the Minister replies to the debate, let him not instil party politics, narrow Party feelings, into it. The responsibility of the Central Government is to see that adequate supply of food is maintained, especially for keeping the rationing system, wherever system it is efficient. That is the outlook of the Central Government. If any State Government is not falling in line, it is the responsibility of the Central Government to ensure that the people get food to eat. Do not confine yourself to the Congress Party alone and say something, that is wrong. Therefore, at the outset, I want to invite attention that we are boasting of a bumper crop. And yet what is happening in a small State like Tripura this year? In Tripura, you might have read it, 20 people died of starvation. You might also have read in the newspapers that on 27th July there were food riots in Damchora food godown in the north district of Tripura where the tribal people were not getting food. They went to the godown and tried to snatch the stocks. Thereupon the police opened fire on them and people died on the spot and nine people suffered wounds and were admitted into the hospital. Why? Why should our people die without food in a year when you are claiming to have a bumper crop? That too in a tiny State where—I am not indulging in politics—your party is ruling? Why cannot you supply food to such a small, tiny State? Whatever supply system was in vogue the whole thing has been damaged. The public distribution system has been done with and it has almost been given over to private hands who are stealing the rice supplied by the Government and the tribals are not getting food. The tribals are dying of hunger, without food. There have been 20 starvation deaths and another four died of police bullets. This is the point I wanted to mention, with your permission. So, if you don't deal with

the food question properly, this will be the result.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, I forcefully deny the charge that people have died in Tripura. Not even a single person has died for want of food. There may be other reasons for that. But it is not because of want of food that they have died. I deny the charge.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: You have a chance to reply and I do not need it now.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. J. NARAYANASAMY): The Minister is only clarifying the position. Later on he will give the full information.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Sir, I invite the attention of the honourable Minister through you to the situation prevailing in West Bengal. I am not talking for my party alone. From West Bengal an all-party delegation including the party of Mr. Ghani Khan Chowdhury, jointly came and met the Minister and gave him a memorandum. That means what? That means that it is the demand of the people of West Bengal irrespective of politics, party politics. They came here and submitted to the Minister that their food supply is being reduced by the Central Government. West Bengal is a State which is covered by the rationing system. There are two systems; one is the statutory rationing and the other is the modified rationing system. Nearly one crore people are covered by statutory rationing through 2,745 ration shops and for 5.3 crore people there are 17,045 ration shops. West Bengal State has got another feature which we have to take into account. That is a State where the density of population is next only to that of Kerala. The mass of West Bengal is used for coal mining, for growing tea and also for growing jute which brings foreign exchange in abundance to the country as a whole and, therefore, West Bengal is not producing sufficient foodgrains for its own requirements.

This is only for consideration and I do not go into the whole gamut of it. Therefore, what I say is that it is the duty of the Government to see that at least the ration supply is maintained and the agreed quantum of rice and wheat is supplied to the State.

Since February 1989, the monthly Central allotment of rice and wheat has been gradually reduced in the case of West Bengal. The rice that used to be supplied earlier was 1.25,000 tonnes per month and that has been reduced now to 64,000 tonnes and the earlier supply of wheat was 1.25,000 tonnes which has now been reduced to 80,000 tonnes. What happens as a result of this? The Government of West Bengal is forced to reduce the supply of rice and wheat to the people irrespective of any politics. So, everybody has to starve. Why? Because of the short supply by the Central Government. The Central Government is acting in one way and the great FCI, which is an organisation with a big set of people, is acting in another way. They are also playing havoc with the life of the people. Whenever an allotment is made, they do not see that the supply is made to the State and they do not supply also in time. Now, a new situation has arisen due to floods in Punjab. Because of floods, a large quantity of rice has been spoiled. There can be some kind of a thing like that. The people of Punjab should be compensated for that. If it is bad and if it is not good to be consumed by human beings, it can be given for cattle feed. That is the normal thing that you should do. Instead of that, they reduced the prescribed standard. Some kind of a change is made to make it eatable so that this can be taken by Bengal, Kerala and some other places. Is this kind of an idea correct? Is it scientifically correct to do that? Is it humanly correct to do that? Whenever a standard is prescribed for food, is it correct on the part of the Government of India to say that this can be done or that can be done? In

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this way, the food which cannot be eaten by human beings has also been supplied. I do not want to go into the whole gamut of the question. I am only requesting the Minister. This is the memorandum submitted by all the parties, including the Congress Party and including Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhury. That is the point. The participation of Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhury itself is sufficient to explain the position.

Therefore, I request the Minister to see that the earlier quantity of wheat and rice supplied to the State of West Bengal should be restored. Not only should it be restored. Pooja is coming. You know what Pooja means for Bengal. You know that Pooja is first and foremost for every Bengali. Communist or Congress does not come into the picture. Therefore you have to see that adequate supplies are given. I do not want to go into the serious charges. You should explain to me the 20 per cent cut. How is it 20 per cent? As a Food Minister, it is your responsibility and you have to see that the supplies are given. Then we can listen to you. Therefore, don't explain the whole story of not giving food to the people of West Bengal.

I am not going into the question of sugar. The supply of sugar has also been reduced from 46,000 tonnes to 26,000 tonnes. Also the oil supplies. I do not want to go into details. I want you to restore these things. More sugar should also be supplied to West Bengal.

With your permission, I want to refer to the State of Kerala. Something has been said by my friend, Mr. B. S. Ram. There has been a big hullabaloo created by the Minister. I do not want to go into that now. Firstly, I want to say that Kerala is a State where statutory rationing is there. It had been introduced in the year 1964. When it was introduced, there was an agreement between the Government

of Kerala and the Union Government. Mr. Minister, I want a specific answer to this question. When statutory rationing was introduced in the State of Kerala, there was an undertaking by the Central Government that they will supply rice to Kerala. This was a written agreement. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Union Government to see that adequate supply of rice to the State of Kerala is maintained. Kerala is a State where we are having a completely statutory rationing system. In every village we have ration shops and every man has a ration card. What is the Central Government doing for us? The supply to the State of Kerala was 1,60,000 tonnes per month. Recently it had been reduced to 1,40,000 tonnes. Then we requested the Central Government to increase the quantity. The Kerala Assembly passed a Resolution unanimously to the effect that food supplies should be increased to 1,60,000 tonnes as per the resolution. Now, another 20,000 tonnes have been cut. The latest position is perhaps, you may wonder, that 1,60,000 tonnes has been cut to 1 lakh tonnes. 20 per cent is the average cut. Sir, there is a story about the carpenter's calculation. I do not want to take the time of the House. It is a short story. One carpenter measured the depth of a river. At one place, he found it 1 ft., at another place 2 ft. and then at another place 10 ft. He said that the average was four and a half feet only. Then he asked a man to cross the river. Then that man went to cross the river and he never returned because at one place it was 10 ft. He was drowned. Therefore, this 20 per cent average business is like that old carpenter's, not the present day carpenter's calculation. So, Sir, I am telling you that we were getting 1,60,000 tonnes. Now it is reduced to 1 lakh tonnes. In simple terms, I want you to increase it to the old level. Therefore, the Kerala Government is requesting a little more rice to be given. But, meanwhile, one surprising thing happened. You know our Congress (I)

party of Kerala organised a bi? meet on 26th May. They have made elaborate arrangements. They have jrga-nised a very good meeting, and the Prime Minister came to address that meeting. It was a good meeting, and in that meeting, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi said so many things. That is political and he has to say so many things. Why should I bother about xt? Among other things, he said ... (Time I.ell rings) Sir, your Prime Minister is my Prime Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : You have, taken more than 17 minutes. I am just reminding you, not the other way.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Here fie point is that my colleague, Mr. Balaram has said something, and some kind of a dispute arose. Therefore, with your permission, Sir, I am quoting one or two sentences from the editorials of the Kerala dailies on the speech of the Prime Minister, then I shall come to the speech as such. VTou know, Sir, that 'Mathrubhoomi' is a daily in Keraia which supports the Congress (I), and is the second widely circulated Malayalam daily. And they said, I quote:

"The statement of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi brings anxiety about the coming days. It amounts to giving up responsibility to give required rice to the State of Kerala. In 1934, when statutory rationing was introduced, there was a written agreement with the Centre to ensure adequate supply for the State. There-fore, the statement evading the responsibility was irresponsible."

Sir, this is said by the 'Mathrubooml'. In our language, we say that it is Congress (I) paper. That paper is supposed to be a Congress (I) paper.

Then, Sir, coming to the "Kerala Times", it fs an ortRodox Christian paper. Normally they support the ruling party- Their editorial said on the 31st that "Escape from the

commitment in 1964 to supply rice is absolutely wrong." Sir, 'Malayalam Express' from Trichur, 'Keraia Kau-mudi', Deepica all these Malayalam papers have editorially criticised the Prime Minister's Statement. He said among other things—I am quoting the exact sentences—"Why Kerala Government is not buying rice from other States? Why should they have to come only running to ug with a begging bowl?" This is the statement made by the great Prime Minister of the country. I told you, Sir, that there was a written agreement between the Government of Kerala and the Governm-nt at the Centre that the supply of statutory rationing will be given by the Governmlent of India. But now he asks us to go and buy from Madras ur somewhere. Very good. For that advice we must thank him. But the quesiton we pose is, what is your responsibility as the Prim, Minister of the Country? As Prime Minister oi the country he must ensure that food is supplied to the people of Kerala State. And these sentences and words need not be used like begging asking coming. I do not say anything against that. One can talk only in his own language. That language shows the standard of the people who talk. Therefore, for a man, who has the status of the Prime Minister of a county i am sorry on his part to comment like this. Keraia people are sorry for him. But now I do not grudge. Let him speak like that. But today I want an assurance from the Food Minister that the Government of India must see that Kerala people will be supplied 1.60 lakh tonnes of rice so that their rationing system can be maintained efficiently.

Finally, Sir, we are a State who are supplied with these things by the Government of India. In fact, India is comprised of so many States. One State produces steel, another State produces coal and a third State produces something else. So the deficient States are supplied with things that they need and from surplus States those things are taken Which they de

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not need and they are given to other State. But we have to see India as a unit and this machinery and system has to be maintained by the Government of India. Therefore, the Central Government must see what are the Kerala Government's calculations and requirements. We are the people who supply maximum amount of foreign exchange for our country, India, for which I am very proud. Once upon a time we were getting rice from Burma. We were able to buy rice from so many other foreign countries. We were eating sufficiently. *Bai* I do not want the Government of India to allow us to buy there. But the Government of India must take the responsibility of supplying rice. Otherwise they must convince us that this situation has arisen despite their best efforts, and say that the people of Kerala should bear with it, this is a national calamity, there is no food production in the country, there is no food stock in the country. Therefore, this way you can argue with us.

Another thing that I want to tell the Food Minister again—I cannot dictate to him—is that this is the demand of the people of Kerala that 1.60 lakh tonnes of rice should be supplied to them and also 5,000 tonnes of palm oil, which nobody is taking now, nobody wants it now. We had last year good production of edible oil. Therefore, nobody wants this foreign oil. But we have nothing. Therefore, we request that at least 5,000 tonnes of edible oil should be given to us.

Therefore, Sir, before I sit down • T want to say once again, as everyone else was saying, that in the matter of food no politics should be played. I must point out that before the elections in Tamil Nadu, while rationed wheat and rice in Kerala and West Bengal were being reduced there was an increase for the people of Tamil Nadu from 50,000 tonnes to 80,000 tonaes. And when the West

Bengal delegation met the Food Minister about the food question, he was saying, we are giving a little more to the people of Delhi. I am not against it. The reason given was, this is the capital city. Therefore, they must be given a little more. But the Central Food Minister should see that the basic minimum necessities of the people all over the country are met and then if a little more is left, you can give it to the Delhi people. I am not against it. But this cannot be made an argument for denying food to Tripura people because they have to go and loot the godowns and face the police bullets. Therefore, I am requesting that the whole gamut of the supply system should be reviewed and a proper position taken with regard to West Bengal, with regard to Tripura, with regard to Andhra Pradesh. About the Andhra case, my friend was making a statement. Your Prime Minister sometimes without reading the newspapers goes and makes a statement there that the Government of Andhra Pradesh is taking all the money from their treasury without supplying food to the people. What is this type of statement, I cannot understand. I am sorry to say so. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister for Food and Civil Supplies once more to see that the whole system is reviewed so that adequate supply is made to the concerned States, that rationing system is maintained properly so that prices can be controlled and the people are able to get supplies of essential commodities.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Mr. V.L.e. Chairman, it appear? that the whsle House is demanding and this is the demand from all the States that the quantum of supply of rice, wheat, palm oil and sugar should be increased. I am very happy that Mr. Upendra started very well. But Mr. Upendra without political overtones is not Mr. Upendra at all. I was very much surprised when Mr. Chitta Basu, my friend Mr. Balaram and the last speaker said that the non-Congress States are being discriminated against.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Is it hot so

' SHRI JAGESH DESAI: I will show you by figures. I am very happy that Mr. Upendra never said that. Mr. Upendra gave figures...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: He was very much mild.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: I will deal with it. Now, as regards the State of Maharashtra, I had made special mentions last time and earlier. Members of Parliament from Maharashtra also met Mr. Sukh Ram and our Chief Minister met him several times. In spite of our request—and I brought this to the notice of the hon. Minister that in Bombay, 50 per cent of the ration shops are without any foodgrains—nothing tangible was done for Maharashtra.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: So, that to 'ven point.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: I am giving figures for West Bengal and for Kerala also. So, my demand is that because of the situation due to floods throughout in Maharashtra where so many districts are affected—Andhra is also affected and so are other States—the Food and Civil Supplies Department must send adequate stock of edible oils, wheat, rice and sugar. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the stock position for the various States. Now, I will give some facts and figures. As regards the subsidy borne by the Central Government for supply of foodgrains for the public distribution system, which are the most beneficiary States, I will give the figures. In the case of West Bengal, in 1988-89, the subsidy borne by the Central Government on account of foodgrains sent for the public distribution system was Rs. 206.83 crores. For Kerala,—a very small State in population and size—it was Rs. 199.97 crores. Andhra Pradesh—Rs. 102.13 crores. Whereas, in the case of U.P., which is one of the biggest States of our

country, the total subsidy was just Rs. 88 crores. Similarly, in the case of Bihar which is one of the most backward States and one of the populous States, the subsidy was only Rs. 78 crores.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: That means, they are not supplying....

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: This shows that the quantum which was supplied to these States was the highest compared to *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Mr. Desai, should I point out one thing?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Mr. Jagesh Desai, are you yielding?

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: I am yielding.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: In West Bengal, there was increase in the price of jute over the years and there was an agreement between the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal that the conversion of land for the purpose of cultivation of jute would be compensated by way of supply of foodgrains from the Union Government. You gave the subsidy figure of Rs. 200 odd crores in regard to West Bengal. But we are earning more than Rs. 300 crores a year by way of foreign exchange from the jute industry.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: I was referring to the quantum of foodgrains supplied to the different States. As far as Maharashtra is concerned, it is one of the deficit States. You talked about jute. We are producing sugar and giving to the whole country. In spite of that, Maharashtra is not being given adequate quantity. This is my point. It is not a question of discrimination against any State. All States, all of us, want more foodgrains so that we can work the public distribution system properly.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): There are deficit States and there are surplus States. How can all the States be treated on the same footing?

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: There are wheat-eating States and there are rice-eating States.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: For me, all States are equal, whether it is Tamil Nadu or Maharashtra or any other State. We are all Indian citizens. My suggestion is that the distribution should be made according to the population.

We have been told by the Government that the production of foodgrains may exceed the target of 167 million tonnes and that it may go up to more than 170 million tonnes. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, in view of the prevailing situation, the Government would increase the quantum to be distributed by at least four million tonnes which is the quantity expected to be produced over and above the target. I would like to know whether the Government would take a decision immediately and see that all the States are given more foodgrains so that the situation can be saved.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the festival season is coming. In Maharashtra, we will be having the Ganesh Utsav. In West Bengal, there will be the Durga Puja. Deepavali and Id will also be coming up.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Mr. Desai, do not forget Onam.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Onam will be there. In the next two or three months, we will be having a number of festivals. Janmashtami will be there. I would like to know whether the Government would make an announcement. Earlier also, I talked to the Minister and I also made a remark from the Chair. My question is whether, in view of the festival season,

the Government would announce the quantum for distribution and, if so, when they are going to announce it. The Government should announce now the quantum and when they are going to give it. If they announce now, the price will come down. If they do it late, the price will go up. That is why it is necessary that the announcement should be made immediately.

I was very happy to see a news-item today in the 'Financial Times' that the Agricultural Prices Commission has decided to recommend Rs. 200 per quintal for wheat for the Rabi season. I was very happy about it. I would, in fact, say that this should be increased even further. Here, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this proposed increase of Rs. 17 would be met by toning up the functioning of the Food Corporation of India in the matter of reduction of overhead expenses and wastage. You have not fixed any norms. I asked a question whether there were any norms in regard to shortage and wastage. The reply was that there were no norms. Do you want that these officers should go to the extent they desire? There should be some norms and you have not laid down any norms. Now Rabi crop will come after some months. You should make an exercise to reduce the cost of administration of the FCI. You must decrease the expenses by Rs. 17. When you give the farmers this price, you give it but by reducing the expenses you see that this amount is absorbed. If this is done, I will say that the Food Ministry is doing an excellent job. Otherwise, I will take it that the same old thing is still going on. Shri Sukh Ram will take that into consideration.

Before I come to the aspect of sugar I would like to tell one more thing to the hon. Minister. Today I had gone to Super Bazar. My wife is ill. So, I had gone there to buy some material. I did not get *arhar dal* from there. If the items like *arhar dal* are

not available in Super Bazar, there will be impact on your distribution system, the prices are likely to go up and there will be more pressure on you. If *arhar dal* is not available in Super Bazar, what would be the position of other dais?

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Mirza
Irshadbaig) in the Chair]

The production of pulses even after 30 to 40 years, since 1950, has remained the same. There is no increase. Therefore, we want that pulses should also be distributed through public distribution system. At least in tribal areas tribals should be given roti with dal. Now, the per capita production of pulses which was 66 grams per day in 1951 has gone down to 33 grams. What are you going to do about that? How are you going to give pulses to the common man? Vegetables is a luxury, but let them have roti with dal. At least this should be done and start with the tribal areas first.

About the point raised by Mr. Upendra, the Prime Minister had gone to Khamam District in 1986. There, according to the directive of the Government, the price of common quality rice was fixed at Rs. 1.60 per kilo. You can add 25 per cent more for transport and other charges and the rate would come to Rs. 1.85 per kilo. When he enquired in the market, he was told that the price was Rs. 2 per kilo. (Interruptions). Mr. N. T. Rama Rao was also there. Our Prime Minister asked him to taste the rice but he did not taste it because he knew that it was an inferior quality.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will you yield for a minute? The Prime Minister is used to pizzas and pastries. He might not have tasted common rice. That is the first time he might have tasted such rice. So, how could he distinguish between fine rice and common quality rice?

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: That is not correct. The price was reduced because of the efforts of the Prime Minister. After this was taken up by the Prime Minister the price was reduced to Rs. 1.85 per kilo. At least you should agree to that. That was the effort of the Prime Minister. Earlier the State Government was charging Rs. 2 per kilo. (Interruptions). Please don't say like that. The action of the Prime Minister resulted in the benefit for the common people, tribal people. He has done that. What is wrong in that?

Coming to the aspect of sugar, in spite of the bumper crop. ... (Interruptions). Sir, I had handled the Department in Maharashtra. Once I was coming from Pune. On the way I saw one fair price shop. I wanted to inspect the quality of controlled cloth because I was told that the manufacturers were giving rotten quality and they had given me an assurance that they would improve the quality. So, I had gone to see the quality, whether they had really improved the quality I was satisfied. On my table I saw the 'Economic Times' in which it was mentioned in bold letters that 20 thousand tonnes of sugar had been hoarded in Bombay. I was surprised that such a large quantity of sugar had been hoarded. So I came to Mantralaya and told some of my best and honest officers: "Go and find out from the godowns of these sugar mills and give me a report". What I found was that the sugar stocks in the godowns was the same as shown in the registers and there was no such indication. But I knew who were the people who were doing that and they had created some kind of an atmosphere. Then I came to know that according to the Sugar Control Order, 20 per cent sugar has to be sold every week—not only sold but should be sent to the place where it is meant to be sent. If it is meant for Ahmedabad, it should be sent to Ahmedabad. What was happening was, they purchased the sugar but kept this sugar in the godowns or premises of the mills, whe-

[Shri Jagesh Desai]

ther they were cooperative sugar mills or private mills. So I would like to urge upon the Minister that if the Sugar Control Order is not implemented, the festival season is coming, artificial scarcity will be created and the prices will go up. In spite of releasing so much sugar for the months of July and August, why are the prices going up? Have you made an enquiry? I would urge the Minister to immediately instruct the State Governments to see that whatever sugar has been sold is sent to the place where it has been purchased. If this is not done, artificial scarcity will be created. When I did this, the next day the sugar prices in Bombay came down by twenty rupees. So if this is done, I think we can control the prices.

About edible oil, bumper crops are there. Prices had gone down. But last month again the prices have gone up by 25 per cent. Today I enquired from Gujarat people and they told me that this time the rain is so good and timely that there will be a bumper groundnut crop. But why is this happening? That is why I would request the hon. Minister to see who are the persons who are profiteering and hoarding and what action should be taken to dehoard edible oil and bring it to the market. Otherwise the festival season is coming and I warn the Government that if prompt action is not taken now, as I told last year also, when women will go for purchasing oil, instead of getting oil they will have to shed tears. This should not happen and that is why you must take care from now.

As regards palmoline, Maharashtra had demanded that you should give it according to increase in population. But you have not done that. Again you are giving palmoline in 2 kilo tins instead of 15 kilo tins. That is why the price goes up. If there is one member or the family, he will not require more than half a kilo. From 2 kilo tin how will you give half

kilo? But if you give it in 15 kilo tins, they can get loose oil and the price will come down. Because 80 per cent of palmoline is given in 2 kilo package and the remaining 20 uci cent in 15 kilo tins, I demand from the Government that in order to reduce the, cost of packaging of palmoline which is required for the common man who buys it from the ration shop, you must give it in 13 kilo tins. This is my suggestion to you. I do not know what is the difficulty. I do not know why you want to waste so much packing material. So Government should take every action to see that palmoline is given in 15 kilo tins.

As regards the flood situation, I feel adequate stocks should be given so that there should not be any difficulty for the common man and for those who are affected by floods. As far as Maharashtra is concerned, Beed and Raigad districts are affected to a large extent. Beed, Nanded and 4.00 P.M. Raigad districts have been affected to a very large extent. In Raigad district industrial estates have been completely submerged. I would like to know how the Government is going to help in this regard.

I would like to say one more thing, It is regarding pulses. Mr. Virendra Verma must be knowing this. Even in 1970-71, total production of pulses was 11.88 tonnes. In 1987-88 its production has gone down to 11.4 tonnes. So, in the course of 20 years instead of increasing the production of pulses. it has gone down. As I said earlier, per capita production of pulses was 61 grams in 1956. After thirtytwo years it has gone down to 57 grams. As regards area under production, it was 22.53 million hectares in 1970-71. It has come down to 21.86 million hectares. Sir, 90 per cent of these pulses are grown in rain-fed areas and that also by the marginal farmers. So many times I have said, to have more production of pulses, you must have some good policy as you have done

in the case of oilseeds. It has given good results also. But as far as pulses are concerned, nothing tangible has been done. So, I would like the Government to consider whether all these crops, both of the oilseeds and pulses, which are grown in rain-fed areas, will be completely insurance premium free. Would the Government buy it when its prices come down? If that is so, the farmers will come forward to cultivate pulses. Otherwise a time will come when nobody will grow pulses. If pulses are not grown, I do not know what will happen. I hope the Minister will take into consideration my suggestions and will immediately increase the quota if all the States, particularly that of Maharashtra. Sir, Bombay is also in Maharashtra. In Bombay there are not less than 10—12 lakh people from the South. Most of them are rice-eating. Bombay is a cosmopolitan area where people from Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka come in large numbers in search of jobs. They should not feel any difficulty in getting their necessities of life. So, I would like that the Government must increase the quota of rice and wheat and of palmolein for Maharashtra. I am saying this about Maharashtra because I know the situation in my own State. *Se* weightage should be given to South Indians living in Bombay while allocating rice quota to Bombay. I am sure the Minister will take care of it and will at least announce the festival quota immediately. I hope he will also give us details of what help he has given to those affected by floods.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the Calling Attention Motion which has been raised by Shri Upendra.

I see from the Opposition, except the leader of the Opposition, Shri Gurupadaswamy, —of course, Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ji was not present at that time—all the members who spoke, have hurled accusations against the Centre. Apart from that they have

been saying that the Centre has neglected them. Kindly see the States which they are referring to. They are West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. Sir, I would like to give two important facts. The rice production in the State of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1988-89 is 105 lakh tonnes and in the State of West Bengal it is 101 lakh tonnes. The next rice producing State is Andhra Pradesh is West Bengal. What is the contribution of rice by both the States to the Central pool? The State of Andhra Pradesh is giving 3.12 lakh tonnes.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: We are giving 5 lakh tonnes.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Why are you in a hurry? I am giving the details. The State of West Bengal is giving about 90,000 tonnes. Sir, we should not forget the fact that Punjab is the only State which is contributing 65 per cent of the total requirements of rice. When that is the situation, the State Governments which are contributing only 1.3 per cent demand that all the rice should go to them under the public distribution system. Apart from that an hon. Member from Tamil Nadu who spoke about an hour ago here demanded that the Central Government which has been giving 40,000 tonnes of rice every month should now give to 80,000 tonnes per month though they are not contributing even a single grain of rice for the Central pool. Sir, kindly see the attitude of these States. The Punjab and Haryana States are contributing much more than other States to the Central pool and the Central Government is giving maximum to the States which are rice-eating. In spite of that they accuse the Central Government of political motives only to show to the people that the Centre is neglecting them. As the Minister has stated in 1987-88 actually there was drought, the buffer stocks which they had had to be given to the States to save the situation and apart from that when there were floods in the Punjab area, the procurement v/as

[Shri V. Narayanasamy]

less and, therefore, the Centre had to cut down by 20 per cent the rations which they have been supplying to the States. Therefore, Sir, there is no justification for the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Kerala to say that the Centre is not giving them adequate quantity of foodgrains which they need. Sir, I for one say that the Centre has to give sufficient quantities of foodgrains to the States but the Centre also has got *some* reservations and it has to, equally distribute to all the needy States and to satisfy the requirements of various States. But unfortunately they say in a wise manner that we should not politicise the issue. They give a political colour to the issue saying that the Centre is neglecting them.

Sir, as far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the Central Government is spending more than Rs. 2,20 crores on account of food subsidy alone.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): From where did you get these figures?

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: What is the source of your figures?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: If you have not heard, I will repeat it once again.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Repeating does not mean anything. From where did you get these figures?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the Centre is giving Rs. 2,200 crores on account of food subsidy alone. Even the Planning Commission has not agreed to this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG): Mr. Narayanasamy, *'is'* is asking you, from where you are quoting that figure.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: From where Andhra Pradesh is getting the money?

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): That is his confidential information.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: That is why I said, a large chunk of subsidy goes to Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Kerala. Now those States which are accusing the Centre are getting more subsidy, more quantity of rice, wheat and the subsidy also goes with that. The Central Government is spending 73 paise for each kg of rice, I mean the subsidy the Central Government is giving and the States are enjoying and they are still accusing the Central Government. (*Interruptions*)

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: Is the Government of India prepared to continue with the Public Distribution System at all? What is the philosophy behind it? (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: They can give this help to some extent. It is for you to procure (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Therefore, they are not doing. They give only 3 per cent, (*Interruptions*) Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am not yielding. The most unfortunate part of it is that when the Central Government give rice for the tribal areas under the ITDP programme (*Interruptions*) You got your chance. Why are you interrupting now? Rice given by the Central Government under the ITDP programme was to be sold by the State Government to the tribal people. Re. 0.25 is kept for the transport and other incidental charges and it is to be sold at Rs. 1.85 by the State Government. But the Andhra Pradesh Government was selling it at Rs. 2 per kg even for the tribal people (*Interruptions*).... I challenge even today that you have been selling it... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: You talk about fine and super-fine varieties

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am coming to that. They have been selling it at Rs. 2 per kg. When the Prime Minister visited Godavari area along with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri N. T. Rama Rao, the Prime Minister inquired of this from the tribal people. They told him that they have been getting rice at Rs. 2 per kg. Then the Prime Minister inquired of Mr. N. T. Rama Rao, and Mr. N. T. Rama Rao said, "We are giving fine variety of rice and therefore, we are charging 15 paise more." When the Prime Minister asked the tribals to bring rice, rice was brought by them. The Prime Minister tasted rice and then asked Mr. N. T. Rama Rao to taste that rice. But Mr. N. T. Rama Rao, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh refused to taste rice. ... (Interruptions)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सीर्जा इशदिवेग) :
आपका समय आया, तब बोल लीजिए।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मान्यवर, यहाँ एन० टी० रामाराव का नाम लिया जा रहा है ... (व्यवधान) ... के० के० तिवारी का ... (व्यवधान) ... मारने की धमकी दी तब बोलने नहीं दिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सीर्जा इशदिवेग) :
जब आपका मौका आए तब बोल लीजिए।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मान्यवर, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि हमने यहाँ एक सवाल उठाया था और पूरा सदन उस बात पर चर्चा करना चाहता था। जब मैं राज्य मंत्री के० के० तिवारी का नाम ले रहा था तो कहा गया कि गे० आदमी का नाम न लिया जाए जो जॉर्ज डिफेंस नहीं कर सकता लेकिन मंत्री ने यहाँ डिफेंस कर सकते हैं, एन० टी० रामाराव तो यहाँ डिफेंस नहीं कर सकते।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सीर्जा इशदिवेग) :

यह वही व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है। आप बैठ जाइ। यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इसलिए नहीं है क्योंकि उनका नाम लेकर माननीय सदस्य ने उनको कोट किया है कि उन्होंने ऐसा कहा था। यह तो रिकॉर्ड में आ रहा है।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं भी तो यही कह रहा था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सीर्जा इशदिवेग) :
आप बैठ जाइ।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the Prime Minister asked the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh ... (Interruptions). Sir, I will not quote the name if he wants... The Prime Minister asked the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to take the rice. N. T. Rama Rao, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, refused to take the rice which was supplied to the tribal people for the reason he knows fully Well that bad quality of rice ^{has been supplied} to the tribal people by him. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG): Mr. Samy... (Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Mr. Upendra quoted it. Therefore, I will have to refute it. (Interruptions)

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: When Mr. Ram Awadhesh Singh raised a point of order, he said he is only quoting and referring to something. So long as he quotes and refers to something, there would be no objection. But, unfortunately, the Member not merely is quoting but also imputing motives. He is attributing things to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, it is not proper.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: You can accuse the Prime Minister like anything ... (Interruptions). What kind of reference you are making!

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I cannot be a party to what they say. If I had accused the Prime Minister here, etc., perhaps, they could have found fault with it. I am referring to a particular point. If he refers, if he quotes-, I would not raise any objection, I would keep quiet. But if he alleges, if he attributes motives and if he casts aspersions on the working of a particular Chief Minister who is not in a position to come and defend himself, I think that at least that should not go on record.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG): I will look into it.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh refused to take the rice because he knows fully well that it is bad quality rice which has been supplied to the tribal people in that particular area. Sir, for two years they have been collecting money from the poor people. The Prime Minister simply said 'cheat'. The Prime Minister should have said, "N. T. Rama Rao is a liar, great liar and also a cheat." The Prime Minister Should have said that. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Just a second.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am not yielding.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Just one minute. You are going in a very... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am 'not yielding. You had your chance and you spoke. *(Interruptions)*'. I am not yielding. He has already spoken.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: I am "on a point of clarification. When the Chief Minister... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am telling that I am not yielding.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: sent 22 samples of rice to the Prime Minister to taste what type of rice is being sent ...*(interruptions)*... the Prime Minister, in his reply dated December 26, 1986, said this. I Quote: "Dear Shri Rama Rao, I have received the packet of the sample rice you have sent. *(Interruptions)*. The taste of it will have to await my return to Delhi." This is what he said.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Therefore, Sir, the Telugu Desam party are distorting the facts. Apart from that, they have been telling a blatant lie and they have been telling that the rice which has been supplied to the tribals is fine variety. • It is not the case. In his meeting recently, in June 1989, the Prime Minister said that the Chief Minister has taken 15 paise more from each tribal for each Kg. of rice which had been supplied to them. In that context, the Prime Minister said that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is a cheat, he is collecting money even from the tribals. Therefore, ...*(interruptions)* When the Central Government has given strict guidelines and instructions that that variety of rice to the tribal people should not be sold for more than Rs. 1.85, if they sold it at Rs. 2/- it is a fault on the part of the State Government and they should not blame the Centre. Sir, to the public distribution system, the supply is to be made by the Centre. Distribution of the material, rice, wheat, oil, kerosene, everything, is to be taken care of by the State Government. *(Interruptions-*

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: ' Now you say you will make the supplies directly to the people.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: It should be taken care of by the State Governments. What is happening in the States? For the first ten to fifteen days in the month people get things from the ration shops. After the 15th even if the cardholders want to draw their ration, they are told that the stock

is over. The supply is made on the basis of the total number of ration cardholders and their requirements, whether the ration shop is run by the Government or is run by a private individual. But they supply to the ration shops only for the first fifteen days and after the 15th they say they *don't* have stocks. So the State Governments have to see that the ration cardholders really get the benefits of the public distribution system, instead of "blaming the Centre. What is happening in Andhra Pradesh? The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh says they are supplying rice at Rs. 2 a kg. They had supplied like that for some period. But what is happening now? Recently, about three or four months back, when you fixed a target of 25 kgs per month,—they have green cardholders, yellow cardholders etc. system in different areas—'when it came to the question of supplying rice to the people, they have supplied only 5 kgs. And they have been telling everybody that they are selling rice at a cheaper rate to their people. That is not the case.. They give rice at Rs. 2 a kg only in certain areas and that too lesser quantities. And they go about telling people that they are supplying rice at Rs. 2 a kg. This is what the Telugu Desam people are telling the people of that State. The people in some areas in that State are not getting even that 5 kgs. Therefore, as far as public distribution is concerned, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments and the State Governments have to supply materials to the people as per the ration cards which they have supplied through the public distribution system...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: The Centre should not behave in a partisan manner.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): Mr. Narayanasamy, the rice is with you and the system is with me. You are keeping the rice and we have to run the system. Without the rice how do you expect us to supply?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: You are getting supplies. Your production is more but you are giving only 1 per cent to the Central pool and you are demanding 100 per cent. Is it justified? Tamil Nadu is not contributing anything to the Central pool. There is more production. Even then you can see they want more rice...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: For what reason did you release 80,000 tonnes under the President's rule and for what reason suddenly you reduced it to 40,000 tonnes after that? Is this not partisan attitude? Is this not discriminatory attitude?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: They demand more release from the Centre.. But then they should also respond to the Centre. Whatever they produce there, they want to keep it to themselves and they accuse the Centre...

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Are you arguing against supplying rice to the rice eating areas? What is your argument?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am not arguing against supplying to the rice eating States. I want supplies to be made to the rice eating people. But I say that the State Governments also should be more responsive & contribute to the Central pool which certain States are not doing, are refusing. They are not willing to contribute. How can you expect the Centre to do anything? How can you ask the Centre?

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: It is the duty of the Centre.

SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL (Gujarat): Gujarat purchased 5 lakh tonnes of edible oils. You can also do it.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I agree with you. Oil production is more in this country. We are also reducing the import of oil. But my submission to the honourable Minister is that in spite of the bumper crop in oil production, the prices have not come down. Prices should be kept under

check. In spite of the higher production, the prices have not come down, but they have gone up. Therefore, the honourable Minister should pay attention to this aspect.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY; The Centre has done it already.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY; I said, only three States are raising the issue. Now, I will include Tamil Nadu also. Sir, only four States are raising this issue and they want more supplies to be made by the Central Government because they would like to tell their people for political reasons that the Centre is not supplying these food items.

Sir, I agree with the honourable Member, shri Gurupadaswamy that the entire public distribution system should be reviewed. In the States, when they supply to the consumers, the ration card holders, how they are supplying to them is also to be considered. Simply because they have been telling that the Centre is not giving more, we should not act. We should also see how effectively the State Governments are functioning in the distribution of the materials to the people who are eligible for ration cards. Sir, Class I officers and persons who are getting more pay, also go in for ration items. They are getting eight thousand rupees, nine thousand rupees, and yet they also go in for rationed items. Rationed items are to be supplied to those who are in the middle-income groups and low-income groups—and those who are below the poverty line.

With these words. Sir. I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG): Now, Mr. Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (उपसभाध्यक्ष, उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं पहले दफा आपको इस उद्देश्य आसन पर देख रहा हूँ। मेरा आपको बहुत-बहुत अभिनन्दन।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री मीर्जा इशदबेग) : धन्यवाद।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसके बाद मैं अपने मित्र तेलंग देशन के नेता श्री उपेन्द्र को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने एक महत्वपूर्ण भाषना यहां सदन के सामने उठाया है। उसका जो राजनीतिक पहलू है उसकी चर्चा मैं बाद में करूंगा। उत्पादन, वितरण और उपभोग ये तीनों आवश्यक कड़ियां हैं जो देश के आर्थिक विकास के साथ जुड़ी हैं, जो व्यक्ति के जीवन के साथ जुड़ी हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय के बयान को देख रहा था उसमें बताया है कि उत्पादन की वृद्धि हुई है लेकिन वितरण के बारे में शिकायतें उठ रही हैं। उत्पादन में वृद्धि जरूरी है। वितरण में समानता आवश्यक है। और आज हमारा देश विकास के जिस स्तर पर है उसमें धनी मानी लोगों के लिए उपभोग में संयम भी आवश्यक है। आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण ठीक तरह से हो इसलिए सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली बनायी गयी है। स्पष्टतः राज्यों को उत

The State Governments have to start more ration shops. I say this because in States like UP and in certain other States, for three thousand or two thousand cards there is one ration shop and, therefore, people living in remote areas are not in a position to go and get the materials. Therefore, for a few hundred cards there should be one ration shop so that the supply that is made by the Centre is equally distributed among the people who are in need.

The statement of the honourable Minister is self-explanatory and it says that the Centre is much concerned about the supplies that they are making to the people of the various States. I would request the Opposition Members who are sitting on the other side not to politicise the issue because only three States are raising this issue.

वितरण प्रणाली को ठीक तरह से चलाना है। लेकिन वितरण प्रणाली केन्द्र के ऊपर निर्भर करती है क्योंकि इन सारी वस्तुओं को बनाने भी केन्द्र ने आगे हाथ में ले रखा है। प्रदेश अगर बसूत करता चाहते हैं तो उस पर सोमावे लगी हुई है। फूड कारपोरेशन एक इंडिया फिर्दास उ खरीदता है उनका अलग दाम पर वे नहीं खरीद सकते हैं। स्पष्ट है, केन्द्र और प्रदेशों में अत्यन्त शक्ति संबंध हैं और अगर दोनों में विवाद खड़ा होता है, दुर्भाग्य से जैसा विवाद खड़ा हो गया है, इसमें न उपभोक्ता का लाभ होगा और न केन्द्र और राज्यों के संबंध में सद्भावना और संहार रहेगा।

महोदय, इनका एक पहलू और भी है। हम उत्पादक से सारी वस्तुएं खरीदते हैं, खासकर खाद्यान्न वस्तुएं, खाद्यान्न खरीदते हैं, खाने की चीजें खरीदते हैं और उन्हें उपभोक्ता को बेचते हैं। दोनों में कितना अन्तर होना चाहिए, आज दोनों में कितना अन्तर है? उत्पादक से धान या गेहूं किस भाव पर खरीदा जा रहा है? उपभोक्ता को किस भाव पर उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है? ये महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न हैं और इनको अखिरी से औरत नहीं किया जा सकता है।

मैं आपको गेहूं का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। आज दिल्ली में गेहूं के आटे का भाव क्या है? क्या आटे की कीमत और जिस भाव से गेहूं किसानों से खरीदा जा रहा है, उनमें कोई संबंध है? गेहूं पोखने वाले एक मिल सरकार के अधीन भी है। वह कितना मुनाफा कमा रही है? उचित रूप से उसको कितना मुनाफा कमाना चाहिए? क्या यह देखा सरकार का काम नहीं है कि इन कहीं उत्पादकों के साथ तो अभाव नहीं हो रहा है? कहीं उपभोक्ताओं को उचित दाम पर चीजें मुहैया कराने का उद्देश्य तो विफल नहीं हो रहा है? लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह अन्तर बढ़ा जा रहा है। इन अन्तर को कम करने की आवश्यकता है। यह ठीक है कि सरकार सबसिद्धि भी देती है, खरीदने में भी देती है और कहीं कहीं बेचने में भी देती है।

लोकन आवश्यक वस्तुएं आज आपस में पहुँचाने के लिए हाँ बाँधें तो समझता चाहिए कि इन प्रणाली में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। मैंने केवल आटे का उदाहरण दिया है। मेरे पास और भी उदाहरण हैं। उनमें इस वक्त मैं विस्तार से नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम बहुत फीज रहा है। छोटे छोटे दुकानदार उसको चला रहे हैं। आम आदमी का उनके साथ संबंध आता है। मैं दिल्ली का उदाहरण जानता हूँ। बड़ी शिकायतें हैं। अच्छा माल नहीं मिलता, उचित दर पर नहीं मिलता। कभी-कभी दुकान में माल नहीं होता। उपभोक्ता को वापस लौटना पड़ता है। दिल्ली के सारे लोगों को वितरण प्रणाली में शामिल भी नहीं किया गया है। दिल्ली में लाखों लोगों ऐसे हैं जिनके पास राशन-कार्ड नहीं हैं। वे गरीब लोग हैं। वे अपनी आवश्यकता कहां से पूरी करेंगे? वितरण प्रणाली को और भी विस्तृत करने की आवश्यकता है। अभी आप सात वस्तुओं का वितरण कर रहे हैं। आवश्यकता हो तो इसमें नई वस्तुएं शामिल कीजिये। कागज के दाम बहुत बढ़ रहे हैं। बच्चों के लिए कापियां खरीदना मुश्किल हो रहा है। कहीं-कहीं उचित दर पर कापियां सप्लाई करने की जिम्मेदारी प्रदेशों के प्रशासन ने ली है। जीवन रक्षक दवाओं की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। दवाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। यह सुझाव पहले भी आ चुका है कि वितरण प्रणाली में और भी आवश्यक वस्तुओं का समावेश कराया जाय। अगर वितरण प्रणाली ठीक नहीं चलेगी, अगर लोगों को राहत नहीं पहुंचेगी, तो सारा प्रयत्न हमारा विफल हो जाएगा।

अब तीसरी बात है। यह विवाद खड़ा हुआ इस बात को लेकर कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 15 जून को अन्ध में जाकर एक भाषण दिया। प्रधान मंत्री कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष भी हैं। अच्छा होता ये दो पक्ष अलग होते। अब उन्हें राजनैतिक भाषण भी देना पड़ता है और

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

ऐसे भाषण देने पड़ते हैं जिनका निशाना प्रदेश सरकारों को बनाया जाता है।

श्री सुख राम : प्रधानमंत्री भी पार्टी से होते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पार्टी के होते हैं। पार्टी का होना अलग बात है और पार्टी का अध्यक्ष होना अलग बात है। पहले कांग्रेस में परंपरा थी कि पार्टी अध्यक्ष अलग होगा और प्रधानमंत्री अलग होगा। अब आपने दोनों को एक कर दिया। प्रधानमंत्री की दोहरी भूमिका हो गई। वह जब कमो कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष के नाते बोलते हैं तो ऐसी बात कहते हैं जो प्रधानमंत्री को कमो नहीं कहनी चाहिये।... (व्यसधान)... अब आप पुराने बातों को याद मत दिलाइये। जब प्रधानमंत्री किसी मुद्दे मंत्री के लिये कहे कि वह ठग है, ठग है, मैं तो समझता था कि ठग प्रथा खत्म हो गई है मगर आधुनिक भारत में ठग प्रथा चल रही है। मुद्दे मंत्री अगर ठग हुआ तो प्रधानमंत्री क्या हुआ? मैं इन शब्द का उल्लेख करना नहीं चाहता। यह विवाद बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। आंध्र में किसानों की समस्या पर चावल बेचा जा रहा है इनकी तो प्रधानमंत्री को पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त कर लेनी चाहिये थी। फिर भी ठग शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिये था। अच्छा यह होता कि वे मुद्दे मंत्री को कहते कि हम आपको सस्ता चावल दे रहे हैं और आप महंगा बेच रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। ये बातें जना के मंच पर अगर विवाद का विषय बन ई जायेंगी तो इस देश की राजनीति का स्वस्थ रूप नहीं उभरेगा। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि प्रधानमंत्री कहते कि मुझे गलत जानकारी मिली थी। मैं सुन रहा हूँ कि कांग्रेस के मित्र कह रहे हैं कि उन्होंने 1986 की बात कही थी। यह 1989 है और 15 जून का भाषण है। अगर प्रधानमंत्री ने गलत कहा तो उन्हें कहना चाहिये कि गलती हो गई। बड़े लोग गलतियाँ करते हैं और बड़ी गलती करते हैं। मगर जो गलती करता है और अपनी गलती मान लेता है तो वह सबसे बड़ा होता है। गलती हुई,

अगर मैं गलती कहूँ तो मुझे मानना चाहिये। अगर नहीं मानता तो समझिये कि मैं छोटा हूँ। अब इसकी सफाई दी जा रही है जिसकी कोई सफाई नहीं। वे तीन रुपये में चावल बेच रहे हैं इसकी आलोचना हो रही है। नागालैंड में जो चावल केंद्र सँजो रहा है वह तीन रुपये में बेचा जा रहा है, तीन रुपये किलो। मेरे पास एक पत्र है।

Leader of the Opposition, Nagaland Legislative Assembly, Mr. K. L. Chishi.

उन्होंने प्रधानमंत्री को लिखा है। मेरे हाथ में एक कागद आ रही है, पड़ोस में से। हमारे पड़ोसी से संबंध अच्छे हैं। मैं उसको उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"I beg to draw your attention to the fact..."

उन्होंने भी आंध्र का उल्लेख किया है कि आपने आंध्र के मुद्दे मंत्री पर आरोप लगाया है, आपने आंध्र के मुद्दे मंत्री की आलोचना की है कि वे 1.80 रुपये में चावल बेच रहे हैं। फिर अगले उन्होंने लिखा है कि :

"I beg to draw your attention to the fact that in Nagaland the Congress (I) Government headed by Mr. S. C. Jamir, Chief Minister of Nagaland has made common rice - available to the people of Nagaland who are 90 per cent Tribals at Rs. 3 per KG. even at Dimapur town and Kohima which are nearest to the railhead."

और आंकड़े भी उपलब्ध किये जा सकते हैं। पंडित सुख राम जी स्वीकार करने कि इसके लिये अलग-अलग राज्यों ने अलग-अलग कीमतें निश्चित कर रखी हैं।

श्री सुख राम : फाइन और सुपर फाइन की अलग-अलग कीमतें हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : फिर आप वही कह रहे हैं। प्रधानमंत्री का भाषण, उनका सुदर्शन चित्र मेरे पास है।

इसमें फाइन और सुपर फाइन का फाइन डिस्टिन्क्शन नहीं है। यह सब धान बाईन परोस है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये था। ताराबैंड में यह 3.50 रुपया है। आगे उन्होंने लिखा है कि 3.50 रुपया उपभोक्ताओं को पड़ रहा है। यह कैसे विक रहा है? या तो स्वीकार कीजिये कि हम भिन्न भाव से प्रदेशों को दे रहे हैं प्रदेशों से अपनी दृष्टि में फौला किया हुआ है। एक दूसरे पर आरोप प्रत्यारोप करने की वक्तव्य नहीं है। लेकिन आरोप प्रत्यारोप किये जा रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि चुनाव का साल है और ऐसी बातें कही जायेंगी जो नहीं कही जानी चाहिये। मगर इन विवाद में प्रधानमंत्री फोन जोय और किसी मुख्य मंत्री को ठग कहें यह ठीक नहीं। कोई मुख्य मंत्री अगर दिन में अपना काम करता है और रात में अभिनय करता है तो प्रधानमंत्री को क्या आपत्ति है।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : प्रधानमंत्री अभिनय करते हैं तो कौन रोकता है।
(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसमें कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं है।

श्री रजक बलीउल्लाह (गुजरात) : आपने एक कंकर में दो पत्थर भारे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर आप तो योच रहे हैं पत्थी मरा कहाँ है? उल्टा-पल्टा महीदय, अब मैं एक और मामला उठाऊंगा। शक्कर के दाम इतने क्यों बढ़े हैं? मैं लड़ाऊंगा था, कांग्रेस-रेगन के इलेक्शन में, आप जो हारे हैं उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि शक्कर के दाम बहुत बढ़ गये और लोग दुखी हैं। गाढ़े तो रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम शक्कर, क्या औचित्य है इसका? अब तो गर्मी नहीं है, थोड़ी थोड़ी बरपात भी शुरू हो गई है, शरद की अपनी मांग नहीं है, शादी-विवाह का मौसम भी खत्म हो गया है। शक्कर की मांग गिरनी चाहिये मगर भाव बढ़ रहे हैं। उस दिन पंडित सुख राम जी ने कहा कि थोक में शक्कर के भाव गिर गये हैं। तब मैंने पूछा था कि आप थोक में खरीदते हैं या फुटकर में खरीदते हैं?

हम लोग तो फुटकर में सामान खरीदते हैं थोक में नहीं। इस देश का दुर्भाग्य यह है कि अगर थोक में दाम गिर जाते हैं जो वह फुटकर में प्रतिबिम्बित नहीं होता है, प्रतिबिम्बित नहीं होता है। वह एक अलग कहानी है। यह मुनाफाखोरी की कहानी है। वह भ्रष्टाचार की कहानी है। अब यह ठीक है आप कहेंगे कि लेखों को गुजर अधिक रिनाज कर देते हैं, दाम कम हो जाता है मगर उस काम नहीं चल सकता। अगर उसका कोटा बढ़ाईये, प्रति व्यक्ति को मिलने वाली शक्कर की मात्रा बढ़ाये, दाम पर नज़र रखिये। डा० लोहिया दाम बान्धों की बात किया करते थे। मांग यह नहीं हो रही है, मैं यह मांग नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि आप निरन्तर धम दें। उन तो विम अभाव पैदा होना, उससे भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ेगा लेकिन गरीब लोग तिनके लिए आपने यह वितरण प्रणाली बनाई है विकसित की है तिनके लिए आप चल रहे हैं उन्हें उचित दर पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में आवश्यकता की वस्तु उपलब्ध करने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए। यह आपकी जिम्मेदारी है और राज्य सरकारों की भी जिम्मेदारी है लेकिन आप प्रयत्न नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और यह चुनाव साल में दो बार प्रयत्न नहीं कर पाएंगे तो यह बहुत महंग पड़ेगा। पंडित सुख राम जी बाद रक्षित हिताचल भी इस बात नहीं। धन्यवाद।

SIHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH; Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, only a few days ago the Chief Minister of Gujarat and the President of the Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee, met the hon. Prime Minister and submitted a note on the difficulties faced by the people of Gujarat due to inadequate supply of sugar, edible oil and other essential commodities and pleaded for an enhancement of supplies by the Central Government.

Sir, last year and this year again, we had very good monsoons, barring floods and heavy rains in some parts of the country like parts of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and North Eastern States. The rains have

[Shri Raoof Valiullah]

boosted the prospects of yet another bumper crop in the country. It is also on account of this that the country achieved self-sufficiency not only in foodgrains but effected considerable reduction of imports of edible oils also. Still the people are facing difficulties due to inadequate supply of essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar and edible oils. Sir, even with regard to kerosene the people, particularly in the rural areas are complaining that they do not get sufficient quota. Sir, the production of rice in the country during the current year, increased substantially. An additional quantity of about 15 million tonnes is available in the market from this year's kharif production. Because of higher level of allotments during 1987-88 and 1988-89 to tackle the situation created by severe drought and also due to unprecedented floods, the procurement in some States fell. Accordingly, allocation of rice was reduced in the case of most of the States. But again during the period December 1988 to April, 1989, 18.57 lakh tonnes have already been distributed to various States.

Sir, distribution of foodgrains for public distribution system and other programmes has been increasing every year. From 85 lakh tonnes in 1984-85, it has increased to 159 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. Wheat production has also gone up by 90 lakh tonnes in the country, from 451 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 to 541 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. Then, there is something wrong with the public distribution system that the poor do not get at the lowest level, at the common man's level, the essential commodities. I would therefore, plead with the Government that it is high time that the entire distribution system should be overhauled in view of the bumper crop on the one hand, that is availability on the one hand, and the difficulties faced

by the people in not getting essential commodities, on the other.

Sir, I would come to m_v State of Gujarat. As fa_r as Gujarat is concerned, the fair-price shops have been experiencing shortage of sugar, edible oil and other essential commodities. In the open market, free sale sugar is sold at Ks. 9.50 per kg. and in th_e fair-price shops, levy sugar is sold at Rs. 5.25 per kg., at the rate of 400 grams per head. Earlier even through the fair-pric_e shops, free sale sugar was available but now this has been discontinued, and with the rise in price in open market, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the common man to purchase sugar for his daily use. As far as edible oil is concerned, fair-pric_e shops have discontinued distribution of palmoline in Gujarat. It is surprising that when Gujarat faced an acute drought situation for the last four years, edible oil was being distributed through public distribution system, through the fair-price shops. But now it has been discontinued. The minimum quantity required per month is 5000 tonnes. I, therefore, plead with the Union Government that enough quantity of imported palmoline may be made available to Gujarat to overcome this shortage. This year there has been a bumper crop if the oilseeds and the State Trading Corporation has even cut down its imports. But surprisingly, groundnut oil in Guj_{arat}, in Ahmedabad city, is being sold at Rs. 360 per tin of 15 kgs. Even in the worst year of drought, four years ago, this price had n_{ot} gone beyond Rs. 380 per tin of 14 kgs. Sir, I do not know whether you have come across the statement made by the Governor of Gujarat in a public meeting that the situation is very alarming. H_e was surprised that edihle oil in Gujarat was being sold at Rs. 360 per a 15 kg. tin. As I said, even in the worst years of drought, it had never gone beyond ^{as-} 3&u. I think th_o hon. Minister must tell us as t_o what _are the reasons for this.

As Mr. Jagesh Dasai pointed out, & there are unscrupulous elements taking advantage of the situation, the Government must come down heavily on them. This will save not only the common man but it will also ease the situation as far as the States are concerned.

The quota of wheat and rice continue to be given to Gujarat. But there have been widespread complaints—even the Gujarat Government has complained—that the wheat and rice supplied from Punjab has been rain-soaked and, in some places, it has been described 'unfit for human consumption'. I would like to know whether such complaints have been received from the State Government. Only this morning, the hon. Minister of Civil Supplies, Gujarat, talked to me and he told me that the wheat and rice which has been supplied this time from Punjab is not fit for human consumption as it is rain-soaked. Therefore, I plead with the Central Government that something must be done in the matter and enough quantity, sufficient quantity, should be rushed to the State of Gujarat.

Same is the case in regard to the supply of kerosene. There is a deficit of nearly 2,500 ki. every month. The policy of the State Government to issue new licences, particularly, to the jobless textile mill workers and freedom fighters has suffered on account of this paucity. As you are aware, in Ahmedabad, there is a problem, there is a crisis, in the textile industry and the Union Government and the State Government have decided that these licences would be issued to the jobless mill workers. Now, the State Government says that because of the paucity of kerosene, they cannot issue more licences. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to see whether this situation can be eased. I, really, would be thankful to the Union Government if sufficient quantities of rice and other

essential commodities are rushed to the State of Gujarat. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG): Shri Kulkarni.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : उनको जरा पीछे बुलवाइये । मुक्त इधर से और एक इधर से हाना चाहिए ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG): Mr. Kulkarni, I think you can wait.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: All right, Sir. Even if I do not speak, there is no problem.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA (Rajasthan): Mr. Kulkarni, we want to hear you.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Who wants to hear me!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG): At least the Chair.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: The Chair has to hear.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मान्यवर, कांग्रेसी लोगों को अच्छा नहीं लगेगा, यह बात ठीक है । जो बात अच्छी नहीं लगेगी . . (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सीर्वा इराबदेग) : आप फिक्र मत कीजिए कि किसको अच्छा लगता है, किसको अच्छा नहीं लगता है । वह जाने दीजिए, अगर आप अपनी बात जल्दी से तीन मिनट में खत्म कीजिए ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह बयान जो माननीय सबी जी ने दिया है, उसमें कहीं भी उन्होंने अपने विचार की नीति के बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं की है, बल्कि एक गलत दावे, गुमराहकारी बयान दिया है । अब मैं इसके पैराग्राफ छह को लेता हूँ । इसमें उन्होंने कहा है :

[श्री राम अवध शिंह]

"The bumper crop of oilseeds during the year 1988-89 has increased the availability of indigenous oils in the market. The prices of these oils have also come down."

तो यह कितना इन्कोज हुआ, यह सदन को बताना चाहिये और इन साल बढ़ोतरी कितनी हुई और बढ़ोतरी की वजह से दाम कितना घटा है? तो यह कहते हैं कि दाम इतना घटा है, तो हम लोग इनको जोम पकड़े लेने कि आप कह रहे हैं कि दाम घटा है, पर दाम ज्यों का त्यों है, या दाम बढ़ गया है। तो बहुत चतुर हैं वे, चालाकों से बचने के लिए इन्होंने कहा कि दाम घट गया है और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गया है।

तो इस तरह का गुमराहकारी बयान मंत्री जी आप न दिया करिए। कम से कम सदन में आइये, तो पूरी सफाई का आइये और नीज सफा करके आइये। सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि एक ओर आप कहते हैं पैसाफ एक में कि इस साल खरीफ फसल की बम्पर उत्पादन की वजह से 15 मिलियन टन ज्यादा राईस पैदा हुआ। अब 15 मिलियन टन पिछले साल से ज्यादा पैदा हुआ और इस साल जूँकि हरियाणा और पंजाब में बाढ़ आ गई इसलिए आप राईस को इकट्ठा नहीं कर सके, यह आप कारण दे रहे हैं। तो पिछले साल तो कम पैदा हुआ था तो हरियाणा और पंजाब से आपको पूर्ति थोड़े हुई? टोटल प्रोडक्शन तो आपका बढ़ गया 15 मिलियन टन तो राईस की आपूर्ति फिर 20 परसेंट क्यों घटाते हैं? यह परस्पर विरोधी बयान है। अगर आपका 15 मिलियन टन बढ़ा है तो फिर 20 प्रतिशत घटाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। आप यह बात कह सकते हैं कि आपको मोबाइल करने में एक जगह से दूसरी जगह भेजने में कुछ समय लग सकता है, लेकिन आप यह आधार नहीं ले सकते कि हमारे पास सामान नहीं है। मान लीजिए, इस देश के किसी कोने में जखुरत है तो सैन्ट्रल पूल तो इसीलिए है कि किसी सूबे में, किसी

हिस्से में कमी हो तो वहाँ सैन्ट्रल पूल से अनाज पहुंचाया जाएगा, चावल पहुंचाया जाएगा, गेहूं पहुंचाया जाएगा। इसीलिए तो सैन्ट्रल पूल है। क्या यह पंजा के लिए है? आपके पास चावल जमा कर दिया जाएगा और आप उसकी पूजा करिए? बाद में उसमें कहिए कि 2 परसेंट, 4 परसेंट चूड़ा खा गया और चूड़ा खाने के नाम पर फूड कॉर्पोरेशन के पदाधिकारी उसको लूट लेंगे। उसमें 200, 300 400 करोड़ के हुर साल लूटते हैं। तो उस बात को मत बताइये। आप इस अपनी कमी को हम लोगों के सामने रखिए, क्योंकि सदन सुप्रीम है, सरकार सुप्रीम नहीं है। यहाँ हम लोगों को खुल कर बात कहिए। तो यह दो बात आपके परस्पर विरोधी बयान हैं।

अब मैं अंतिम बात बहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपने कहा है कि हम लोगों ने सब पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम ठीक कर दिया है लेकिन मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने आपको एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी और दो बार टेलीफोन किया था कि हमारे यहाँ जो गेहूं दिया गया तो उसमें आधे से अधिक कंकड़ बालू और अनाज का छिलका है जो कि उसमें मिलाया हुआ है। मैंने उसकी रिपोर्ट की, आपके फूड कमिशनर को लिखा। उसने किसी आदमी को भेजा टेलीफोन करने पर और जांच कराया। तब वह दुकानदार हमारे यहाँ आकर कहने लगा कि मुआफ कर दीजिए। हम यह क्यों मुआफ करें। तुम जब एम०पी० को ऐसा दे रहे हैं तो आम जनता को कैसा खिलाते होंगे? हमारा तो टैस्टिंग प्वाइंट यह है कि हम जो लड़ते हैं अपने लिए नहीं, हम लड़ते हैं इसलिए कि जब यहाँ ऐसा सप्लाई करते हैं, तो और जगह कैसा सप्लाई करते होंगे? यह माननीय पं० सुख राम जी को हमने कहा और इन्होंने कहा कि उसकी दुकान कैसल करेंगे और हम जांच करायेंगे। हमने कहा कि सारी जगहों में ऐसी अनाज की सप्लाई होती है। तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने कुछ नहीं किया।

उसकी दुकान कैसल भी नहीं की, वैस्टर्न लोर्ट में जब मैं रहता था तो वहाँ से वह राशन की दुकान से अनाज आता था।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या यह दिल्ली का है ?

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : हाँ, दिल्ली की स्थिति मैं कह रहा हूँ। इस पर मेरा चार्ज है कि उन लोगों ने मिलकर और कम से कम पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के लोग*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सीर्ज इशविबेग) : नो-नो, आप ऐसा चार्ज नहीं लगा सकते। आप सदन में बहुत समय से हैं, आपको पता है कि किस ढंग से, कहाँ कैसे बोला जाता है। आप यह ऐसा चार्ज नहीं लगा सकते हैं।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं इन पर चार्ज कर रहा हूँ कि मैंने खुद इनसे रेक्वेस्ट किया, उस दुकान की कैसल करिए और वह दुकान कैसल नहीं हुई और उस पर कोई जांच नहीं बैठी। यह इतना चार्ज है मेरा।

श्री सुख राम : माननीय सदस्य ने जो इलजाम लगाया है वह बेबुनियाद है। यह बड़ा वाइल्ड एल्लेगेशन है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : वाइल्ड एल्लेगेशन नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुख राम : सुनिए, आप जिम्मेदारी से यहाँ बोल रहे हैं।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैंने आपको लिख कर चिट्ठी दी और मैंने आपको कहा... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुख राम : मुझको उम्मीद नहीं है और आप इस तरह की बाजारी बात कह रहे हैं। मुझको अफसोस है कि आप इस तरह की बात कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

*Not recorded.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं तो चैलेंज के साथ कह रहा हूँ।

श्री सुख राम : आपकी बात बेबुनियाद है। ... (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सीर्ज इशविबेग) : इसको आप निकाल दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैंने आपको कहा और अभी जो गेहूँ मिल रहा है मैं कल आपको दिखाऊंगा। मेरे घर में जो गेहूँ आता है, मैं हाउस में लाकर रखूंगा। और मैं कहूंगा कि यहाँ से जांच कराई जाये 5.00 म०प० तब आपको पता चलेगा कि गेहूँ कैसे आता है? आप बड़ी-बड़ी बात करते हैं पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम की, यह ठीक हो गया वह ठीक हो गया। लेकिन कल मैं यह सदन में रखूंगा आप आइएगा और मेरा चैलेंज स्वीकार करिएगा।

श्री कमल मोरारका : आज क्यों नहीं लाए ?

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं नहीं जानता था कि इस पर बहस होगी। मैं इस दिन के इंतजार में था और मैं इनको बेइज्जत करना चाहता था सदन में, कि मेरे कहने के बाद, मेरे चिट्ठी लिखने के बाद भी इन्होंने उसकी दुकान केन्सिल नहीं की।

मैं दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ नीतियों के बारे में ... (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : नीयत चाहिए, नीति से क्या होगा ?

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : यह बात ठीक कहीं, नीयत नहीं है तो नीति क्या होगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सीर्ज इशविबेग) : आपका समय खतम हो गया। चलिए अंतिम वाक्य बोल लीजिए।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं बोल रहा हूँ, एक, दो मिनट और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सीर्जी इशविदेग) :
चलिए एक मिनट बोल लीजिए ।

श्री बीरेन्द्र वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : इनका
समय तो कभी खतम ही नहीं होता ।
आपने कर दिया हो तो अलग बात है ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं कह रहा
था, अगर दाम बांधने की नीति पर
सरकार नहीं चलेगी । ... (व्यवधान)

श्री बीरमद प्रताप सिंह : कभी किसी
को बेइज्जत नहीं करना चाहिए ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : बेइज्जत जो
होने लायक होगा, वह तो होगा । ...
(व्यवधान) ... तो जनता राज में चीनी
का दाम क्यों गिर गया ? किसलिए
गिर गया ? मार्च में अचानक चीनी तो
पैदा नहीं होती ? 24 मार्च को जनता
पार्टी सरकार ने शपथ ली और पांच
रुपए चीनी जो बाजार में थी, वह 2
रुपए 10 पैसे पर बिक गई, यहां तक कि
चावल से बदली जाने लगी, प्लास्टिक
के टूटे जूते से बदली जाने लगी । आखिर
क्यों ? इसलिए कि हमने एक यूनिकार्म
नीति बनाई । आप चीनी के दाम इसलिए
नहीं रोक पा रहे हैं क्योंकि आपका ड्यूल
सिस्टम है, प्राइसिंग का ।

श्री बीरमद प्रताप सिंह : गन्ना क्या
हिसाब बिका, चार रुपए बिटल । इसे
मत भूलिएगा ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : सुनिए
सुनिए, अगर वह कहिएगा तो उसके लिए
अलग वहस चाहिए । लेकिन आप यह
समझिए कि आपका जो ड्यूल सिस्टम है
प्राइसिंग का, चीनी का खुले बाजार में
कुछ दाम और कंट्रोल रेट में कुछ दूसरा
दाम । अब आप खुले बाजार में दूसरी
कीमत रखेंगे और कंट्रोल की दुकान पर
दूसरी कीमत रखेंगे तो निश्चित तौर पर
बाजार में कीमत चीनी की बढ़ जाएगी ।
इसलिए पोलिसी में यह करना चाहिए
कि एक यूनिकार्म पालिसी चीनी की कर

दीजिए, फिर देखिए, चीनी का दाम
अपने आप घट जाता है या नहीं । उबने
हमको जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ेगी । जिस-जिस
चीज का ड्यूल सिस्टम, प्राइसिंग करेंगे,
जैसे आपने सीमेंट को किया तो फिर
उसका भी दाम बढ़ गया । इसी तरह
जिस चीज का ड्यूल सिस्टम करेंगे, प्राइ-
सिंग करेंगे उसकी कीमत बढ़ेगी ।

श्री जगेश देसाई : सीमेंट को निकाल
दिया तो सीमेंट का प्राइस बढ़ गया है ।
आपको पता नहीं, सीमेंट को निकाल
दिया है ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : नहीं, आपने
तो ड्यूल सिस्टम रखा था न ?

श्री जगेश देसाई : इसको निकाल
दिया, इसलिए बढ़ गया है ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : डीकंट्रोल तो
अब किया है आपने । लेकिन ड्यूल सिस्टम
था कि नहीं ? वह तो 27.00 रुपए से
आपने लिया था और अब 85.00 रुपए
हो गया, तो आपने ऐसा किया । लेकिन
ड्यूल सिस्टम से पहले 27.00 रुपए
बोरा था और तब आपने ड्यूल सिस्टम
किया था ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सीर्जी इशविदेग) : आप
चेयर को ऐसे कोजिए और खतम
कीजिए ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं खतम कर
रहा हूँ । मन्थवर । एक नीति सरकार
बनाए और वह खाद्यान्न के बारे में यह
बनाए कि दो फसलों के बीच में एक
निश्चित ही अंतर होगा दाम में । जैसे
कि डाक्टर लोहिया कहते थे—दो फसलों
के बीच में आना देर का अंतर हो ।
अब वह कहते थे कि बात प्रतिशत का
अंतर हो, बीस फीसदी से अधिक का
अंतर दाम में न हो । अगर ऐसी पालिसी
आप बना देंगे और सरकार उस पर
सख्ती से चलेगी, तो निश्चित तौर पर
खाद्यान्न की कीमतों पर हम लोग कंट्रोल
कर सकते हैं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, और जो चीजें हैं, जो इंडस्ट्रियल गुड्स हो जाती हैं, जो कैपिटल की छायों से गुजरती हैं और पूँजीपतियों के कंट्रोल में आ जाती हैं, उसको भी हम लागत खर्च से डबोढ़े से अधिक पर नहीं बेचने देंगे, दुलाई खर्च लगा करके। ऐसी आप पालिसी कुछ बना लीजिए तब तो कोमत में समुलन हो सकते हैं और तब आप कुछ कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरी मुझाव है इस सरकार से कि दाम बांधने की एक ठोस नीति बनाइए और केवल दाम घटाने की नीति बनाइएगा तो दाम कभी घटेगा नहीं। इसलिए एक नीति बनाइए दाम बांधने की, जो डॉ॰ लोहिया कहा करते थे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Mr. Vice-chairman, I thank you very much for calling me. I think much has been said about the whole difficulty in the whole country as well as that in Maharashtra.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, at the outset I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a very dangerous statement by an hon. friend of mine, if I have understood him correctly, that every State has to produce and contribute to itself and to the Central pool. I think, this is a federal country. Many States are surplus in some products; many States are deficit in some products. In Maharashtra we produce about 30 per cent to 40 per cent of sugar, and if we say that we are not going to supply this unless wheat is given to us, it will be the most dangerous precedent. A friend of mine from our side has spoken about that. Perhaps, he is a young man and might not be knowing the federal character of this country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG): The same thing about Gujarat also.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I think the Minister will please correct me if I am wrong. I do not know whether I am wrong or right. But as far as

my experience goes, this is a very pernicious statement, and it should not be made.

Then it applies to cotton, and oil seeds also. Gujarat itself produces (he maximum oilseeds. Punjab produces oilseeds. So, this type of statement at least I did not expect on the floor of the House of Elders. Why I said it is that it really hurt me because the character of this country is federal, and we are all one. One is for aU, and all are for one, and we are aU brothers and go hand in hand.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am aware, the position of Mr. Sukh Ram as the Minister of Civil Supplies, is like that of the wife of a poor teacher who has got four, five children and gets a limited pay. His wife has to meet the requirement of every child, her husband, look after relatives and others. I am aware with what difficulty he is managing the food portfolio of this country. It is because, Mr. Vice-Chairman, as he has stated in the statement food is amply produced but the difficulty is that we are still not able to evenly distribute it through our public distribution system though every year we are improving our performance. The position in the rural areas, Mr. Sukh Ramji, if I tell you, is beyond conception.

Very recently, last month when I held some meetings of sarpanches on the new Bill and visited six, seven taluks, I found that they were all happy about the new scheme of Jawaharlal Rozgar Yojana and pan* chayati raj, giving more money for the people. But they say, there is no food. About sugar, in the Maharashtra belt particularly in the Sangli area there are ten sugar factories. You know it much better. But sugar is sold in the rural areas at Rs. 10. No sugar is available.

Then there are some malpractices and malfeasance indulged in by, what you call, licensed vendors of essential

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni] commodities. Because of that it is a slow improvement. I do not want to attack because I know the difficulties and how it can be improved. Unless I am improved, people cannot be improved. Everybody has to improve. That is why this difficulty. During my tour to the Talukas I found out that here is an employment guarantee scheme in Maharashtra. Sukh Ram Ji knows that. He has visited some of these areas. There—somebody has said; perhaps Jagesh Desai has said—they give 400 grams. They do a very heavy work. The amount of gram given to those working under the employment guarantee scheme should be increased. If you do so, their capacity to do work will increase. Ladies break stones and do all sorts of manual work there. So, some type of attention should be given to their requirements also. I do not know whether in the new Rozgar Yojna you are doing it or not, but under this scheme you will have to increase this amount.

Now I would like to refer to one more point. Last time I spoke on this. My friends also might have spoken on this. Position of Bombay and other metropolitan cities is very bad. I do not know how the Government is managing the situation in Bombay. Fifty per cent of the people there do not get palm oil. That was the statement made by the Civil Supplies Minister in the Assembly. Same is the situation in regard to sugar. The Sugar Federation has now made available some sugar, but that is just a drop in the ocean. I am aware that the State Government has called a meeting. They have stated that the quota for Maharashtra has been slightly increased, but it is not commensurate with the availability with the Central Government, still we are short by 20 to 25 per cent. Under the present conditions it is very difficult for the State Government to meet the demands for rice, wheat, palm oil, kerosene and other products.

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I would like to plead with *hu&a* Ram Ji on one more aspect. Because of the floods the entire economic picture has changed. The picture in regard to availability of food and other essential commodities has been shattered overnight. I can tell you that one of my trusts works in an Adivasi area in the Raigad district called Zambulpada. Overnight the whole village was under water. It is a totally Adivasi area. Some four or five days back the State Government dropped food packets through helicopters, but on account of floods there is an increased demand for food. Bhajan Lal Ji told me when he went round all these areas that more food would be rushed to Maharashtra. I would plead with Sukh Ram Ji to help Bhajan Lal Ji and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra to supply food to those affected. Affected area is right from the Marathwada area. I think Shiv Raj Ji's town Latur, and also Beed, have been seriously affected. Then the Konkan area and some parts of Kolhapur have been very much affected. I cannot describe the situation. It is a tearful situation there. One cannot describe the people's agony in a speech. I am neither a poet nor a Kawaliwala.

हमारे बाजपट्टी जी बोलते हैं जो कविता,
वह पंडित मैं नहीं हूँ

But I only want to request you that the difficulties of these people are very serious. At least you assure us that food will be rushed there. Because of the floods extra food and extra kerosene and extra palm oil is the need of the hour. I would plead with you to supply that.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, perhaps, it may be said that we have got enough food for thought during this day-long calling attention motion. At one stage I was apprehensive that it might have to be continued overnight but now mercifully the end seems to be near. But before entering into the question of allocation to this or that State, I

would at the outset refer to a particular point of view which was raised here, I think, by Mr. Gurupadaswamy about the philosophy of the rationing system, what it is expected to do and what it intends to do. Now, from that point of view the concluding paragraph of the Minister's statement seems to me, to put it very mildly, to be very short of the requirements of the situation. It shows no commitment to the principle of the public distribution system. I do not know whether it is deliberate or accidental. I quote:

"While procurement and allocation of seven key essential commodities are made by the Central Government, the management of the distribution of these commodities under PDS is the responsibility of the State Governments/U.T. Administrations." It is rather a very impersonal statement. The Centre does some procurement and some allocation, if I remember rightly. The Prime Minister of the country and also the President of the ruling Congress (I) party, a combination which is not favoured by Mr. Vajpayee at least in today's speech, off and on harps upon strengthening of the public distribution system. For quite a long time it has been the demand of the Left and then practically the entire Opposition that 14 essential commodities should be made available to the people of the country at a reasonable price and it would be the responsibility of the Union Government to ensure the supply of these commodities through the public distribution system. It is not just a question of an agreement with the Kerala State or with West Bengal in regard to jute. It is the responsibility of the Centre to regulate the market economy, first to reduce the hardship of the people. In this respect, West Bengal, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and to a certain extent, Maharashtra, contend to have an organisational network. It devolves on life, Union Government to sustain that network and when an allegation has been made or any point has been made it is that the Central Government, it seems, is out

to subvert that network of public distribution system. Otherwise, what would be the meaning of decreasing the quota of West Bengal rice from 125 thousand tonnes to 64 thousand tonnes? That is not 20 per cent. But the Minister has said, in most States, {Interruptions}. . .

. THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHAGBAIG): Please conclude now!

PROP. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE: Then regarding wheat, It has been said that the position is better. Still it has been reduced from 125 thousand tonnes to 80 thousand tonnes. But again these allocations are meaningless. They do not reach the States and whatever could reach the ration shops, is not, it is admitted, edible. So, all these aspects must be taken care of. It is not a slanging match between the Centre and the States. What Mr. Kulkarni said is the right approach. Rather it is for us to treat the country as a complete entity where each unit is to help the other. With that approach, the Central Government should countenance the problems that are being faced by different States. That would be possible only if the Government of India recognises its responsibility in a poverty* stricken country like India which is; of the most poor, in third or fourth position. In this country, the Government of India has a responsibility to undertake the task of strengthening the Public Distribution System. If they do it in a casual way, they will do incalculable harm to the people of the country but in the long run, to themselves also. Thank you.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to make two-three points. But before that, I want to say that the hon. Member, Shri V. Gopalsamy while making his speech, has remarked about the hon. Prime Minister and used an expression "mean". I think - that is most unparliamentary expression and must be expunged.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG): I will look into it.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Now, out of two-three questions that I wanted to make because I have heard the debate very patiently, the Central Government is assigned primarily two jobs. First is procurement. Mr. Minister, I am drawing your attention to the question that I pose before you 'and would like to seek clarification because I do not want to mix problems of agriculture with distribution system because it will be far-fetched and it should not be done. If I touch on the problems of agriculture, then I shall be widening the scope of your statement which is confined to distribution system, particularly mentioning only seven items. So, the sole responsibility of the Central Government is, first, procurement and second allocation. It is unfortunate that all these speeches that have been made, they have been made attacking this allocation and nobody has even ventured to touch upon the management and distribution of these commodities and setting up of requisite number of fair price shops, enforcement of essential commodities and similar other legislation and laying down the scale of ration etc. etc. I do not know why this vital aspect as mentioned in paragraph 8 of the Minister's statement has been altogether lost sight of. It is not as if the Central Government is solely responsible for distribution also, for setting up of ration shops also, and for enforcing the provisions of Essential Commodities Act also. After all, there is a limit of jurisdiction as laid down in the statement and nobody from the other side has challenged the limit of jurisdiction. Then, according to my humble submission, the entire responsibility lies with the State Government. The Centre has only a limited responsibility and that is procurement. Nobody has even whispered about procurement. The whole attack is directed against the allocation. I would like to ask the hon. Minister if

this question. Have you gathered any information or have the Opposition-led State Government supplied you with information that with the scaling down of their quota of supplies their distribution system has been hampered? 'Likely to be hampered' is not the scope of my query to the hon. Minister. The conjectures may happen or 'may not get distributed' are not the scope of my query. I want to know specifically whether a single instance or data has been provided to you by the Opposition-led Governments that on account of revision of allocation to them their actual performance has been hampered. I also want to know whether the State Governments, especially the Governments led by the Opposition who have attacked the allocation of the Central Government, have been able to perform their business well in distribution, which is the sole jurisdiction of State Governments. I want to know, as a Congress Member, whether these State Governments have performed their duties well, particularly, in relation to the distribution and management, setting up of fair-price shops, enforcement of the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations, laying down scales of ration etc. etc. or not.

Now, the second question to which I want to draw your attention is the subsidy problem I tell you. Mr. Vice-Chairman, this is one thing which is being misused most in the country. The Food Ministry, Agriculture Ministry and all the concerned Ministries will have to revise their opinions about the subsidies because I find that subsidies are being grabbed by middlemen. They do not actually reach the beneficiaries for whom such huge amounts of money are being provided as subsidies. If this is the situation and if the State Governments are responsible for the management of these subsidies, will you take some step to substitute the system of subsidy by some other mode because it is my firm conviction—I am getting experienced, I am making a study—that

actually the beneficiaries do not get these subsidies? So, are you, Mr. Minister, thinking seriously to wipe out these middlemen who grab the subsidies preventing the beneficiaries from getting them directly? Substitute it by some other relevant system so that the really poor sections of the people can get it.

Another thing which I wanted to point out which is very serious according to me is the question of wastage. Once upon a time when pepsi-Cola was debated in this country, Mr. Vice-Chairman, the amount of wastage was to the tune of 15 per cent. And some mechanism should be evolved. It is your Ministry which is directly concerned with the problem of wastage. I have been writing letters after letters to the agriculture Ministry that research should be conducted, that, if necessary, the systems of other countries should be studied. Mr. minister, I want to draw your attention, if you can avoid this 15 per cent wastage of your foodgrains by making a study of other countries' systems and by getting research done in this country, then our production would grow by 15 per cent. I can quote you two or three example. In America the loss is only to the tune of 5 per cent, in Japan the loss is to the tune of 5 per cent, in China the loss is 5 per cent, but in India the loss on account of damage to food crops is to the tune of 15 per cent. So we can follow any of the examples. We can make a study of the American system or the Japanese or the Chinese system which is the best so far as food preservation is concerned where damage or loss is minimal in the world. If we study and apply the Chinese system in this country, then the loss should be reduced to .5 per cent and India can save its crops from being damaged to the tune of 4½ per cent, and that automatically increases our production. When we are discussing these 7 items, there is no point in unnecessarily mixing them up with production. The question of distribution itself has to be analysed very scientifically. How will you resolve the pro-

blem once the distribution system is the sole responsibility of the State Governments? How will you step into the jurisdiction of the State Governments? Once you step in, the argument of State autonomy will automatically be raised. And Mr. Upendra will ask why the Central Government should interfere with it. You have given the distribution system in the hands of the State Governments and your role is confined to procurement and allocation. Then where are the chance of improvement? All sorts of complaints have been made about the distribution system. Kindly tell me how you will improve the distribution system of the States Where you have no say and you would not like to allow them to raise arguments.

SHRI KAMAL, MORARKA (Rajasthan): I want to draw the attention of the Minister to two specific points. In his statement in para 3 he said: "There are adequate stocks of wheat in the Central Pool and supplies to the States are being maintained at reasonable levels". In reply to my Unstarred Question 1297 on 28th July, just four days back, the Minister himself gave figures which show that the total stock of foodgrains is only 130.45 million tonnes. There is a drop of 100 million tonnes in two years. In 1987 the figure was 232.69 million tonnes. In two years the bufferstock has gone down by over 100 million tonnes. As per Government's own figures under the bufferstocking policy the minimum requirement of foodgrains should be 214 million tonnes. Just now there is only 130. We have 84 million tonnes less than the minimum prescribed by the Government Itself. And over the two years it has depleted very much. If the total stock of foodgrains is only 130 million tonnes which is less than the minimum, how can the public distribution system work efficiently? Even the most efficient system cannot distribute more than what is there in stock. Now, this fact has not been brought out in the debate. So, with your permission. I want to draw the attention of the Minister to this and in his reply

[Shri Karnal Morarka]

he can deal with it. I want to know j form him what steps are being taken by him to speed up procurement. > There was drought in 1987 and we all know that and, because of that, probably stocks have depleted. But last , year we had a bumper crop. So, it is very strange that the stocks have depleted to this sharp extent and this has not been reflected in the Statement of the Minister.

The other point is that while taking into consideration the public distribution system) and the availability in the States, the factor is the Food Corporation of India. The stock of 130 million tonnes is only on paper. Knowing the condition of the Food Corporation of India—various Parliamentary Committees have dealt with it—how much is the actual stock is anybody's guess. In the Food Corporation of India, stock-taking is very very shabby. So, we do not know how much j of these 130 million tonnes is actually | available for distribution, for despatch, for consumption, and how much of it is fit for human consumption. This is a different matter. These figures that the Minister has given, 130 million tonnes, are at a precarious level. So, unless urgent steps are taken, I am afraid, the public distribution system will collapse, no matter whether we shift the blame to the States or to the Centre.

The third point is about the distribution price. On the 25th of January, the Government revised the price, the issue price of rice and wheat. Now, it appears that the issue, price of ri?e ! has been increased sharply while the j issue price of wheat has remained unchanged. Under the circumstances, since we all know that the Southern States consume rice and West Bengal also consumes rice, it is but natural that a feeling of discrimination will come in the minds of those people oi rice-eating Southern States and West Bengal. I do not want to politicise the issue by saying that these States are I

coincidentally ruled by Opposition Governments; I do not want to bring in that. But it is strange and there must be reasons for that and the Minister must deal with them in his reply and say why the wheat issue price has not been increased while the rice issue price has been increased very sharply. These are my points. Thank you, Sir.

श्री राम चन्द्र बिक्रम (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभार मानता हूँ कि आपने मुझे दो तीन बातें कहते-का अवसर दिया है। उत्पादन और वितरण यह दो मुख्य मुद्दे हैं। पहली बात तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि किसान को अगर आप लाभ-प्रद मूल्य दें विशेषकर गन्ने का तो चोरी छिपि बनेगी और फिर वितरण प्रणाली तो सभी ने कहा कि राज्यों का विषय है वह भी सही होनी चाहिये। किसान जो पैदा करता है उसका उचित दाम उसको नहीं मिलता है जिससे पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए उसमें उम्माह पैदा नहीं होता है। साथ ही गाँवों में जो सस्ते गन्ने को दुगाने हैं उन पर तो यह सामग्री जाती ही नहीं है। पता नहीं कहाँ बीच में चली जाती है। ग्रामीण लोग जो पैदा करते हैं वह इन सब चीजों से महसूस हैं चाहे चीनी हो, चाहे चावल हो पैदा करने वाले के पास यह लौट करके नहीं पहुँचती। इस वितरण व्यवस्था को आप ठीक ढंग से देखें। साथ ही, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूँगा। अभी मैंने श्री वर्मा जी ने एक पत्र खाद्य मंत्री जी को लिखा है कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में सवा दो सौ रुपये गेहूँ का भाव है और यहाँ दिल्ली में साढ़े तीन सौ रुपये हैं यह बीच में बिचौलिया कौन है जो इतना बड़ा मुनाफा कमाता है? यह मुनाफा आप पैदा करने वाले को दें तो किसान को उचित दाम भी मिलेगा और पैदा-वार भी बढ़ेगी तथा उपभोक्ता को भी उचित दाम पर चीजें मिलेंगी तथा पैदा-वार भी ज्यादा होगी। इसके साथ साथ हमारी मान्यताएँ कुछ ऐसी हैं। मेरा यह भी कहना है कि सामाजिक स्तर पर

फजूलखर्ची भी कुछ कम होनी चाहिये। एक ओर जहाँ अभाव है दूसरी ओर आपने देखा होगा कि गरीब बच्चे दुकानों से झूठे पत्तल उठाते हैं। हमारे समाज के कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो झूठन छोड़ने में अपना गौरव समझते हैं। कितनी झूठन बच जाती है इसलिए इसका कई तरफ से इस समस्या का समाधान करना होगा और हमें सामाजिक व्यवस्था पर भी नये सिरे से सोचना पड़ेगा। उत्पादक जो पैदावार करता है उपभोक्ता को भी वह सही दाम पर मिल सके। वितरण प्रणाली राज्य और केन्द्र के बीच में विवाद में उलझ नहीं जानी चाहिये। चाहे केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्ध हों, विभागों के सम्पर्क भी बहुत जरूरी हैं। सिचाई विभाग, इपि विभाग, विजली विभाग, वितरण विभाग, इन विभागों में भी आपस में सामंजस्य नहीं होता। ये भी अपनी अलग बातें करते रहते हैं। विभागों में भी सामंजस्य हो, केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों में भी सामंजस्य हो तब वही मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी पैदावार बढ़ेगी।

एक बात जरूर इस मौके पर कहना चाहता हूँ। राम अवधेश जी यहाँ नहीं हैं, चले गये। कुछ हमारे सदन की मर्यादा रहनी चाहिए। उनकी स्पीच में यह था कि मंत्री महोदय को सदन में मुझे अपमानित करना ही है। ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए, चाहे पक्ष के सदस्य हों या विपक्ष के, मंत्री हों या सदस्य हों, अपमानित करना हमारे सदन की गरिमा के अनुकूल नहीं है। इस बात को भी हमें सदन में सोचना चाहिए। मैं फिर आपका आभार मानता हूँ।

श्री सुख राम : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आभारी हूँ माननीय सदस्यों का जिन्होंने इस ध्यानाकर्षण के माध्यम से इस सदन में एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा की। इस चर्चा में बहुत से सुझाव भी आये, टीका टिप्पणी भी हुई और तीखे प्रहार भी हुए। इस सबके पीछे एक बात मुझे यह लगी कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों का ऐसा विचार है कि हमारा

जो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है इसमें सुधार आना चाहिए, कुछ इसको अच्छा बनना चाहिए। इससे पहले कि मैं इसके ऊपर प्रकाश डालूँ मैं इस माननीय सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूँ और वैसे आपको यह मालूम होगा कि संवैधानिक तौर पर जो फूड है वह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। जो हमारा प्रोक्योरमेंट या कार्यान्वयन है इसके पीछे यह है कि इस देश में ज्यादा पैदावार बढ़े और खास तौर पर जो वृषक है, जो पैदा करने वाले हैं उनको लाभकारी मूल्य मिले और इसलिए सरकार एक एक्सपोर्ट कमेटी सी.ए.सी.पी. की सिफारिश के ऊपर हर वर्ष यह निर्णय लेती है कि गेहूँ का, धान का क्या प्रोक्योरमेंट मूल्य होना चाहिए और इसमें वृषक के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य हो। इसका अनाउंसमेंट फसल बीजने से पहले होता है ताकि वृषक अपनी पैदावार की उसे कीमत मिलेगी इसके मूल्यविक्रय फसल बीजने का कार्यान्वयन बना सके। एक तरफ तो यह है कि वृषक को लाभकारी मूल्य मिले और दूसरी तरफ यह है कि देश में खास तौर पर जो गरीब तबका है जिनकी वय, शक्ति इतनी नहीं है उनको खास तौर पर जो सेलेसिटीज अफ लाइफ हैं वे सस्ते दामों में मिल सकें। फिर कुछ अनाज अदि जैसी चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनमें अगर उत्पादन में कमी हो तो कीमतें असमान बढ़ जायें तो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की संभावनाएं होती हैं। अतः डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन न हो इसके लिए सपोर्ट प्राइस होता है। अगर कमी हो जाये सरकार के भण्डार में कम हो—जैसे पिछले वर्ष बहुत बड़ा सुखा पड़ा, शताब्दी का सबसे बड़ा सुखा, उस समय माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अगर इस देश के भण्डार भरे न होते तो कितनी मोस हो जाती, कितनी परेशानी इस देश में होती इसका अंदाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता था, लोगों ने इसका अंदाजा भी नहीं लगाया, इसका अनुभव भी नहीं हुआ इस वास्ते चूंकि हमारे भण्डार भरे हुए थे। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि हम हमेशा बफर स्टॉक रखते हैं, 10 मिलियन टन बफर स्टॉक हमारे पास रहता रह है...। पांच मिलियन टन गेहूँ और पांच मिल-

[श्री राम चन्द्र विकल]

यन टन चावल हमेशा रहता रहा है। मगर पिछले सुखे के समय में—एक वर्ष का तो था, मगर कुछ स्टेट्स में, राजस्थान, गुजरात वगैरह कुछ स्टेट्स में तीन-तीन वर्षों से सूखा पड़ा था, पैदावार कम हो गई। जहाँ हमारी पैदावार 150-152 मिलियन टन हुआ करती थी, वह पैदावार घट करके 137 मिलियन टन हो गई। एक तरफ तो पैदावार कम हुई और दूसरी तरफ भंडार से हमने 24 मिलियन टन से ज्यादा अनाज सारे देश को बाँटा।

इसमें यह जो हमारा पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम है, उसके जरिए अगर हम यह अनाज न बाँटते, तो इनफ्लेशन रेट कितना हो जाता, उसका अनुमान नहीं किया जा सकता था। मगर इस देश के लिए यह गौरव की बात है कि बावजूद इन परिस्थितियों के जो इनफ्लेशन रेट है, वह 7-8 प्रतिशत से ऊपर नहीं बढ़ा और इसके साथ-साथ जैसा मैंने कहा कि अनाज में कमी हो जाए, तो कीमतें आसमान को छूती और इसमें अगर हमारे पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के जरिए, जो 15-18 मिलियन टन हम देश में अनाज बाँटते हैं, प्रदेशों सरकारों को उसके जरिए देश में जो आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुएँ हैं, खास तौर से अनाज, उसकी कीमतें जो हैं, उनका एक स्तर हम कायम रखने में ऐसे कामयाब होते हैं जिससे कि गरीब आदमी भी उसको खरीद सके और इसी वास्ते यह जो अपना पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम है, मैंने कहा कि इसके माध्यम से बहुत बड़ा जो देश में कीमतों को कम करने में एक इफेक्टिव इंटरवेंशन जो सरकार की होती है, वह इस देश में होती रहा है।

मगर अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने जो एक चिन्ता यहां जाहिर की एक तरफ तो हम कहते हैं कि 170.47 मिलियन टन की पैदावार हुई और पिछले वर्ष जबकि 156.43 मिलियन टन थी, करी-

बन 15 मिलियन टन पैदावार बढ़ी है। उसमें कोई शक नहीं है, मगर उसमें एक बात जो देखने की है, जो माननीय सदस्यों को अगर मालूम होती, तो शायद वह इस शंका को जाहिर नहीं करते। आज सबसे ज्यादा जो प्रोक्योरमेंट होती है हमारे सेंट्रल पूल में—जो सबसे बड़ा योगदान है, वह पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश का है और उसके बाद दक्षिण में आंध्र प्रदेश का है। इन स्टेट्स के अलावा बाकी स्टेट्स का न होने के बराबर है। कभी एक लाख टन है, कभी पचास हजार टन है। इससे ज्यादा नहीं है। और यह स्टेट्स का, खास तौर पर, जो पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश का मिला करके चावल का करीबन 70 प्रतिशत योगदान सेंट्रल पूल को इन स्टेट्स का है और गेहूँ का करीबन 80-85 प्रतिशत इनका योगदान है।

आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं, भारतवर्ष के एक कोने से, उत्तरी भारत के इन तीन सुबों से और दक्षिण में आंध्र प्रदेश चावल के लिए—यहां से गेहूँ का प्रोक्योरमेंट होना और सारे देश में उसका बंटवारा करना, यह कोई कम बात नहीं है।

मैं मान सकता हूँ कि इसमें कहीं-कहीं परेशानी भी होती होगी। मैं यह भी मान सकता हूँ कि कहीं-कहीं से शिकायत भी आती होगी कि सब-स्टेन्ड या ऐसा निकम्मा अनाज विक्रता होगा। मैं मान सकता हूँ इतने बड़े काम में जहाँ 15-18 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष अनाज खरीद किया जाता है और सारे देश में बाँटा जाता है, उसमें कहीं-कहीं शिकायतें हो सकती हैं और मेरी मान्यता है कि जहाँ शिकायतें नहीं होतीं, वहाँ निकम्मापन होता है, वहाँ काम ही नहीं होता है। शिकायतों से मालूम होता है कि वहाँ काम हो रहा है। मगर इसका यह मतलब नहीं है जो इस माननीय सदन में सुझाव आते हैं उन सुझावों को हम ध्यान में रखते हैं हम कोशिश करते हैं

कि उसमें जो खराबियाँ हैं वे दूर हों। अभी यह कहा गया कि इसमें बहुत बड़ा बेस्टेज है। बेस्टेज है ट्रांसपोर्ट और वह जो ट्रांजिट और उसके लासेज हैं, हमारे स्टोरेज लासेज हैं, जहाँ बहुत बड़े लासेज थे वह आ करके 101-72 प्रतिशत हो गए। मैं यह भी मान कर चलता हूँ कि यह भी नहीं होना चाहिए। हम आज वैज्ञानिक युग में हैं, हमको इससे भी और कम करना है। हमारी कोशिश है कि हम इससे भी कम करें। मगर जहाँ एक बड़ी शका यहाँ बताई गई क्या वजह है कि आपके पास स्टॉक में इतने चावल क्यों नहीं हैं। खास तौर पर चावल का जिस हुआ कि राज्यों की आपने कमी को पूरा नहीं किया, उसमें मैं मानता हूँ कि जहाँ 15 मिलियन टन पैदावार बढ़ी है जसे मैंने कहा कि पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश से 70-75 प्रतिशत योगदान उनका चावल के लिए है। वहाँ जहाँ 40 लाख टन अनाज चावल हमको पंजाब से लेना था। प्रोक्योर करना था वहाँ हमको 28.56 लाख टन मिला और जहाँ हरियाणा से 6.8 लाख टन लेना था वहाँ 6.81 और उसी तरह से यू.पी. में भी त्रितना हमको एम्प्लि थी तकरीबन 12 लाख टन वहाँ से हुआ और आंध्र प्रदेश से 16 लाख टन का टागेंट था वहाँ से 15 लाख टन हुआ। यह सारा मिला करके हमारा जो सारा प्रोक्योरमेंट है जहाँ हमने लक्ष्य रखा था 9.6 मिलियन न का वहाँ हमारा कुल प्रोक्योरमेंट 68.81 लाख टन हुआ। उसमें जो प्रोडक्शन बढ़ी वह उन राज्यों की बढ़ी तकरीबन 15 मिलियन टन में से 7 मिलियन टन से ज्यादा उन सूबों में बढ़ी जहाँ पर प्रोक्योरमेंट नहीं होती और जहाँ प्रोक्योरमेंट होती है वहाँ पंजाब में 5 लाख वह कम वहाँ पर पैदावार हुई। उसके साथ-साथ, पंजाब ही हमेशा सैन्ट्रल पुल के लिए कट्रीब्यूट करता है वहाँ समाज भी आई, पाँच-साढ़े पाँच हजार करोड़ रुपया प्रतिवर्ष हम अनाज की खरीद करने के लिए लगाते हैं उसमें से तकरीबन 3 हजार करोड़ रुपये की खरीद हम पंजाब से करते हैं। पंजाब में एक तरफ एफ.सी.आई. की वजह

से समृद्धि आई है और दूसरी तरफ, सब से ज्यादा जो कट्रीब्यूशन है वह पंजाब का है। वहाँ नेचुरल कैलासिटी आई, बड़ी अन्तर्सीडेड वहाँ बाढ़ आई, उसकी वजह से किसानों का नुकसान हो गया। तो क्या ऐसे समय में जहाँ के लोग सारे देश को खिलाने वाले हैं, देश के लोग उनके साथ न खड़े होते? प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खास तौर पर दुश्चर कृषि और देखा तथा सभी सूबों में गए, वहाँ भी गए और वहाँ पर किसानों की हालत देखकर हमारा जो स्पेसिफिकेशन था उसमें रिलैक्सेशन किया। अगर यह रिलैक्सेशन न करते तो उसभाध्यक्ष जी, जो दिक्कत हमको आज आ रही है उससे भी कई गुना ज्यादा दिक्कत देश की बढ़ जाती। उसमें अभी हम अगर आज यह देखें आज जो इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट है उसमें जहाँ तक चावल का ताल्लुक है, गदन तो काफी मिल सकती है, मगर चावल 10 से 12 मिलियन टन से ज्यादा अवेलेबल नहीं है और उसमें भी चाईता और रशिया, दो बड़े देश जब वे इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में दाखिल होते हैं वे मिलियन्ज के हिसाब से खरीदते हैं और इस सीके क्योंकि हमारे जो इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में हमारी चूँकि पैदावार बढ़ी थी ओपन मार्केट अवेलेबिलिटी हैं उसमें कमी नहीं है कहीं भी, मगर हमने इसी वास्ते कि बाहर से हम ज्यादा न मगवायें और यहाँ की जो मार्केट में अवेलेबिलिटी है उससे मुजारा करें। इसमें अभी कुछ असा हुआ करीबन पाँच लाख टन चावल खरीदने का निर्णय सरकार ने लिया। आपको हैरानी होगी, जब हमारा डेलीवरीशन गया चावल खरीदने के लिए तो पाँच लाख की महज, उससे मार्केट प्राइस तो बढ़ गई, मगर चिंता कीमत की नहीं थी बल्कि हमारी चिंता यह थी कि हमको मिल जाय। मगर पाँच लाख टन की हम खरीद नहीं कर सकें क्योंकि इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में राईस की अवेलेबिलिटी नहीं है और जहाँ है उसकी कीमत इतनी है कि हम उसको एफोर्ड नहीं कर सकते।

फिर एक शिकायत आती है कि साहब, बड़ा निकम्मा चावल दे रहे हैं

[श्री राम चन्द्र विकल]

और खासतौर से वेस्ट-बंगाल ने तो एक, खैर मैं इस बात को फिर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदन में जो कुछ यहाँ इल्जाम लगे कि यह सरकार अनाज का राजनीति से प्रेरित होकर तजाम कर रही है, यह एक बड़ा अन्यायपूर्ण इल्जाम है। अब या तो आपको तथ्यों से वाकफियत नहीं है और अगर आपको तथ्यों से वाकफियत होती तो ऐसा इल्जाम न लगते। मैं इस बात को दावे से कहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने आज तक कभी अनाज को राजनीतिक मुद्दा नहीं बनाया और राजनीति से प्रेरित होकर कभी अनाज नहीं बांटा है। मगर.... (व्यवधान)

SHRI V. GOPALSAM: But you were supplying 80,000 tonnes under President's rule, and you have reduced it now. What is the reason?

SHRI SUKH RAM: I will clarify that also. मगर मैंने कहा कि वह जितना हमारा प्रोक्वोरमेंट होना था, वह प्रोक्वोरमेंट नहीं हुआ। इसके मायने यह नहीं है कि हमने कोई कपलसरी परलेज करने की पावर ली हुई है। वह तो प्रोक्वोरमेंट है, हमने एक सीमा निर्धारित की है। किसान को अगर उसमें कीमत ज्यादा मिलती है तो उसे खुली छूट है कि ओपन मार्केट में बेचे।

उपसभापक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदन को यह जानकर शायद हैरानी होगी कि हमारा चूक स्टॉक लेवल बहुत कम चला गया था और अब की गहुँ की जो प्रोक्वोरमेंट हुई, उसमें मैं स्वयं फील्ड में गया, सेक्टरों, एम.डी., चेयरमैन, फूड कारपोरेशन के फील्ड में गए और फील्ड में जाकर के हमको कुछ ऐसे अनपेक्षित डिसीजन भी लेने पड़े, जिनको वजह से प्रोक्वोरमेंट होती ताकि हम निर्भर न हों इम्पोर्ट के ऊपर बल्कि हमारे यहाँ की पैदावार से ही हमारा जो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी को हम निभा सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ जो इल्जाम लगे हैं, खासतौर पर कुछ राज्यों के, वेस्ट बंगाल ने तो अपनी सीमा से लांचकर आगे, बहुत से इल्जाम लगाए। मैं तो कहूँगा, यह आपने बहुत अच्छा किया, जो यह ध्यानाकर्षण के जरिए मुझको मौका दिया ताकि जो बहुत से भ्रम स्टेटमेंटों के जरिए इस देश में फलाए जा रहे थे, उसको दूर कर सकूँ। आपने जो मुझ यह मौका दिया, उसके लिए तो मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ। अभी यहाँ जो रिलेक्स स्पेसिफिकेशन का मैंने कहा—28 लाख टन में से 26 लाख टन वह है, जो रिलेक्स स्पेसिफिकेशन का है। उसमें संदेह है कि एकबो लाख ऐसा होगा, जो कि अधिकारी, कर्मचारियों को बजह है, जो हमने रिलेक्शन दी है, उसमें भी कहीं आगे बढ़ें हों। जहाँ-जहाँ मुझको यह शिकायत मिली है, सबसे ज्यादा अगर फूड कारपोरेशन के इतिहास में कर्मचारियों, अधिकारियों के खिलाफ एक्शन हुआ है तो इस पीरियड एक साल में हुआ है, बहुत से लोगों को मैंने सस्पेंड किया है, इस वास्ते कि मुझको शिकायत मिली कि सबस्टैंड जो अनाज है उसको प्रोक्वोर किया गया है। हमने एक्शन लिया है। मगर इसके मायने यह नहीं कि जो 28 लाख में से 26 लाख.... (व्यवधान)....

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा: मान्यवर, प्रोक्वोर तो किया स्टैंडर्ड, लेकिन जब सप्लाय आपके यहाँ भंजी तब उसको एडजस्ट करके भेजा गया।

6-00 P.M.

श्री सुख राम: नहीं ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा: बिल्कुल है।

श्री सुख राम: मैं आपको बताना हूँ कि जो इल्जाम कायदा है। मैंने कहा कि 26 लाख के करीबन जो हमारा रिलेक्स स्पेसिफिकेशन का था, मोइस्चर ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया, उसमें ब्रेकन हो गये, ब्रोकिन थोड़ा बढ़ गया, डिस्कलर बढ़ गया। मगर पी.एफ.ए. लिमिट के

अंदर है। वह फिर फार हसन कांफेशन है। अब आप बहुत बड़िया चावल में मुकाबला करते हैं तो वह आपकी आँखों को अच्छा नहीं लगता। स्वाद में उसमें कोई कट्ट नहीं है, खाने में अच्छा है। मगर वह बड़े दुख की बात है कि वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने और खास तौर पर वहाँ के फूड मिनिस्टर ने इसे एक राजनीतिक इशू बना दिया और...
(व्यवधान) ...आज सुन लीजिए...
(व्यवधान)

I have listened to you with great patience. You should have the courage to listen to me. (Interruptions) I will come out with the facts. I will give you all the facts.

SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY (West Bengal): Give the facts.

SHRI SUKH RAM: I will give but listen to me.

उत्पत्तिगत जो, 1857.5 लाख जो रिलेक्स् स्पेसिफिकेशन का चावल था, यह हमने सभी राज्यों को दिया है। अबले वेस्ट बंगाल को नहीं दिया है। वेस्ट बंगाल को 312 लाख टन दिया, महाराष्ट्र को 350.8 लाख टन दिया। और कोई भी ऐसा स्टेट नहीं, बरबस को दिया। समितनाइ बरबस सभी राज्यों को दिया। यह ठीक है कि बाकी राज्यों ने यह कहा कि अच्छा नहीं है...

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Sir, on a point of order.

SHRI SUKH RAM: I am not yield-

PROF C. LAKSHMANNA: He is raising a point of order. He did not ask you to yield. (Intemptions).

SHRI SUKH RAM: What is your point of order?

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desal) in the Chair]

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Sir, my point of order is, the hon. Minister

should reply to the points raised by hon. Members. Now, he is making an allegation that the West Bengal Government and the Food Minister of West Bengal have made this a political issue. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The Minister is replying to the points. I have heard it.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Mr. Karnal Morarka also raised the point. There are many States which are rice eating, like West Bengal and A.P. The Minister has said that there is a uniform cut of 20 per cent in the case of rice and a uniform increase of 5 per cent in the case of wheat. Maharashtra is mainly a wheat-eating State. U.P. is also mainly a wheat-eating State

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Who told you? It is not correct. You do not know about Maharashtra.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: All right. Leave out the Vidarbha area. What about Bombay?

SHRI SUKH RAM: I will clarify the position.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The whole of Konkan area is rice-eating. You do not know. What can I do? (Interruptions)

SHRI SUKH RAM: I will clarify all the points. You should have the patience to hear me.

SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM (West Bengal): Sir, we did not anticipate his allegation, his baseless allegation. Otherwise, we would have brought the sample of the so-called rice supplied to West Bengal.

श्री सुख राम: मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह जो रिलेक्स् स्पेसिफिकेशन का चावल है, यह हमने कोई वेस्ट बंगाल

[श्री सुख राम]

को नहीं दिया। सभी स्टेट्स को दिया है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुकोमल सेन: सड़ा चावल क्यों दिया, इसका क्या जवाब होगा?

श्री सुख राम: स्टेट्स से इसके बारे में यह शिकायत तो आई कि यह उतना अच्छा नहीं है जितना हम दिया करते थे। मगर यह किसी स्टेट ने नहीं कहा कि हम इसे लेने नहीं। और लोगों ने, यह आपनलो किसी स्टेट ने कहा कि इस मत स्वीकार। मैं आपको एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें मैंने जहाँ-जहाँ से सैमल बगैरह आए, देखा और उसके पर जो एक्शन बगैरह लेना था, वह भी हुआ। मगर खास तौर पर यह जो एलोकेशन वेस्ट बंगाल का है कि उनकी जो अलॉटमेंट थी, उसको कम किया गया और कितनी जरूरत थी उनको पुरा नहीं दिया गया। दो दफा वेस्ट बंगाल को जो अलॉटमेंट है उसमें कटौती करनी पड़ी और इसकी वजह है कि 1987 और 1988 में जो हमने चावल दिया, यह आंकड़े मैं आपको देता हूँ और इसमें अगर कोई आपको शक हो तो आप उसको क्लेरिफाई कर सकते हैं और उसके लिए और भी तरीके हैं यहाँ माननीय सदन में कि मंत्री अगर कोई गलतबयानी दे, आपको दूसरे भी अधिकार हैं। मगर आप अपने स्टेट से भी इस बात को मालूम कर लीजिए कि जो हमने एलोकेशन 1987 में की उसका 53 प्रतिशत आफ-टेक था और जो 1988 में, 1986 में की उसका भी करीबन 50 या 53 प्रतिशत आफ-टेक था और मैंने यह निर्णय लिया, करीबन मार्च में कि सब स्टेट्स में जहाँ कि आफ-टेक ज्यादा नहीं है उसके मुताबिक हम अलॉटमेंट करेंगे।

अभी कहा गया कि मैंने बिल्कुल कही थी यह बात कि एग्जजरेटिव डिमाण्ड जो होती है स्टेट्स की वह बिल्कुल एग्जजरेटिव है और मैं उसको वेस्ट बंगाल का ही एक मितल देना चाहता हूँ 1988 में आपने जो डिमाण्ड

किया था, 1800 हजार मीट्रिक टन को आपको डिमाण्ड था और उसमें से जो हमने अलॉटमेंट की, 1070 हजार मीट्रिक टन हमने अलॉटमेंट किया और उसमें से भी सिर्फ 53 प्रतिशत आफ-टेक था। मैं आपको यह भी बता सकता हूँ। माननीय सदन का समय लगेगा कि उस सीके पर महीने में कितना सड़ा था और मैं आपको यह भी बता सकता हूँ बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कि इन पिछले दो वर्षों में जब इनका टेक-आफ कम था ... (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): If he is giving wrong figures, there are other methods for you, you can take it up in /other forums. (Interruptions).

SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY: He is adding salt to the injuries.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): He knows his responsibility. If it is Wrong, you have other means also to take it up.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: What about the quality? Is it fit for consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): He is giving allotment and off-take figures.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): If you are allotted more, other States will starve. This is the sound policy. (Interruptions)' Yes, go ahead.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: What is the reply to the charge raised by me? No reply. (Interruptions).

श्री सुख राम: और वाइन वेयरमैन साहब, यह जो वेस्ट बंगाल को 15.1 प्रतिशत 1986 में और 14.6 प्रतिशत 1987 में जो टोटल नेशन का अलॉटमेंट हुआ है उसका सबसे ज्यादा हायर परसेंट आपके वेस्ट बंगाल को दिया है और अगर मैं बंध और चावल दोनों मिलाकर के देखें तो वेस्ट बंगाल सबसे ज्यादा अनाज लेने वाला है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुकोमल सेन : खाने लायक नहीं है वह चावल। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुख राम : और फिर आप यह इल्लाम लगाते हैं कि पानिडिकलो, राजनीतिक तरीके से ... (व्यवधान)

You can challenge. I am giving you facts and figures because you have levelled certain allegations against us. You should have courage to face the reply also. तो मैं कह रहा था कि 15.1 प्रतिशत और 14.6 प्रतिशत, यह टोटल जो हमारा एलोकेशन है, उसमें से हमारा वेस्ट बंगाल को जाता है।

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: He is treating the States as beggars as if they are depending on the mercy of the Centre.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No, no, he is saying, according to the off take he has revised the allocation.

श्री सुख राम : मैंने यह कहा कि मैंने अलोकेशन मार्च में रिवाइज की है और केवल वेस्ट बंगाल को ही नहीं सभी राज्यों की आफ्टेक के बेसिस पर पालिसी डिस्पोजिशन लिया है। उसके आधार पर अलोकेशन रिवाइज की जिसकी वजह से आपको 125 मिलता था या जिसको सौ मिलता था उसको 85 किया गया। जब हमने स्टॉक पोजिशन को देखा तो मैंने 20 प्रतिशत की कटौती महान वेस्ट बंगाल को नहीं बल्कि सभी राज्यों की की है तबिय जो स्पेशल कैटेगरी के स्टेट्स हैं जो अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार अनाज पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं उनके अलावा 20 परसेंट की कमी सभी के लिए की गई है। केरल में भी, तमिनाडु में भी कमी हुई। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुकोमल सेन : सड़ा हुआ अनाज सप्लाई किया है ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुख राम : एक बात और है। सभी माननीय सदस्यों से मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: It is 50 per cent in the case of Tamil Nadu. What is the justification for that? He is bound to give reply to the charges I have levelled against the Central Government.

SHRI SUKH RAM: You cannot put words in my mouth.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): He is speaking with responsibility. Please listen to him. You can challenge the figures of the Minister. (Interruptions)

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: He has made a cut of 20 per cent. The rest 80 per cent is not eatable.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Can I ask him a question?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I will allow you afterwards. Let him finish first.

SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM: He is intervening for the first time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I will allow you Mr. Balaram. Let him complete the speech.

श्री सुख राम : एक बात और हमको सोचनी है कि अगर सभी राज्य जो सरप्लस स्टेट हैं; अगर वे प्रोक्वोरमेंट में मदद नहीं कर सकते तो सेंट्रल पूल में अनाज कहाँ से आएगा? आपकी शिकायत मैं मानता हूँ कि जायज है। लेकिन राज्यों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए हमारी यह मदद सप्लोमेंटरी है और राज्यों को उस कमी को पूरा करना चाहिए। जो स्टेट लेस्फ सफिशियेंट हैं, सरप्लस हैं वे भी अगर कंट्रीब्यूट नहीं करेंगे तो फिर आप कौन शिकायत कर सकते हैं केन्द्र सरकार से कि हमको अनाज पूरा नहीं मिलता है? जहाँ तक वेस्ट बंगाल का ताल्लुक है उनकी जो

[श्री सुख राम]

अभी पैदावार हुई है वह 101 लाख टन हुई और उसमें जो प्रोक्वोरमेंट है, लेवी है मेरी सूचना के अनुसार वहाँ 300 राई मिले हैं। हमने उनसे दरखास्त की कि पंजाब को लेवी 76 परसेंट है, हरियाणा को 75 परसेंट है, दिल्ली में 75 परसेंट है, तो आप भी उनको 40 से बढ़ा दें तो उन्होंने 40 से 50 परसेंट कर दिया। अगर होता क्या है कि 101 लाख टन पैदावार होने पर भी जो वहाँ की पर कैंपिटा इन्वेलेबिलिटी है वह 159 किलोग्राम है जब कि राज्य प्रदेश जिसकी आबादी तकरीबन बराबर है वहाँ 78 किलोग्राम है और उत्तर प्रदेश जिसकी आबादी उसी दुआनी है वेस्ट बंगाल में उसकी इन्वेलेबिलिटी 74 किलो ग्राम है अगर यह भी मान लिया जाए कि उत्तर प्रदेश गेहूँ खाने वाला है अगर वहाँ तो गेहूँ खाने वाले नहीं हैं, वहाँ भी चावल खाने वाले हैं अगर आधे भी हम चावल खाने वाले मान लें तब भी उत्तर प्रदेश 9 मिलियन टन चावल पैदा करता है। जब कि वह 12 से 15 लाख सेन्ट्रल पूल में देते हैं और वेस्ट बंगाल देता है 90 हजार जब कि वहाँ 300 मिले काम करते हैं। क्या करते हैं आपकी सरकार ?
(व्यवधान)

* SURI SUKOMAL SEN: He has admitted that rice production has increased, in West Bengal . . . {Interruptions) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please sit down. Be lair. It is a question of food.

... (Interruptions) ... Please sit down. You have, spoken. He must give his reply... ■
(Interruptions)

श्री सुख राम: उसमें दुर्भाग्य यह है कि जो लेवी लग रही है वह उन्होंने 50 परसेंट कर दी है और मिल्स को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए उसे कम्पाउंट कर लेते हैं। अगर 15-20 परसेंट भी वहाँ पैडी प्रोक्वोर कर लें तब भी 7-8 लाख टन वेस्ट बंगाल दे सकता है।

सारे देश में वेस्ट बंगाल नम्बर दो पर है। वहाँ चावल को पैदावार भी नम्बर दो पर है। आन्ध्र वेस्ट बंगाल के बराबर है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: He has admitted that West Bengal has increased its production.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): He says those figures are not correct. He says only 90,000 tonnes -were given by West Bengal ... (Interruptions)

SHRI MOSTAFA . BIN QUASEM: Sir, we do abide by your decision, but you please . restrain the honourable Minister from making wild allegations against West eBngal ... (Interruptions) .

श्री सुख राम : मैं यह कह रहा था कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश 105 लाख टन चावल पैदा करता है। उसमें से 15 लाख टन सेन्ट्रल पूल के लिए देता है और तकरीबन 10-12 लाख टन दो रुपये के जी. के हिताव से देता है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश की पापुलेशन भी बराबर है, अनाज की पैदावार भी बराबर है। आज से 6 महीने पहले, जब मैं वहाँ के मंत्री से मिला था तो मैंने उनको कहा था कि मंत्री जी, चावल की हमारी पोजिशन अच्छी नहीं है। आप आपन मार्केट में परचेजिंग कर लीजिए। यह मैंने उनको कहा था, केरल के मंत्री को भी कहा था, वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री को भी कहा था जब वे सब मुझ से मिले थे। मैंने कहा कि आप सारा ब्लेम सेन्टर के ऊपर डालते हैं यह ठीक नहीं है जब कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। यह आपकी जिम्मेदारी है या नहीं? आपन मार्केट में परचेजिंग इस वर्ष असम जैसे सूबे ने कर ली जो कि वेस्ट बंगाल से गरीब है। (व्यवधान) महाराष्ट्र ने की, तमिलनाडु ने की, आन्ध्र प्रदेश ने की। (व्यवधान)

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I want to know whether there is an agreement between the Centre and Kerala.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You have made a

complaint. That is why he is explaining the position now.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Sir, he has declared a war against West Bengal.

श्री राधाकिशन मालवीय: (मध्य प्रदेश): बीच में टोका-टोकी अच्छी नहीं है। अगर इनको कुछ पछता है तो बाद में पूछ सकते हैं। इनको बोलने दें।

श्री सुख राम: अगर आप इल्जाम लगाते हैं तो सुनने की ताकत रखिये। अगर इल्जाम को पालिटिकल इशू नहीं बनाते तो मैं यह जवाब ही नहीं देता। मगर मैंने कहा कि पीछे से देकर मैं आपको लिस्ट दे सकता हूँ कि आपन मार्केट परवेजज जो हैं वे तकरीबन बहुत से राज्यों ने की हैं। जहाँ कमी सेंट्रल पूल में हो गई वहाँ पर आपन मार्केट परवेजज की है।

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: What did you say to the Kerala chief Minister? We have got such a Food Minister, it is a pity. He does not know anything. What I am saying is, let him state the facts.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): you can verify from the chief Minister.- (Interruptions) K he has not stated facts, you can ask the Chief Minister and verify and then you can comment,

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Instead of answering the charges, he is levelling fresh charges. Then we have to reply. There is no end to that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): He has himself stated "I had talked to him." How can you contradict him?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): One information I want from the Minister. I do not know whether it has been given. I had gone out. All this allegation is about discrimination. Could you please give the percentage of the Central subsidy

given to the State of West Bengai, U. P. and other States?

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: There is failure in ■ case of all the States. We are not telling about a particular State. He has failed or* all fronts, everywhere, in every State.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: He must admit it. They have failed.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You* mismanagement has forced you to complain.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Everywhere the Government has failed.

श्री सुख राम : इनके पहले कि मैं परसेज दूँ मैं एक बात माननीय सदन की सूचना के लिए बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह कहा गया है कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को खत्म किया जा रहा है उसके लिए मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ और आभारी हूँ श्री चित्त बसु जी का जिन्होंने यह ठीक ही कहा कि जहाँ 1983 में 85.01 लाख टन पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में हमने दिया था आज 1987-88 में 183.90 लाख टन हमने दिया है। कितनी बढ़ोतरी हुई है? इससे मालूम होता है कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को खत्म कर रहे हैं या उसको बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं? यह भी कहा गया कि भारत सरकार तो इसको राजनैतिक इशू बना कर आपोजीशन की स्टेटों को सजा देना चाहती है। मैं इस बात से बहुत हैरान हूँ... (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Let him reply now.

SHRI SUKH RAM; You should have courage to listen.

" SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: He is making provocative statements.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): He wants to give figures.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: He is talking about the West Bengal Government. Before that nobody talked about discrimination between one State and another except in the case of rice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): It was talked. :

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: The only point raised about discrimination was by Mr. Karnal Morarka about the issue prices of rice and wheat.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: We are Concerned about the whole of the country. It is not a question of West Bengal or Kerala. We are concerned about the whole of the country, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, every state.

SHRI PRAVATHANENI UPENDRA: We are concerned about aU the States.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): That is what you say, Mr. Upendra, but others have said something else. (Interruptions) please sit down.

ठाकुर जगतपाल सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) :
मंत्री जी बता रहे हैं और ये सुनना भी
नहीं चाहते हैं (व्यवधान)

श्री मुख राम : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस बात का विश्वास राखिये कि हमारी तरफ से कोई पोलिटिकल इसु इसको नहीं बनाया जा रहा है। बल्कि हमसे आपने ही राज्यों की शिकायत है कि जो आपकी नृत्ताचीनी करता है, क्रिटिसिज्म करता है, पेपरों में दसियों बतें करते हैं उनके लिए तो आप बहुत कुछ कर रहे हैं। जितनी भी टोटल अग्रीजेशन की स्टेटस हैं उनकी 31 प्रतिशत आबादी बनती है और इस 31 प्रतिशत में जो सारी टोटल सब

SHRI PRAVATHANENI UPENDRA: Because Your States are not distributing. How can they get subsidy uni-

ess they distripute? How can they give subsidy unless they distribute? (Interruptions). Mr. Vicee-Chairman, the question of subsidy will arise only when you distribute. In the Congres^ ruled States, if they are not distributing and if they are not working, how can you show West Bengal got so much, Andhra got so much? We are dong the work there. We are distributing. Because we are distributing the subsidy is given. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): He is giving figures. Has he no right to give figures 'bout the amount of subsidy given in all the States' *(Interruptions)*

श्री मुख राम : मुझ पर जो इल्जाम लगाये गये हैं उनका जवाब दे रहा हूँ। एक तरफ हम ज्यादा दे रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ हमारे ऊपर इल्जाम लगाते हैं। 31 परसेंट आबादी को 37 परसेंट सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं और 48 परसेंट अलोकेशन आपके ही राज्यों को दे रहे हैं। अब आप बतलाइये कि कहां हमने डिसक्रिमिनेशन किया जो आप हमारे ऊपर इल्जाम लगाते हैं।

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Why are you giving 50,000 tonnes to Tamil Nadu?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Tamil Nadu IS not a member of the Central Pool. You have got your own scheme. You procure rice in your own State and distribute to the people. In spite of the fact that Tamil Nadu is not a member of the central pool, we have been helping Tamil Nadu. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA*
Did you make an exception because of the election? Why did you supply?

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY; You supplied this because you wanted to capture power there. (Interruptions-.

AN HON.- MEMBER: You don't appreciate that Central Government was magnanimous.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: If the Central Government is magnanimous, continue to be magnanimous, then why do you show the rule today? *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Let the Minister announce some sweet things. Let him announce something.

SHRI SUKH RAM: They have wasted lot of my time. Otherwise I would have finished by now.

I had allotted 80 thousand tonnes to Tamil Nadu at the time of scarcity. Now since good crop is there it has been reduced along with other States.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Our demand is one lakh and 25 thousand tonnes. You were supplying 80,000 tonnes previously. Without any justification you reduced it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): What was the figure about Maharashtra?

SHRI SUKH RAM: I am not to feed only Tamil Nadu. I am to meet the requirements of the entire country. It is not a question of one or two States. But I must say emphatically that there has been no discrimination against any State ruled by the Opposition parties. We have been rather more liberal and I expected that you would thank the Government of India for being liberal. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: There is no discrimination in starving all the States. That is what we can say. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, my friend is sadly mistaken. The normal allocation for Tamil Nadu was 50,000 tonnes and not 80,000 tonnes. It was increased because of scarcity conditions 'd now . . . *(Interruptions)* . . .

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: He is misleading the House. During the President's rule you have increased it to 80,000 tonnes. Whether it was supplied

or not during the president's rule, you clarify that . . . *(Interruptions)*

श्री सुख राम: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक प्वाइंट रह गया है जो माननीय सदन में आना चाहिये था। जब उपेन्द्र जी बोल रहे थे मैंने इंटरवीन करके उसका जवाब तो दे दिया, था मगर एक बात जरा मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि आई.टी.डी.पी. की जो स्कीम है प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जब जनजातीय क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया उनकी हालत को देखा तो उन्होंने एक विशेष योजना 1985 में नवम्बर में शुरू की। मैं आपकी सूचना के लिए यह बता दूँ कि उस मौके पर सारे देश में ट्राइबल एरियाज के 191 ब्लॉक थे और कुछ ट्राइबल स्टेट्स हैं उनको हाइली सब्सिडाइज्ड फूडग्रेन्स देने का निर्णय किया। वह एक केन्द्र की स्कीम थी मगर कुछ राज्यों ने खास तौर पर आन्ध्र प्रदेश ने उसको केन्द्र की स्कीम न मानते हुए जो अपनी दो रुपये के जी. की स्कीम है उसको भी उसमें हावी कर दिया ताकि लोगों को यह इम्प्रेसन हो कि यह उनके राज्य की स्कीम है, केन्द्र की स्कीम नहीं है **(व्यवधान)**

श्री पर्वतनेनि उपेन्द्र: कौन सी, ट्राइबल स्कीम?

श्री सुख राम: आपने यह साबित करने के लिए जो एक रुपया पच्चासी पैसे प्रति के. जी. चावल दे रहे थे उसको आपने दो रुपये में बेचा और जब हमने इसको प्वाइंट आऊट किया तब आपने लिख कर दिया **(व्यवधान)** अब कितने में बेच रहे हैं हम को मालूम नहीं है **(व्यवधान)** मुझे एक बात की खूबी हुई इल्लाम तो आते रहते हैं हम बर्दाश्त भी करते **(व्यवधान)** कम से कम ऐसे राज्यों को ऐसी रीजल पार्टीज को जो उनका दावा है कि केन्द्र से हमारा कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है हम तो अपने आप लोगों को तरक्की करा सकते हैं इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से यह तो लोगों ने मान लिया कि बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण मांग लोगों की फूडग्रेन्स की रहती है उसके ऊपर

[श्री सुख राम]

सेक्टर की मदद रहती है। यह तो कम से कम देश के लोगों को मालूम हो गया है (व्यवधान)

श्री परवतनेन उपेन्द्र : आप आइकादर से जाते हो क्या (व्यवधान) राज्यों से प्रोक्चोर करते हो और राज्यों को देते हो (व्यवधान)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: First they started this trade and now they cannot dignify the truth.

श्री परवतनेन उपेन्द्र : क्या मेहरबानी करते हो (व्यवधान)

श्री अतन्द्राध्वज : इतना तो नाशुबरा कोई नहीं देखा (व्यवधान)

उपतभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : कोई नया प्वाइंट हो तो बोलिये (व्यवधान)

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Farmers are producing in the States and the states are procuring and from that you are giving... (In. interruptions)

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: He has no point to say. (Interruptions).

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: If he has no more points to answer, let him close. We are not here to hear all these homilies. We are not here to listen about Centre's meharbani.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): He is answering only those points which have been raised here. I am hearing the whole debate. I have been here throughout the debate.

श्री सुख राम : एक माननीय सदस्य ने यहां पर कुछ बात कही कि मैंने कहीं कोई मदम का सैम्पुल भेजा, उसमें एक्शन नहीं लिया। मंत्री के यहां से

कुछ आता होगा इस बास्ते नहीं लिया। मैं इस माननीय सदस्य को सूचना के लिए कह रहा हूँ, जब मेरे पास यह शिकायत आई तो मैंने दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को लिखा कि इसके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाये। पहले उसमें डील डाल रही। जब मेरे पास फिर केस आया तो मैंने कहा कि इनका लाइसेंस कैंसिल कीजिए और उसके ऊपर जो उनकी सिम्प्लेटों डिपॉजिट है वह फोरफोर्ट हुई है तथा माननीय सदस्य को बता दिया गया कि एक्शन लिया है। एक्शन दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का था और इसमें एक बात और समझने की है जैसे माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं मगर फिर भी अगर वे रहें... (व्यवधान) जैसे तो जब किसी सैनाटरी इंस्पेक्टर को बड़े सुन्दर शहर में भेजेंगे तो वह बड़ी-बड़ी और अच्छी इमारतों को नहीं देखेगा उसका ध्यान ड्रेनेज की तरफ जायेगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता लेकिन अपना अपना सोचने का तरीका है, अपना-अपना बात करने का तरीका है। माननीय सदस्य में क्या बात कही जाये, कैसे इल्जाम लगाये जाये वह तो खुद ही उन्होंने कह दिया कि मुझको मंत्री को बदनाम करना था... वह तो खुद ही कह दिया... (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI

JAGESH DESAI): Somebody has raised allegations.

श्री सुख राम : इस माननीय सदस्य में चबल पर बड़ी चर्चा हुई और चोती पर भी चर्चा हुई। मैं मानता हूँ कि बात को कि जहाँ 1985-86, 1986-87 और 1987-88 में गुजर की प्राइसेज एक विल्कुल स्टेटिक रेंज से चलती रहीं वहाँ कुछ अरों से गुजर की प्राइसेज बढ़नी शुरू हो गयी है।

उपतभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : काफी बढ़ गयी है।

श्री सुख राम : मैं इसको मानता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्यों बढ़ी है।

श्री सुख राम : यह मैं बताता हूँ आपको। क्योंकि अभी कोई ऐसा नहीं है कि चीनी की कमी है... (व्यवधान) अभी जो अक्स्त्रिपुलस एलोमेंट्स हैं उन पर...

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : चीनी की कमी नहीं है...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देवई) : वे तो समझा रहे हैं।

श्री सुख राम : जब आप सुनेंगे नहीं, रनिंग कमेंट्री करेंगे तो आपके पल्ले क्या पड़ेगा और मैं क्या कह सकूँगा। आपने बोल दिया सारा दिन, सबेरे से शाम तक मैं सुनता रहा। अब आप मुझको नहीं सुन सकते।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जरा चीनी का मामला है, थोड़ा मिठास से बात कहिए

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देवई) : खाने के बाद मंठा होता है। यह हो जाये तो बाद में कुछ खिलायग, ऐसी मैं उम्मीद रखता हूँ।

श्री सुख राम : वाजपेयी जी, अगर चीनी से मिठास हो सकती है तो सब जगह चीनी मैं आप लोगों को खिलाऊँगा और कोई कमी नहीं लूँगा ताकि मिठास तो आये सदन में और कोई बात बने। तो जहाँ चीनी का ताल्लुक है यह ठीक है कि पिछले वर्ष 91.10 लाख टन का क्वार्टर प्रोडक्शन हुआ और इस साल कुछ क्लाइमेटिक कन्डिशन की वजह से अर्धे प्रोडक्शन हो गये और अर्धे मैन्चोरिटी हो गयी जितने जहाँजहाँ 98 लाख टन का अंदाजा कर रहे थे वहाँ आज 87 लाख टन की पैदावार का एस्टिमेट बना है। इसके गाने यह नहीं है कि हमारे पास एक वर्ष के लिये चीनी नहीं है... (व्यवधान) 24 लाख टन मारा ओपनिंग बैलेंस है। कन्जम्शन बढ़ा है। जहाँ 59 लाख टन

81-82 में था, इसमें जल्दी

नहीं देख सका हूँ, शायद 81-82

ह आज 1987-88 में 93 लाख टन हो गया है...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आबादी भी बढ़ गयी है।

श्री सुख राम : मैं वाजपेयी जी आपको सूचना के लिये उस हिसाब से बताता हूँ। कहता हूँ कि जहाँ 1981-82 में चीनी की पर कैपिटा खपत 7.3 किलोग्राम थी। आज वहाँ 12 किलोग्राम पर कैपिटा चीनी का खपत हुआ है। आपको तो सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए कि हमने लोगों की पचेजिंग पावर को बढ़ाया है। वहाँ तक लोग पहुँच गये हैं। आज वह बारह किलोग्राम खरीदने के बाबिल हो गये हैं।

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:
People are floating in honey. The whole country is floating in honey.

श्री सुख राम : अब आप मेरी बात न सुन सकें तो मेरा क्या दोष है?... (व्यवधान) तो मैं यह रहा था कि आज की हमारी कन्जम्प्शन 98-99 लाख टन इस देश में है। हमारे पास अब भी काफी चीनी है और अभी जो लेवी की है, लेवी तो 3.32 लाख टन जो सारे देश की आबादी के हिसाब से दी जाती है, वह इन्तुवर, 1986 की आबादी के हिसाब से दी जाती है।

अब स्टैटस की माँग है कि आबादी बढ़ गयी है। हम उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि 1-10-1989 की आबादी के हिसाब से जो चीनी का इन्फोर्ज है, उस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं और हम उसमें निर्णय लेंगे ताकि आबादी को जो शिकायत सरकारों की होती है, वह हम दूर कर सकें। वह तो हम करेंगे। मगर फ्री सेल शूगर की जहाँ बात है, वह अर्नेल से लेकर जुलाई तक पिछले वर्ष जो एलोकेशन थी, उससे दो लाख टन ज्यादा फ्री-सेल में मैंने कोटा रिलीज किया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त और भी ऐसे स्टैप्स; जितने भी जो इ सेंशल कमांडीटोज एक्ट के तहत या जो शूगर कंट्रोल आर्डर के तहत लेने थे, वह सारे लये हैं। एक तरफ तो हमने जितनी उनकी सीमा थी स्टोरेज की उसको कम कर दिया है पाँच सौ से 250 कर दिया है और 250

[श्री सुख राम]

से 125 कर दिया है और दस दिन का जो ट्रांजैक्शन था, उसको सात दिन कर दिया है।

पहले होलसेलर से होलसेलर को देते थे, लेकिन जहाँ शुगर प्रोड्यूसिंग स्टेट्स हैं, वहाँ होलसेलर से कंज्यूमर को कर दिया है और उत्तर प्रदेश में जहाँ शुगरकेन का ड्राईवर्शन हुआ गुड़ और खांडसारी के लिए, वहाँ मैंने आर्डर कर दिया कि उनको खांडसारी भी डेक्लेयर करनी पड़ेगी और यह भी तय कर दिया कि महीने में कितनी खांडसारी उनको रिलीज करनी पड़ेगी।

मैंने सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखा है कि आज जो इसेशनल कमांडीटीज एक्ट है, इसके तहत कहीं होडिंग नहीं होनी चाहिए और यह तो आप मानते हों कि मेरे मंत्रालय के लोग सारी कंट्री में नहीं जायेंगे। वह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जो हैं, वह इम्प्लिमेंटिंग एजेंसीज हैं, जैसे पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लिए हैं, इसके लिए भी स्टेट्स इम्प्लिमेंटिंग एजेंसीज हैं। यह उनका काम है कि वह देखें। जब दो लाख टन हमने ज्यादा दिया तो क्या बजह है कि इन चार-पांच महीनों में कीमतें क्यों बढ़ गई हैं? हम खुद इस बात के लिए चिंतित हैं। मैं आपको इस माननीय सदन में आश्वासन देता हूँ कि चीनी की कमी नहीं है। हम इसका पुरा इंतजाम कर रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चीनी की कमी नहीं है और दाम बढ़ रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I think he will take action. The sugar price will come down.

श्री सुख राम : अगर आप मुझसे यह उम्मीद रखते हैं कि मैं हर जगह जाकर के हर काम कर सकूँ, तब तो आपकी बात की आवश्यकता नहीं थी।
... (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अच्छा, आप दिल्ली में सस्ती करा दीजिए। दिल्ली में तो कोई राज्य नहीं है।
... (व्यवधान)

श्री बी० के० गढ़वा : माननीय उप-सभापति जी, वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि चीनी की बात है, कुछ मीठा बोलिये। अब पूरी कौंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स में शायद सुख राम जी सब से मीठे आदमी हैं। उन्हें भी वह बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते, तो दूसरों के साथ क्या बर्ताव होगा? ...
(व्यवधान)

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: The tragedy is, even a sweet man like Mr Sukh Ram has been made bitter by you. (Interruptions)

श्री सुख राम : नहीं वह सारे एक्शन लिये जा रहे हैं और उसके बारे में सारा इंतजाम हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : ज्यादा बताने की जरूरत नहीं है, उतना ही काफी है।

श्री सुख राम : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इसमें हमने एक और एक्शन इसलिए ले लिया है, जैसे दिल्ली में भी है, महाराष्ट्र में भी है कि मिल वाले जो हैं वह डाइरेक्ट जो हमारी कोऑपरेटिव्स के आऊटलेट्स हैं, उनके जरिए उपभोक्ताओं को जो ओपन सेल्स की शूगर है, उसके 7 रुपये 75 पैसे फी किलोग्राम के हिसाब से महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने कोऑपरेटिव के जरिए दान के लिए तीन सौ दुकानें खोली हैं। अभी मैं फंक्शन का इन्-आगरेसन करने गया था और यहां पर दिल्ली में भी हमारा जो सुपर मार्केट है उसके जरिए हम बेच रहे हैं और 1200 क्विंटल फी महीने दिल्ली में हम बेच रहे हैं और कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वह कंट्रोल में आए। सारे जिस्टैप्स हो सकते थे जो हमारे अधि-क्षेत्र में हमने वे लिए हैं और प्रा सरकारों को लिया है कि उसमें मुक्त कदम लें ताकि कीमतें न बढ़ने

एक अभी आयल के बारे में आपको जरा चिन्ता थी। हाँ, एडिबल आयल के बारे में यह ठीक है कि हमारा जो लक्ष्य है देश का वह आत्म-निर्भर होने का है और हमें कोई इम्पोर्ट नहीं करना है। इम्पोर्ट तो इस वास्ते है ताकि जो गैप है हमारे यहाँ अबेलेबिलिटी और डिमांड का जो गैप है उनको ब्रिज करने के लिए हम उसको इम्पोर्ट करते और पिछले वर्ष 18 या साढ़े 18 लाख टन हमने इम्पोर्ट किया। जितना कारेन एक्सचेंज हम खर्च करते हैं। मगर अब चूँकि पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़ा है और देश में हो जहाँ एक तरफ तो अगर एक ही वर्ग को देखने की बात हो तब तो कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है, एक तरफ जो पैदावार करने वाला है उसको लाभकारी मूल्य मिलना चाहिए, मैं नहीं समझता कि इस माननीय सदन में कोई भी ऐसा माननीय सदस्य हो जो इस बात को न मानता हो, इसको सपोर्ट नहीं करता हो, सपोर्ट प्राइस हम देते हैं और फिर उसके बावजूद भी इतना यहाँ आयल सोडा और आयल पैदा हुआ कि उसकी कीमतें गिरने लगीं। एक्स्क्लूजिव मिनिस्ट्री और दूसरे लोगों की तरफ से यह शिकायत आने लगी तो मैंने उसके जो वनस्पति के लिए जो एक्सप्लोर आयल कम से कम मास्टर्ड और जो ग्राउंडनट आयल है वह हम एलाउ नहीं करते वनस्पति के लिए क्योंकि डायरेक्ट लोग उसको कज्यूम करते हैं, तो मैंने इस वास्ते ताकि कीमतें कुछ ज्यादा ऐसे लवल पर आ जाए कि उपभोक्ताओं को भी ठीक मिलें और जो उत्पादक हैं उसको भी ईसैटिव प्राइस मिले इस वास्ते 20 प्रतिशत मैंने मास्टर्ड आयल अभी तक उसको एक्सटेंशन दी है और ग्राउंडनट आयल एक सीमा तक पहुँच गया उसको हमने बढ़ कर दिया इस वास्ते क्योंकि इसका उत्पादन हमारे यहाँ काफी हुआ है। जहाँ 18 लाख टन हमने इम्पोर्ट किया था एडिबल आयल और आज हमने 1 लाख टन और मैक्सीमम अभी तक 1 लाख टन हमने इम्पोर्ट किया है तो एक तरफ अगर हम इसको पब्लिक डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन सिस्टम में ऐसे हिसाब से दें उसको कि हमारे तेल की कीमत और कम हो जाए तो अगले साल वह उत्पादन नहीं

होगा और हम परेशानी में पड़ेंगे। अभी मैं यह देख रहा था कि इसमें भी शिकायत होती है कि साहब, हमको कम मिलता है, यह जो आपका मुद्दाफ करना क्योंकि आपने बात बहने है हमारे साथ जरा मतभेद किया जाता है तो मैंने उसमें आँकड़े निकाले हैं कि जो आपूर्ति शन स्टड स्टेट्स हैं उनको आल इंडिया परसेंटेज 38.8 परसेंट आज भी आयल दिया जा रहा है। यह 1985-86 में, 1986-87 में और 1987-88 में और बल्कि... (व्यवधान)

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:
You are oiling them. You are oiling the Opposition-ruled States.

श्री सुख राम : बल्कि अब 1988-89 में 41.9, परसेंट हम तो तेल दे रहे हैं आपूर्ति शन को 41.9 प्रतिशत और फिर भी आपको एतराज है।..... (व्यवधान)

श्री श्री के. गढ़वी : जैसे-जैसे ज्यादा तेल दे रहे हैं, वैसे-वैसे हेनुमान बनते जा रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : हम आयल भी दे रहे हैं, सबसिडी भी दे रहे हैं और क्या चाहिए ? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुख राम : ऐसा है अभी एक निर्णय पहले गवर्नमेंट ने लिया क्योंकि जितना इसको लूज या बल्क में बेचते हैं, उसमें एडलट्रेशन के चांसिज ज्यादा होते हैं और इस वास्ते यह निर्णय लिया कि दो किलोग्राम एक किलोग्राम के पैक में बेचें। मगर प्रांतीय सरकारें, और उप-सभाध्यक्ष, महोदय, आपका महाराष्ट्र सरकार तक, जहर कि इसकी खपत हो सकती है वहाँ भी दो किलोग्राम का नहीं लेते, वहाँ भी बल्क में चाहिए। हम एडलट्रेशन से से बचना चाहते हैं, मगर वह बढ़ते हैं कि नहीं, हमको बल्क में ही दोजिए। तो यह दिक्कत तो है जरूर। एक तरफ तो हम यह दिक्कत देख रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ उपभोक्ताओं के लिए यह

[श्री सुख राम]

देखना है कि एडल्ट्रेशन न हो पाये ।

... (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) :
मगर मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आई कि पॉम ऑयल को दूसरे ऑयल के साथ कैसे कर सकते हैं ? पॉम ऑयल जो सबसे सस्ता है, उसमें क्या एडल्ट्रेशन होने वाला है ? बताइए आप जरा ।

श्री सुख राम : इसमें भी एडल्ट्रेशन के चांसेज हैं और इस वास्ते हम इसको पैक में बेचना चाहते हैं । हम सारी स्टेटों के लिए जितना मुमकिन हो सकता है, उतना पूरा कर रहे हैं । दो-तीन महीने की बात है, हम इसको करेंगे, अगला ऑयल सीजन आने वाला है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझको उम्मीद है कि माननीय सदस्यों ने जो कुछ शंकाएं जाहिर की थीं, और मैं आभारी हूँ वाजपेयी जी का कि उन्होंने ठीक कहा है, मैं तो सबसे मीठा आदमी हूँ और मुझसे अगर कोई नाराज हो जाय तो फिर बात क्या

कहूँ, मगर जो आपने कुछ शक और शंकाएं यहाँ रखे थे, जो कुछ शंकाएं जाहिर की थीं, मैंने वह शंकाएं दूर करने के लिए पूरी कोशिश की है और फैंक्ट्स एण्ड फिगर्स के साथ कोशिश की है । मैंने कोई अपनी तरफ से कुछ नहीं जोड़ा है । मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि आप कम से कम अपने दिमाग से हटा दीजिए कि विरोधी पार्टियों की सरकारों के साथ कोई डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हो रहा है बल्कि इल्जाम तो हमारे ऊपर यह है कि हमारी राज्य सरकारों का, कि हम उनके साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन कर रहे हैं । तो इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ । धन्यवाद ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The House now stands adjourned and will meet again tomorrow at 11-00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at fifty-three minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 3rd August, 1989.