#### श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी

बार दार धान लगने का खतरा पँदा हो दहा है । इसके बारे में कोई स्थापी अवस्था होनी चाहिये धौर प्रकाशन इस बारे में कितना सतर्क है, यह हम जानना काहिये।

इम मामलेका दूररा पहलू भी है। उस ५ घंटना में जिन लोगों को मृत्यु हुई उनके दुखी परिवारों के सोग हमसे सिलते व्हत हैं। इस मामले में प्रशासन दोषी है या होटल मालिक दोवी हैं, इसके लिए एक क्लेम्स कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति की जानी चाहिये जो जिन-जिन लोगों की जाने गई हैं बा जो-जो लोग हत हत हुये हैं उनकी उपयुक्त मुभावजा देने के लिए व्यवस्था करे, अन्यया प्रगर व्यक्तिगत तौर पर उनको कानुन का सहारा लेने के लिए मज-बुर होना पढ़ेगा तो बहुत शसुविधा होगी, बहुत दृ:ख होगा और प्रोलींग लेटिगेशन होगा। उन परिवारों के प्रति किसी प्रकार का अन्याय न हो, इसकी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये ।

इन दोनों ब तों कें सम्बन्ध में मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि जांच घयोग की रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने रखी जाये ग्रीर दूसरी बात यह है कि एक क्लेम्स किम्बनर की नियुक्त की जाये। जो हर एक हताहत हुये ग्रीर मृत व्यक्ति के परिवार को कितना मुआन बजा मिलना चाहिये, इसकी सिफारिश करें।

# THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL. 1986—contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; We continue with the discussion on the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1986. Shri Narayan Kar.

SHRI NARAYAN KAR (Tripura): Sir, I welcome the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1986. The main objective of the original enactment is to regulate the production etc. of essential commodities and ensure

their equitable distribution at fair prices to the consumers as well as to take stringent action against the persons who violate the provisions of the law. I support the intention of the Government. They should punish these persons, businessmen and other who play with the lives of the people, who increase the price by hook or crook and who cheat the Governmen\* in various ways. At the same time, I would like to point out that the noble intentions and sentiments expressed by the Government in the Statement of Objects and Reasons have no bearing with reality. When the Government came forward with this Bill in 1955, they said that they want to regulate the production, supply and, distribution of essential commodities, so that they can be made available at reasonable prices to the common people and that, therefore, parliament should pass it. Nobody can deny thi« Purpose. We should make essential commodities available to the people, to the millions of our people, particularly those who are below the poverty line, those who are half-led and those who are compelled to go without food sometimes not only due to the scarcity of food but also because they have little purchasing' power or no purchase- ^ ing power at all. With this objective in view, the Food corporation of India was set up. the State Trading Corporation of India was set up, and certain commodities wero categorised a- essential commodities, which should be made available to the people. Unfortuna^olv. Sir, the prices of essential commodities, like foodgrains, kerosene oil. edible oils, common cloth etc. have been rising and the prices of commodities which are used by affluent section of the society are going down. The Government itself has , reduced taxes on refrigerators, televisions, and similar other luxury items. You know it. Sir, that the Central Government itself increased the nrices of kerosene oil. rice, coal etc. W impossing additional taxes Just to oblige the TM"F. Definite the exist-I ence of the Essential Commodities Act

(Amdt.) BiU, 1986

the merchants hav\* heen successful in looting the public and cheating the Government in the last one decade. There has been no attempt on the part of the Government to check the price hike or to help the common people. Actually, there has been a lack of will on the part of the Government to punish blackmarketeers and to help the common people. I would like to know, how many merchants have been punished or put behind the bars during the last two years and how many officials have been punished who are found guilty of helping the blackmarketeers? Sir, very often you have seen that the Government has dismissed striking workers or government employees because they were striking for their justified demands, but how many of the blackmarketeers or government officials who are found guilty of looting the poor people and cheating the Government have been punished? You don't touch them because you need help from them from time to time to come into power in the States as well as at the Centre. If you really want to check the price hike, if you really want the provision of the Bill, which we are supporting, to be meaningful, you must act, the Government must act and there you lack. If the Government does not act, the provision would be a mere eyewash to hoodwing the people and the press.

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Government is pursuing the policy of the buffer stock so far as foodgrains are concerned, but in spite of this policy the prices of foodgrains are rising which will result in lowering the standards of our poor people who are the poverty line. below the production of foodgrains is going up it is not understood how the prices of the foodgrains is going higher and higher. Government must explain this henomenon. There is the principle that when there is more supply the price should go down, but here the Government seems to have failed in controlling the traders and blackmarketeers. They are also not responding to the call of the State Governments to supply foodgrains. When the States

ask for adequate supply of rice and others essential commodities, Government of India is reluctant to do it. That is the reason why the States are suffering. Because of this, the people there are not able to get food from ration shops and through public distribution system. Sir, you know it that the policy of buffer stock is to give help to the States when there is urgent need. Our party has continuously been demanding for over a decade that wholesale trade of certain essential commodities like rice, wheat, sugar, edible oil, essential medicines common cloth, etc. should be taken over by the Government, and distribution of essential commodities should be made through public distribution system but the Government Of India is not doing it. So, if you really want to save the common man from the looting of the merchants and blackmarketeers, please accept our proposal. This policy will go against the traders and blackmarketeers and help the common people. Sir, I come from the State of Tripura which is a very small and hilly area in the North-Eastern 'region. Eighty per cent of bur population lives below the poverty line. In tha absence of railway communication system in the State, it has to depend mainly on road transport. As you know, Sir, the State of Tripura is not self-sufficient in foodgrains' production. So the State has to depend on the Central allocation of foodgrains. The State has to distribute rice through NREP, IRDP and several other schemes. But the Food Corporation of India could not Supply the foodgrains allocated in favour of the State of Tripura for various reasons-e.g. non-availability of transport etc. Similar thing happened in the case of factory production also. So I request the hon. Minister to assure the allocation of foodgrains, petroleum products and other essential commodities which the State Government requires. I also appeal to Government Of India to provide adequate funds to the State Government to construct godowns in tribal hilly areas and at block headquarters so that they

[Shri Narayan Kar]

can maintain a buffer stocks and during tht rainy season the State Government can distribute rice and other commodities through the public distribution system to our poor people.

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श्री पशुपति नाथ मुकुल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उराभारति महोध्य, भै यह जो प्रावश्यक वस्त प्राधिनियम में संशोधन इस विधेयक के द्वारा प्रस्त्त किया गया है उनका समर्थन करने के लिये वड़ हुप्र हो। जो संशोधन है ब'स्तव में वह वहने हुं छोटा संशोधन है और टैक्नोकल है घोर कोई खाप च ज उसमें नहीं है ब'हे मेनग्रा--3 हो, च'हे सेनशत-7 हो प से बरान-12 हो। वड टेक्नी बल घोर लोगर मामले हैं जितको की ह किया जा रहा है ने केन प्रावश्यक वस्ताओं का जो विषय है वह वस्तव में वहत हा महस्वपूर्ण है सीर बाव तीर से हमारी सरकार भीर हमारे भारतीय समात्र में यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण म ना जाता है। आज सर्वजनिक वितरण प्रणालीको जो व्यवस्था हमारे यहां की गई है वहतो नव के लिए है लेकिन गर बों के लिये विशेष रूप से है ताकि हम रे देश में जो गरोब हैं वे जो जोवन निर्वाह के लिये अत्यावश्यक वस्तुर्गे हैं उनको प्राप्त कर सकें ग्रीर उनका उपभोग भार सकें। ग्राज भी परकार के मताबिक 37% लोग गरोबी को रेखा के मांचे हैं हमारा सरकार यह प्रपत्न कर रहा है कि सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योक्ता के माठश्म से जो प्रयास किये जार्थेंगे उनके फलस्वरूप सातवीं योजना के अस्तिम वर्ष के बन्त में यह प्रतिशत 25% हो जायेगा जो कि अभी 37% है। कुछ विशेषज्ञ है उनका कहना है कि 37 नहीं 40 प्रतिशत लोग हनारे यहां गरीकी की रेखा के नोचे हैं। अगर वह भी ले लें तो यह भी काफा वड़ी संख्या है। यह ऐसी संख्या है जो संसार के अने क देशों को जनसंख्या से भी वही संख्या होगी। जो 40 प्रतिशत भी हमारे यहां को संख्या नि इलेगा यह वो लोग हैं जो नरीयों की रेखा के नीचे हैं। इनको जिल्ला अनाज मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं थिल रहा है, जितना नापड़ा मिलना भाहिये वह नहीं खरीट सकते हैं भीर शिक्षा अर्थे फिफित्सा की जो सुविधारों आज हैं वह

यह प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। सब से ब्रम्ख है खान, यह भी इ को नर्स व नहीं हो सहता है भीर रेखा से अपर भाजों सीय हैं बहुत हद त ऐसे हैं जाइ। सब च जा को नहीं पास ते हैं क्योंकि हमारे हा गर की की रेखाका ग्रांकलन कुछ इ हंग से िया गया है कि उ से स्थिति स फ नाफ नमझ में नहीं बात है। केलोर ज धा मामल है कि इतन केलोर ज मिलत हैं देगत में तो वर गर वः रेखा के नं चे माना जाएगा था नहीं माना जायेगा। श्राल श्रावशकता इस बात की है कि हम एक मोर तो गरंगों की म थिंक स्थिति को उनके आर्थिक स्तर को सवारें ग्रीर इन सुधार के लिये उनको प्यप्ति अव तर उपलब्ध करायें भीर दुःर आर उनको हम ग्रावशक वर्त्यमें दिलवार्ये । ब्रावश्यक वस्तर्ये हों और खरे हने के लिये पैसा नहीं हो तो वे आवश्यक वस्त्यें खर दा नहीं जा सकत हैं, उनवा उपभोग नहीं किया जा पकता है तो पहले पैसा आना शहियो। फिरपपाहै वस्तयें नहीं हैं तो भी बादमा की आवश्यकता पूर्ण नहीं होगी, जिस्टा रहना मधिकल हो कायेगा। पैसे भी रहें और खानान मिले। इन्लिये दोनों च जें करनी हैं और मुझे खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार इन दोनों मददों पर काम कर रही है, विचार कर रही है और गरीब' की रेखा से नाचे रहने वाल लोगों की संख्या कम गरने के लिये जुतसंकरप है भीर साथ-साथ जहां तक प्रोडक्यन का सवाल है उत्पादन का सवाल है हम सब जानते है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में हमारा उत्पादन काफी बढ़ा है। कम से कम अनाज के मामले में हम लोगों की ऐसी स्थिति है कि हम अपनी आवश्यकता को पूर्ण कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जैसा कि भैते कहा, सवाल है आर्थिक शांवत, या ऋय करने की शक्ति अगर नहीं होगी तो लोग खरीदेंगे कैसे। तो ऐसे लोगों के लिये-जो गरीब लोग ब्राफ भी है, खासकर देहातीं में, गांवों में, मजदूर, कियान, छोटे भमिहीन मजदूर--उनके लिये सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली मुख्य रूप बनायां गई है। समारी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने भी इस सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के मुद्द को, संशोधित जो हमारा बोस मुत्री कार्यक्रम बा, उसमें भी रखा। वह महत्व हमारी सरकार ने दिया और

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निरम् रद्वा ज्या में प्रशा किया जा रहा है। या गर्बुश का बात है कि हम रे पात (त्वाका काफा मनाक है, काफा) स्टा है, हम िला को भूखा माने नहीं दे साउते हैं। पिछले साल देश के उर्दे भागी में सूबा पड़ा लेकिन इसके बावजुर हमारे पा। इतर अनाज था कि हम हर जगह अनाज पहुंचा लके भीर एक भा अन्तमो हमने भूख से मरने नहीं दिया। कहा जाता है लि 22 सेलेकर 26 मिलि-यन टन के बाब में हमारे पान भंडार हो नक्षन है आर न बैजनकि वितरण प्रणाला केश्रं गाँउ वर व उरीव पवासीत ल'ख दु ानें हमारे देश में हैं। ये नव तोन लाख जो द्र वर्ने हैं जिसके जाध्यम से हम नमान गर मों तम पहुंच उहे हैं, ये भो कम है। इस लिए जो गईडन इंस जो दिशा निर्देश हमारा सरकार के द्वारा राज्य नरकारों को दिए जा चुक है उनमें यह फ़दा गया है कि ऐसी दूरोंने श्रीर खोलो जायें। श्रावशकता इन बात को है के दूरानों को संख्या पर्याप्त हो ताकि अदमो को ।मान खरोदने के लिए अपने भर से बहा दूर देशतों में नहीं जाना पड़े, एक शांव से दूरि गांव न जाता पहें। उनको एक दो िल्लोम टर के झंदर ऐसी दुतान भित्र जाये जहां से वह प्रवना सामान खरोड सके। अब प्रकृत यह है कि हम जो समान दे रहे हैं विशेष रूप से मैं गांवों की बात कह रहा हं, वह क्या पर्याप्त है, ठोक है। बाज हम 4 सी ग्राम चोनी प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास गांवों में देते हैं। अब एक आदमी चार सी ग्राम चोनी से क्या करेगा। बहां शरबत ज्यादा पीते हैं अगर पीना चाहें तो एक ही दिन में बहुखत्म हो जायेगी। तो धावश्यकता इस बात की है कि उनकी ब्रावश्यकता के अन्।र उन्हें सामान महैया करें एव पर देशर रिक्तायरमेंट्र , एक्वयल रिक्तायरमेंट चालो ऐश नहीं कि केवल गणना के लिए, बनाने के लिए दें कि हम उनको सामान दे रहे हैं। चार सी ग्राम चीनी एक व्यक्ति की मिलती है जैना मैंने कहा, इसके माने हैं कि गांव के प्रविकांश लोग ग्रविकांश ग्रपने धाव-श्यकता की पूर्ति बाहर से ही करते है। हमाने सस्ते गल्ले की दकान से नहीं करते हैं श्रीर दूसरो बात यह है कि जहां तक हमारी दुकानों की व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, सब सामान एक साब नहीं मिलता है। धगर चीनी है सी पता चलता है कि मेहं नहीं है, मेहं है सो दू | रां चंजें नहीं है। तो बारबार म दमी को जाना पड़ना है। यह बारबार के दोड़ धूप तो खड़रों में भा है। लेकिन गांवों के हाज जादा प्रभाव है। वो गराब लोग है जाम करते हैं वे गाम करें कि दस बार हफ्ते में लाइन में खड़े रहें। तो हर सामान जो मुहै। होना चाहिए, उपलब्ध होना चाहिए, बहुएक पाय होना चाहिए और उनको मिल जाना चाहिए।

अभी कुछ महोने पूर्व एक सैम्पल र में किया गया था, तो यह पाया गया वि हमारे देख में जो सार्वकतिक वितरण प्रणाल के अन्तर्गत करने वालो सस्ते गरले का दुकामें हैं, उनमें चानों 92 प्रतिशत दुवानों में उपलब्ध रक्त है, सर्व के बीरान 92 प्रतिशत दुवानों में चानो पाई गई, 80प्रतिशत दुवानों में चानो पाई गई, 80प्रतिशत दुवानों में चानो पाई गई, 80प्रतिशत दुवानों में मिह्हो का तेल पाया गया, 53प्रतिशत दुवानों में मिह्हो का तेल पाया गया, 52 प्रतिशत दुवानों में पाम प्रायल या दूरिएडिक्स प्रायल पाये गये और पाम प्रायल या दूरिएडिक्स प्रायल पाये गये और जहां तक सूजी, मैटा वगैरह का ताहल है, वह 17 प्रतिशत दुवानों में पाया गया।

तो अब धगर मिट्टों का तेल 53 प्रतिशत दुक्तानों में हैं..(ब्यवधान) यह पूरे देख भर में सैम्पल सर्वेकिया गया है।

श्री जनेश देसाई (महाराष्ट्र) : ऋर्वन में कितना है ?

श्री पश्पित नाथ मुकुल: मुख्यत: यह करफ में नहीं होगा, श्रवंत में होगा। कामत सेंक हमारों बतात है कि इन्होंने जे किया भी है, तो शहरों में तो श्रापको फिर गेह चावल, चंनी मिल जाएगी, लेक्नि गांवों में तो इसके माने हैं कि विल्कुल नहीं मिलेगा। श्रवर 53 प्रतिक्षत दुकानों में मिट्टी का तेल हैं, तो लगभग श्राधी दुानों से जो कवर होते हैं, चंजें पात है, उनको कहां से मिट्टी का तेल मिलेगा?

श्री सत्य प्रकाश भारतीय (उत्तर प्रदेश): 52 प्रतिशत तो राशन काउँ है।

श्री पशुपतिनाय सुकूल: वह तो मिट्टी के तेल में है, लेकिन भूगर में एसा नहीं है। बह तो चार तो साम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिमात है। को इसलिए भ्रावस्थकता इस बाव की है कि हमारी जो सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली है, इसके अन्तर्गत चलने वाली दुकानों में जितनी भी चोजे स्वीहत है, वह सब चोजें समासम्भव वहां पर रहनी चाहिएं और एक साममिलनो चाहिएं। गोबों से यह कही बार भिकायत आई है और बहुत जगह से यह होता है कि वहां के जो दुंजानों के मालिक लोग हैं, बहु बजाए खुक में लेने के अपना कोटा महीं ने के आखिरो हफ्ते हैं उठाते हैं। आखिरो इफ्ते में कोटा उठाने के माने हैं कि लेने वाले के पास पैसा नहीं है, वह लैंगे नहीं।

नकोषा है कि वह फर्जी राक्षन कार्ड में उनको दिखा करके एण्ट्री करके वह सारा सामान बाहर खुली मार्केट में ब्लेक में बेच दिया जाता है। तो इस पर कठोर नियंत्रण होना बाहिए और हमारे जो दुकानदार है उनको मजबूर किया जाना चाहिए कि वह अपना सारा कोटा आखिरी हफ्ते के जजाए महीने के पहले हफ्ते में उठायें ताकि जब जनता के पास पैसा है, गरीब जोगों के पास पैसा है, तो उस पैसे से वह अपना सामात वहां जाकर खरीट सकें।

आवरपक्ता इस बात की है कि आज जो जमाखोरी या कालाबाजारी का बंबा हो रहा है, आ बच्यक वस्तुओं में यह खत्म होना चाहिए। हमारी सरकार इस विषय में सतक है और वहां तक कालाबाजारी या भ्रष्टाचार का ताल्ल्क है, धभी जैसा हमारे साभी कह रहेथे कि उन्हें मालम नहीं है, लेकिन मुझ मालम है कि समय-समय पर हमारा जो भारतीय बार्ख निगम , पूछ कारपोरेकन आफ इन्डिया है, इसके भी तमाम लोगों के यहां छापे मारे गये और लोग पकड़े गये जो प्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है। अभी छायद इसी महीने में या पिछले महीने में प्रखबार में या कि हरियाणा में बीस फड़ इन्सपेक्टर्स सस्पेंड कर दिये गये है भ्रष्टाचार के बारण। तो समय-समय पर जहां पता चलता है, यह सरकारें कार्यंवाही कर रही है, लेकिन भारतीय खाद्य निगम में बड़े पैमाने पर अनाज की चोरी और हैरा-फेरी होती है और काफी हद तक नकसान होता है। उसके लिए वहां भारतीय खादा नियम में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार जो हैं, वह जिम्मे-बार है।

मुझे तो यह सुनने को मिला था कि वहां--कुछ समय पहले की बात है कि अध्यक्ष से लेकर नीचे तक भ्रष्टाचार भरा हमाहै। अब तो वह अध्यक्ष नहीं है जो उस समय थे, लेकिन भारतीय खाद्य निगम के बारे में जितना कम कहा जाए, उतना ही ग्रच्छा है। इतना ग्रधिक इसमें भ्रष्टा-चार है, इतना ग्रधिक ग्रनाज का छीजन है, यहां पर तरह-तरह से काम लिया जाता है। पूराना स्टाक यहां मेनटेन किये रखते हैं, नया स्टाक यह बेचते रहते हैं। नतीजा यह है कि पुराने स्टाक का गेहं सब जाएगा, खराब हो जाएगा भीर उसका नुकसान सरकार को, जनता को उठाना पहेगा। तो खास तौर से जहां तक फुड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया या भारतीय खाद्य निगम का प्रश्न है, उसके मामले में हमें काफी देखरेख करनी चाहिए भीर पता लगाना चाहिए कि वहां पर कौन-कौन अध्टाचारी हैं, कैसे हैं ?

जो सरकार ने दिशा निर्देश दिये हैं सार्व-जनिकि वितरण प्रणाली के मामले में, जैसा मैंने कहा, उनमें से मुख्य-मुख्य निर्देश यष्ट 🖁 . . . . भौर अधिक सस्ते गल्ले की दुवानें खोली जाएं भीर इन्हें भवश्य खोला जाना चाहिए। बास तौर से जो दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों के जो जीन हैं उनके लिए इसकी व्यवस्था होनी **चाहि**ए जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं वहां इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । भंडारण और परिवहन की सुविधाओं का सुधार होना चाहिए। इसमें जो सब से बड़ी बात कही गई है वह यह है कि ब्लाक, जिला भीर राज्य के स्तर पर मोनि-टरिंग होनी चाहिए । शाज यह प्रणासो खास तौर से फेल हो रही है और ठीक से काम नहीं कर पा रही है। उसकी कमी है। ग्रगर ब्लाक, जिला और राज्य के स्तर पर यह मोनिटीरिंग का काम हो जाए तो में समझता हूं कि ये सारी कमियां ठीक हो जायेंगी। इसलिए यह काम बहुत जरूरी है। दसरे यह भी कहा गया है कि जहां तक अनाज के श्रांवटन और वितरण का सवास है उसके लिए जिला स्तर पर योजनायेँ बनाई जाएं, यह बहुत अच्छी चीज हैं। कितना अनाज ग्राना है कितना वितरण होना चाहिए, इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। ये गाइड लाइन्ज बहुत ही अच्छी है। जहां तक कमियों का सवाल है सरकार इन्हें धीरे-धीरे दूर कर रही है और करेगी । लेकिन आवश्यकता Hb. Essential

Cem modifies

इस बात की है कि उपभोक्ताक्यों का एक मवमेंट खड़ा हो, उनका एक संगठन बने और उनकी धपनो समितियां हों या जो जा करके निरोक्षण कर सकें, जांच कर सकें। ऐसी े निगरानी समितियां हों जो समय-समय पर जाकर निरोक्षण कर सकें। यह बहुत ग्रन्छ। बात होगी । जैसा गांबों का सवास है, वहां पर जो ग्राम पंचायतें हैं उनको यह प्रधिकार होना चाहिए कि वे दुकानों का निरीक्षण कर सकें। यदि वहां पर कोई बदमाशी हो रही हैं तो वे उसका पता लगा सके। एक भीर शिकायत सूनने में श्राई है। बहुयहुँहै कि दुकानों पर चं चें कम तौली जाती है। सोग चीजें लेकर चले आते हैं। बहां पर वेरीफिकेशन का कोई साधन नहीं है । इसलिए कम तौल करके भी काफी दुकानदार गरीन घौर अभिक्षित भाइयों को परेणान करते हैं। यह भी सरकार की बहुत घण्छी योजना है कि इन दूकानों में जो काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं उनको प्रशिक्षण दिया जाए, उनको ट्रेनिंग दी जाए। जहां तक इस बतमान साल का सबाल है शायद इस तरह के 45 ट्रेनिंग कैम्पस सरकार ने संगठित करने हैं। यह सही बात है कि कमंचारियों का प्रशिक्षण होना चाहिए ताकि झानि भी कम से कम हो भौर जमाखोरी तथा कालाबाजारी भी न हो भीर साथ ही सब को समय पर चीचें उपलब्ध हो सकें। इसके साथ ही मैं भी यह भी कहना चाहंगा कि घत्यावश्यक बस्तुओं में ऐसी बहुत सी वस्तुएं हैं जो कि इन दुकानों से नहीं मिलती। किसी जमाने में मिला करती थीं लेकिन आज नहीं मिल रहीं। जसे दाले हैं या गुड़ है या नमक है या श्रापके बच्चों के लिए कागज-कापिया भौर स्टेशनरी का सामान है। पहले तो कहा गया या कि साईकल टायर भीर ट्यब भी वहां पर मिलेंगे लेकिन श्रव नहीं मिल रहे। श्राज तो घर-घर में साइकर्ले हैं, इसलिए सब को टायर व ट्यूबों की भावश्यकता रहती है। अगर निर्धारित म्ह्य पर टायर भीर ट्यूब मिल सकें, नमक मिल सके तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। पिछले वहस्पतिवार को एक विशेष उल्लेख के द्वारा मेरठ जिले के नानपुर गांव की बोर जैने। सदन का ज्यान खींचा था, जहां तक कि 70 प्रतिशत ग्रावादी घेषा रोग को शिकार है। ग्रगर वहां पर धायोडाइज्ड नमक मिलता होता तो वहां पर बे लोग श्राज घेषा रोग से पीड़ित नहीं

होतं स्नौर बंइस रोग से बच जाते। इसलिए इन दुकानों से भायोडाइण्ड नमक भी मिलना लोग चाहिए ताकि व्यपनी स्राव-श्यकता की सभी चीजें वहां से प्राप्त कर सर्वे।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमारे पांजा जी ने मोक सभामें कहा या कि हम कन्जसमर प्रोटैक्शन कानून जल्दी लायेंगे जिसले कि उपभोक्तायों को मुरक्षा मिल सके। इस तरह का कान्न हम बनायेंगे। इसलिये इस तरह का कानून बहुत हो स्वागत योग्य चीज है श्रीर मैं चाहुंगा कि हमारी सरकार जैसा कि पांजा जी ने कहा है कि वह करजयुमर प्रोष्टेंक्शन ला के बारे में सोच रही है, यह बहुत ग्रच्छी चीज है ग्रीर जस्द से जल्द दोनों सदनों के सामने इस कानून की रूप रेखा धानो भाहिए ताकि हम उसको देख सकेँ। मान्यवर, **इसी महीने में श्रवादार में ए**क न्युज आइटम पढ़ा है कि पंजाब में शायन बहां की सरकार ने यह गुप्त आदिक वारी किया है कि राजन की दुवानें जो है, वे केवल सिख लोगों को ही दी जायें, श्रव मै जानता नहीं यह कहां तक सष्टी है या कहां तक गलत है। ग्रखबार में यह पढने को मिला है और वह भी भार-तीय जनता पार्टी के एक नेता की स्रोर से ऐसा कहा गया है। अगर ऐसा है, सो यह गलत चीज है। राशन की दुकाने देने में किसी जाति या किसी धर्म को महत्य नहीं देना चाहिए बल्जि को बुकानि चला सकें, जो धर्हताओं को पूरा करते हों, ऐसे लोगों को यह दुकाने दी जानी चाहिएं। मैं निवेटन करंगा कि सभी माननीय मंत्री पंजाब सरकार के इस मामले की जांच करेंगे।..(समय की घंटी ) . . . .

एक चीज और कहना, हालांकि कान्न है, आदेश है कि जो भी चोजें हैं, उनकी मृत्य सूचो प्रवर्शित की जाये। अब शहरों में तो हो जाती है, लेकिन मुझे सुनते में आया है कि प्राइस-लिस्ट गांवों की दुकानों पर प्रदर्शित नहीं की जातो है विशेष रूप से। एक तो वहां के जोग पढे-लिखे नहीं है और दूसरे यह प्राइस-लिस्ट प्रदर्शित नहीं होती । मै मरकार से ा कि पशुपात नाथ सुवुल् निवेदन करेगा कि वह भा इसे कड़ाई से देख, इन दुाना का जा चाजें दा जाता है उनका भाइत-निस्ट युद्ध वा प्रापनी डिल्फेड, वहां पर सुवा होना चाहुए ताथ माह्त नाग यह जान सकें कि किस चाज का क्या मृत्य है ? इन यहदों के साथ में इत विश्वेषक का समर्थन करता है।

SHBI N. RAJANGAM (Tamil Na-0: Mr, Deputy Chairman Sir, The Eesential Commodities (Amendment) AU, 1986 deserves to be welcomed and aupported. The economically backward people the Poor people and t'ne middle class people in our country can afford to buy esential commodities from tne fair price shop only. The poor people living below the poverty line, the workers living on their daily wages after a day's hard work, are the ones who are to benefit most from this Bill. So, keeping these poor people in view this Act was pa,<::ed in the year, 1955. I appreciate the introducing Government for Bill. However,, there are many more responsibilities which the Government has to undertake in implementing this Bill. The essential commodities or foodgrains are to be purchased first and then stored in a place till they reach their destination. So. has proper care of the commodities to be taken until they reach right place. The proper distribution and delivery of these commoditie:? is also very essential. The main jective of the Government is to that the purchased stocks are properly distributed and they do reach the poor people through these fair price being shops. But is this objective When we think, achieved? we realise achieving about the problems in aim. As all of us are here to co-operate with the Government in introduring or amending Bill's, the responsible persons in the State Governments should also welcome these laws and co-operate with the Government in their implemen tation. Thus alone, the aim of the Governmeat will be fulfilled. The concern that we show here -n tlie House, attas not last long.  $w_e$  do not show any interest when we step out of the piace. if  $w_e$  continue to have the same concern then alone we can contribute most in the implementation of the laws.

For example, there are so many Acta passed by the Parliament. Every Act takes its own time before it :s actually implemented. And when the lime of its implementation does come, it needs to be amended. As the times change, there is a need amend the origina1 Act in accordance with the circumstances. But this particular Act was passed in and was amended in 1976. Again, now in 1986, it needs to be amended further. Why? What is the reason? It fc because of the unequal distribution of the stocks of essential commodities. This malpractice is prevalent not only in Tamil Nadu but all over India. The essential commodities like rice, wheat, sugar and edibk which should be made available the poor at a lower price through the fair price shops, 'are in fact not reaching the poor people at all. Although there is some improvement in the functioning these fair price shops in Urban areas vet their functioning needs a lot of improvement in rural areas. It is rumoured that essential commodities meant for sale at fair price shops are sold at higher prices in rural areas. stocks are hoarded, artificial scarcity is created and commodities are sold at a higher price. Although such complaints are received from almost every village there is no improvement so far. Even today we hear a lumber of rumours about The improper distribution of the stocks.

We may make any number of amendments in the Acts, but there will not be any improvement unless we extend our fullest co-operation. Our country Xg a democratic country ano we ourselves from the Government. So we ought to CD-Operaffc Th ths pro-

Pt implementation of these laws. I would ake to ment.on here what was once said fay our leader Snri Annacuiai. Just two or three years afWr in lependence iutre was a drought ia Kashmir. There was a proposal to import wheat from America at the :aie of Rs. 3 per Kg. and sell it ai fie. 2 per Kg. Then the Government woa,d be incurring a loss of one rupee per Kg. But our leader paid even then we should not hesitate to Import the wheat. Every person

6hould have food to eat. This should

be the attitude of the Government. It

should attend to the needs of the poor

and see that the essential commodi-

ties reach them at a fair price.

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In order to help the poor people this Act was passed. The implementation of the same plays a vital role and hence the Government tshould concentrate on the proper implementation of these laws. I think th:s is the opinion of all tlie other memoers

The Police department is incharge oi detecting the corrupt persona and there Ig a lot of delay in this matter In order to avoid this delay some other authorised persons may be appointed and given Vae authority Io detect the persons engaged in corrupt practices. The amendment says that some authorised Officers of the Central and State Governments are to be appointed to make a report to the special Courts. The amendment is a good one. I welcome it. But the delay tshould not become more than what it was earlier and I request the State and Central Governments to see that the Act as amended is properly implemented. I lay more stress on the implementation. Once again 1 welcome this Bill and conclude my speech.

Thank you.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill. Before going into the merits ot this Bill, I would like to draw ths

attention of the hon. Minister to the fact mat in the month of May this year, .enough a Sp«:iai Mention I had cautioned tn<sub>e</sub> Government to take steps to arrest th<sub>e</sub> rise in the prices of edible oils. At that time the price of groundnut oil was Rs. 16.U) per kilo. And today, within two months, it has gone upto Rs. 23.50. That means there k an increase of -50 per cent in the price of groundnut oil. At that time 1 had mentioned that there was a faillure of crop in the whole groundnut bowl of Saurashtra. At present even middle class families find it difficult to buy edible oils. Forget about the poor. They cannot buy ed ble oils at all. Even the middle class families have to shed tears when they buy groundnut oil and other edible oils. What action has the Government taken after I had cautioned the Government regarding the price of edible oils? At that time, I had also mentioned that the prices of groundnut oil and other oile would go up so high that what happened during the Janata regime in regard to onions and what happened during the Congress regime in regard to sugar prices, would happen regarding edible oils. In Bombay 150 tonnes of oil was coming daily. It has now dwindled to only 10 tonnes per day. The prices are still going to go up. Some State Governments have imposed an informal ban on the export of groundnut oil. Andhra Pradesh has done the same thing. Sir, whether it is groundnut oil, sugar or any ottier item, they all belong to the whole of the country. No State Government should be allowed to have an artificial ban on any item going out of that State to another State. We are all Indians. If any suffering i<sub>s</sub> here, let us all suffer equitably. No State should have any kind of a Government must give directions to ban on any item going from that State to another State. The Central Government must 2ive directions to the State Governments that there should be free flow of all iems thro[Shri Jagesh Desai]

ughout the country and ther, should not be any artificial barrier.

Re. Essential

Commodities

SHRI P. BABUL REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): They cannot do it witnout the approval oi the Central Government.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: I would like to know what the Central Government has done in this direction, whether they have given any directions to the State Governments to stop this.

Regarding edible oil, I would like to say that the <tyl year starts fron November J, when the new crop comes in. But some crops come from the area of Pollachi in August. I -would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there also groundnut production has been much affected. In Pollachi the normal crop in the month of August ls 58,000 tonnes. This time, the production is only 20,000 tonnes. Ay such the Government .must take action from now. on because the real difficulty will arise now, from the month of August the festival season will start. There will be Ganesh Utsav in Maharashtra. It will be followed by Puja. And then Diwali will come. I had cautioned the Government already and again I want to warn the Government that if proper actions are not taken from now on, then the prices of groundnut oil and other oils will go up so high that people, instead of celebrating festivals, will have to shed tears. That is why [ would like the Government to come out with a plan and put it before Ihe House so that the poorer sections get some relief. They buy some edible oil only during! the festivals. They have no money to buy edible oil in the normal course. That is why we have to see that this additional quota which you are going to give reaches he rural areas, the remotest parts of he country. If that . is not done, hen I fear that they will not be able o enjoy even for one or two days i»

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the year which they normally enjoy. That is why the Government should come out with an action plan now itself. I am happy for the month of August the Government has increased the quota of imported oil to be distributed through our public distribution system from 60,130 tonnes to 75,080 tonnes. But this must be reserved for those rural areas and those areas which are remote; at least let them have some oil during the festival season. For that purpose the Government must, have some mobile shops. Regarding public distribution system I want to know how many items have been increased in the last ten years. In 1975 four or five items were given through ou<sub>r</sub> public distribution system—wheat, rice, kerosene, sugar and controlled cloth. What has the Government done to increase the items of day.to-day consumption for distri bution to the people? The Government should take some bold steps for that purpose. The industries which are producing consumer goods like washing soaps, match boxes and such other items of daily consumption-why don't you impose some kind of a levy on them, on their production? Take the levy quota from them and distribute it through the public distribution system. Then only you will be able to expand the items. Since 1975 you were saying that we are going to increase the items. But nothing has been done so far. The Government should, therefore, impose some kind of a levy on these items from the industries and these items should be sold through the public distribution

Secondly, we have a good number of fair price shops. I would like to ask the Minister where these are situated, what the distance is. The consumer has to travel long distance, sometimes ten miles away. How are the poor for whom the fair price shops are intended, to reach those shops? That is why on the last occasion also. I had suggested that there should b« mobile shops to be run by the Government or Governmental agenctef;

•therwise, the poor people cannot ever hope to get the benefit of these fair price shops. A mobile shop can go to different places giving them prior notice, stay at each place for two hours o'r so and cater to the people's needs. They should go with full stocks to each place. Then only the poor people can get the benefit of these shops, then only they can get some amount •f solace from your distribution system.

As regards sugar, sugar production has gone up this year. Sugar production during this time of last year in the first fortnight of May 1985, was 84,000 tonnes. This year in the first fortnight <ȣ May it is 1.61 Iakh tonnes.</pre> means, the production had doubled. Last year up to mid-May 1985 the total production of sugar was 59 lakh tonnes. This year it is 67 Iakh tonnes. Even then sugar Prices are going up but the farmers are not getting benefit of those prices. Who is profiting from this kind of rise in prices? Today the sugar price in retail is more than Rs. 6.50. Why are the sugar prices allowed to rise when farmers not getting any benefit? I would quest the Minister to have some monitoring. From 4th July 1986 wheat «s given at Rs. 222 per quintal. But what is the price available in the market? What is the Government doing? Is there any system of monitoring? When you are giving certain items which are sold out, you must have a monitoring system to find out at what those items are sold in the I would like to say that every State must have some kind of a monitoring in respect of at least ten or items of daily consumption and it should be on the wholesale prices, on the retail prices and the difference between the two. If in the retail trade the prices are more than what normal profit you want to give to the retailers, then you have to take action. Otherwise, there is no use. I would say that this is H Tood law, the Essential Commodities Act. But it is not being implemented properly. If it is implemented properly and if proper monitoring ls

done by the Government, at Lew\* Ihe cities and towns and taluk headquarters; then you can expect some improvement. I am monitoring about towns and taluk headquarters becaus\* once you can control the prices there, you can control them in the other areas as well. That was done in tb\* state of Mahah-ashtra in 1975. In the city of Bombay we have done it and we saw to it that if anybody was profiteering, action was taken. But, Sir, nowadays, the inspectors get 'haphtas' from the shopkeepers. If they do like this, then how are things going to improve? That is why, Sir, Panditji had told that blackmarketeers should be hanged from the nearest pole. By that what he meant was that action should be taken against profiteers and blackmarketeers and hoarders and that is why I say that the take action ruth-Government must lessly against the hoarders and blackmarketeers who squeeze the consumers and the poor people. If this is not done, then I think the whole system will collapse. (Time Bell rings). Sir, 1 would like to make only three or four points more and then I will finish my speech.

(Amdt.)' Bill, 1986

Now, take the case of pulses. Let She people have dal and roti. you are giving wheat. The poor people and the middle-class people cannot have the luxury of vegetables. They only want dal with roti. Today, the of pulses are soaring very high. The price of arhar dal is more than Rs 7 per kg and of the moong dal ig Rs. 5 per kg. and that of masoor dal is about Rs 6 per kg. Like this the prices of the pulses are going up. But the production of pulses is stagnant for the last ten years. The Gove, ernment must come out with a scheme for more production of pulses. Till then, I thing, if not in all the areas, if you cannot do it in all the city areas at least in the rural areas and in the remote areas, you should give pulses to the people through the ration shops. If thee Ss

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done, then the poor pepole can have their dal and roti. Otherwise, they will not get dal for their roti and they cannot purchase oil at all and they have to content themselves with namak only! Let us at least give them dal. I only party to the honourable Minister: Please extend your scheme at least to pulses, and see that this is supplied, if not in all the cities, at least in the rural areas, in the ration shops. If this is done, then I think the Government wiH be doing what is to be done for the poor people.

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Then, with regard to groundnut oil and other oils, you must take action. The hoarders must be punished severely. I know that it is not in the hands of the Central Government. AB regards the Essential Commodities Act, I know that it is the responsibility of the S ate Governments. But the monitoring should be done by the Central Government to see that the wholesale prices do no rise very high and the retail prices do not rise very much at least in the principal cities and in cities having a population of five lakhs or more. If this is done at the Central level, then I think you will have a correct picture of what is going on in this country. This will have a great impact on the State Governments also. (Time Bell rings). They may also have this kind of a machinery.

I will now come to one aspect of the Bill. You have now kept the interest rate at 15 per cent on the arrears that should come to the Government. Who is going to pay the arrears? Nobody s r?oHg to nay because he is borrowing the money and he has to pay 15 per cent interest. Nobody is going to pay this. You have made it from six per cent to fifteen per cent I think you have to increase it. Otherwise this will nol serve tha purpose, Then I would like

to say that it is good that you havegiven powers to the officers also to lodge complaints. Under this Act, previously, Sir, the powers were with the police only. But, you have to see also that the officers who are entrusted with the work go round the areas and find out who the hoarders are and then they should lodge complaints and you have to see that propoer action is taken. If proper actions are taken and if we all cooperate, then the results wiH be thereand the poor people will get relief.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIMAN: Mr. Maheswarappa, the time allotted for the party is 5 minutes

SHRI K. G. MAHESWARAPPA (Karnataka): Deputy Chairman, Mr. this Bill it is proposed Sir. in amend certain sections of the Essential Commodities Act. Sir, the Planning Commission, in the year 1973 appointed a Committee to go into the essential commodities and the articles of mass consumption. That Committee submitted its report in the month of August, 1973, recommending certain specific measures to be taken in regard to several essential commodi-The Government has now corae ties. forward with a Bill proposing certain amendments which are not far-reachthe Government We expected a comDrehento come forward with sive Bill dealing with distribution and control of prices. Recently, on 23rd of this month, the hon. Minuter of lowering we will be considered to the control of the control Food and Civil Supplies, lowering floor of the House, question on the admitted that there has bean a rise in the prices of all the essential commodities for the last 12 months. is the impact ot this rise in prices on the common man and p<vr\*e below the poverty line? We may have sufffciency of foodgrains in 'us country. But millions of people cannot afford to purchase essential foodgrains. will not be out of place to mention that in Karnataka more than 30 lakh families have been given preen cards. They can purchase essential foodgrains at a subsidised rate.

State Government is spending several crores of rupees on it. I am tola that the same scheme is prevalent in Andhra Pradesh. As my other friend said, the Central Governmen: should "concentrate more on providing essential commodities and articles of mass consumption at reasonable prices to the common man in every State. Even if hundreds of crores of rupees are spent on it, it is worth spending Therefore, instead of them. having superficial amendment? like this, let the Government serious^ think of subsidising and controlling prices. I do not want to deal with any specific item of the commodity. But it has been admitted by the hon. Member from the ruling side and he has very well put it that tho prices lave gone up. During festival season, our women folk shed tears. Recently, we welcomed ihe hon. Prime Minister. If he accepts the policy of subsidising foodgrains for the poor people, it will be good. What ire the specific measures proposed? Under these circumstances, to control prices te one of the objectives of there legislations. The Price Control Act and all these amendments are no bar on prices.

Now, coming to the Amendment, they want to substitute a new section to Section 6E. Formerly, the courts were barred from making any orders to dispose of articles seized by virtue •f Section 3 before they have been confiscated. Now, the courts are further barred in regard to the disposal of packages or conveyances or vehicles or animals. In the earlier Rrction, there was no provision for disposal of the seized vehicle- OT the animals or the packages. Now, they have provided that the court has no jurisdiction. There will be some difficulty. Suppose a bona f.de vehicle transports contraband goods. Unnecessarily the vehicle wiH ba seized and put to difficulties. Secondly, in regard to Section 12AA, formerly the court could take cognizance cf an offence only on a police report submitted under Section 163(2) of the Cr. P. C'. The Criminal Procedure

Code was followed earlier. Now, there is  $a_n$  anomaly.  $T_n$  addition to that, the court can take cognizance of a complaint made by an officer. Now the intention is to get the ciiminal law put into motion by virtue of a police report or a complaint made oy an officer. They should keep either this one or the other.

AN HON. MEMBER: Both will be there.

SHRI K. G. MAHESWARAPPA: This will be there in addition to what was there earlier. And, in fact, the persons who are involved in this will have to bribe both the police and the officers. Sir, I am sorry to say that the Civil Supplies Department is rampant with corruption. It is a fac\* that on the national highway, at every strategic point, the officers will be there and they will seize these things. But how many lawyers will go there and how much corruption will be there just to get the commodities released? What about the seized goods? What about the seized vehicles? The process is very complicated. You make the process very simple. The moment you see that it is a bona *fide* vehicle, it should be released on the spot. They should not unnecessarily harass the bono *fide* transport operators because in orde." to have a stringent law, you are punishing innocent people on many an occasion. (Time bell rings). The law should be very simple. There should be no scope for corruption. Either it should be a police report or a complaint. There should be a special cell to deal with the complaints and for prosecuting the offenders (Time bell rings) So far as the other two amendments are concerned, I have no objection. I agree with them. Instead of 6 per cent, it shall be 15 per cent. The arrear is recovered as if it is a land revenue, as if it is a public demand. We have no objection to them. They are very necessary.

On the whole, with this reservation. Sir, I support this Amendment Bill.

भी सुचारेन प्रसाद (उत्तर प्रदेश)ः मान्यवर उपत्रशापति महोदय, में एशेंसियल कमोडिटीज धर्मेडमेंट विल का सपोर्ट करता हुं। यद्यपि इस ब्रिल में बहुत सारे ऐसे प्राविजंस है जिससे दोषी व्यक्तियों को सजा दो जा सकती है लेकिन कुछ चीकें णेसी हैं जिसके लिये ग्रावश्यक था कि इस बिल में धमेंडमेंट लाये जाए भीर जिसका जिन्न हमारे मानकीय मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में किया है। यह सी कानुन स्रोर व्यवस्था की बात है जिसके तहत इन दोषी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करना है या उसमें क्या सुधार करना है लेकिन एक बात पे जहर बत-लाना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक गाड़ियों भीर दूपरी चल्जों को डिटेन करने का सवाल है ये कभी-कभी थानों और दूसरी अगहों पर इतने दिनों तक डिटेन रखी जाती है कि या तो उनका सामान गायब हो जाता है, या सड़ जाती है या वे गाड़ियां खराव हो जाती हैं। फिर उसके बाट एक बात भीर भी है कि इस तरह की पकड़ो गई चीजें जो होता है उसमें से बाबा पलिस वाले खा जाते हैं या उनको ब्लैंक मार्केट में बेच िया जाता है और जो कुछ चोर्जे योड़ा बहुत बच्ही हैं उसको स्टाक में टिखाश जाता है। उपत्रभापति महोटय, यह एक अतिलयत है जिसके तहत में चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंद्रा महोदय इस बात को झोर जरूर इयान दें। लेकिन साथ-साथ इस बात को भी देखें

Re. Essential

Commodities

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can continue after lunch. Now, we adjourn till 2.30 P.M.

जिसको इन्होंने अमेंडनेंट में लावा है

यह मधिकार केवल पुलिस को न देकर

अपने अफारों को देंग कोई इस तरह

की कमेटो बनायें जो ऐसी चोजों को पकड़ कर के पुलिस में उनकी रिपोर्ट

दर्ज करावें स्रोर उन्हान।प-तील करा कर

उ अको कस्टडो में दें। तो यह एक ग्रन्छा

विचार इनका रहा जिसका मैं तहेडिल से

समर्थन करता है।

Tne House then adjourned for lunch at thirtyone minutm past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past wo of the clock. The Vice-Chairman (Shri H. Hanumanthappa) in the Chair.

(.Amdt.) Bill, 1986

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATT (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I take the opportunity of congratulating you and assure you of all co-operation from our side.

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRI-SHNA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also join him in congratulating you.

SHRr CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Sir, you should he liberal to 115

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): We continue with the discussion on the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1986. Shri Sukhdev Prasad to continue his

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद: वाईस चेयरमेन सर, सबसे पहले मैं भ्रापको कुसी ग्रहण करने के उपलब्ध में बधाई देता हूं। मुझे प्राशा है कि प्रापके संरक्षण में इस सदन का काम सुचास रूप से चलेगा। उपतभाष्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि पैने जिक किया है कि इसेशियल नमोडिटीज अमेंड-मेंट बिल में जो संशोधन हमारे माननीय मंत्री जो ने पेश किये हैं वे मेरे ख्याल है। इतने इम्पार्टेट हैं कि इनका बाना बाब-श्यक्ष था। दूधरी चीज, जिन बासी कर मैंने जिक्र किया उनके प्रलावा मैं एक बात धौर कह देना चाहता हुं और वह यह कि जो डयुक किसी कल्प्रिट पर या किसो ऐसे ब्यक्ति पर जो अभियोग का दोषो हो, अगर किसी किस्म के बकाया है तो पहले यह था कि वे काफो टिनों। तक टरहवास्त देकर मोहलत लेकर चलते रहे. उसका लाभ उठाते रहे। लेकिन इस बिल के द्वारा श्रव उस पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध हो गया है कि कम से कम उसको 15 प्रतिशत इंटरेस्ट पे करना पहेना घोर उसको वसुलो लेंड रेवेस्य की तग्ह से की ज्योगी। मेरा स्वास है कि यह स्वायत योग्५ अमेडिंग विल है, और इसका होना स्नावश्यक है।

इस सिल सेले में मैं दूसरों चीज नि-वेदन करना चहुता हूं हुलांकि वह इससे संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी यह इतनो स्रावस्थक है कि उसका स्वीयत करना मुनासिब समझता हूं।

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श्रोमन्, ग्राप नेपाल वार्डर की ग्रोर ब्यान दें। नेशल बार्डर में उत्तर प्रदेश से लेकर बहराईब तक के जिले पड़े हए हैं। उतर प्रदेश के ऐसे जिले जो हैं, बस्तो, गोरखपुर, बहुर ईव मौर विहार के कुछ जिले इस तरह के हैं, जहां पर सरप्लत गल्ले को पदावार होतो है, ने किन बने ह-मार्केटियर्ज ट्रकों पर लाद कर वह गल्ता कुछ बार्डर पर जो हमारे अधिकारी हैं, उनसे सांठगांठ करके वह बहुता नेपाल की मोर ले जाते हैं। बहां वह डयोदे दाम पर उसको बेचते हैं भीर वह गल्ला वहां से फिर चीन को जाता है और चोन अपनो फीज भीर अपने दूसरे लोगों के खाने-पोने के लिए वह गल्या इस्तेमाल करता है। हमारे ही देश का गल्ला और हमारे ही खिलाफ वह इस्तेमाल हो, में समझता हं कि यह हुनारे देश है लिए बड़े दुर्माग्य को बात है। इस पर गवर्नमेंटने कुछ चौकसी को, लेकिन थोड़े दिन तक यह चौकसो रहतो है और फिर बाद को सोमा के जो अधिकारी हैं, वह उन से मिलजुल कर फिर यह गल्ला पास करवाना शुरू कर देते हैं और यह आए दिन हो रहा है, एक-दो नहीं, पचासों ट्रक गल्ला इस तरह से पास होता चला जा रहा है।

में माननीय मंत्री जी का व्यान इस ब्रोर दिलवाना चाहंगा कि इसके लिए वह कुछ ऐसा प्रोबोजन गवर्नमेंट के सामने प्रोपोज करें कि जिससे यह तस्करी जो हमारी सरहद पर हो रही है, उसकी रोक्याम करे।

जहांतक गल्ले मौर राशन की दुकानों का प्रश्न है, यह तो बहुत सारा श्रापके सामने श्राया है और बहुत सारे हमारे माननोय सदस्यों ने इसकी भोर माननीय मंत्री जी का ह्यान भाकृष्ट किया है, लेकिन में एक बात का जिक्र कर देना ब्रावस्थक समझता हं भीर वह यह है 859 RS-8

कि जो चोजें असेंशल है, उन असेंशल चीओं पर कुछ दुकानों पर तो श्राप प्राईत कण्ट्रोल किये हुए हैं, लेकिन कुछ जगहीं पर उन पर कोई भी कण्टोल नहीं है। कई-कई जनहों पर तो हमने यह देखा कि गल्ले जो दुकानों पर खलेश्राम बिकते हैं भीर दूसरी जगहों पर प्राईस का जो लेबन लगा कर वह चिनकाएं रहते हैं, वह गवर्नमेंट की प्राईस से भीर उससे कोई मेल ही नहीं खाता है भीर उसकी चैं करने वाला कोई नहीं है भीर फिर राशन की दुकानों का जहां तक सवाल है. एक तो सब से पहली बात यह होती है कि राश्चन की दूकानें जो लोकल लेवल को हैं, वहां के श्रफसर जो हैं, बिना उनकी पेट पूत्रा किये हुए किसी को रेकोमेंड नहीं करते और अगर रेकोमेंड करके चले गये, तो फिर जब वह दुकान खुलती है, तो उसमें न जाने कितने प्रकार के हिस्सेदार होते हैं जिनका की महीना बंध जाता है भीर वह वसूली करना शरू कर देते हैं। हर महीने उनकी वसूली बंधी हुई है भौर उनको रूपवा मिलता है दुकानदारों के जरिए। जो आज दुकानदारों के सामने भी मजबरी है कि अगर वह चोज को ब्लैंक में न बेचे, तो कहां से वह मुनाफा अपना कमायेगा और कहां तक इनका पेट भरेगा।

(Amdt.) Bill. 1986

तो इस पर रोक्याम होना बहुत जरूरो है। श्रभो एकाघ जगह पर यह कहीं-कहीं पकड़ में भी आये हैं, लेकिन कुछ जगहों पर ग्रभी इसी तरीके की च जें चलती जा रही हैं। मैं श्रापको बतलाऊं कि छोटी-मोटी गठरियों में गल्ला ले जाने के लिए कुछ सूबों के ग्रंदर उनको छूट है, लेकिन अभी हमारे गोरखपुर जिले में चले जाइये, बस्ती के ग्रंदर चले जाइये, ग्रापको पता चलेना कि साईकल्ज पर गल्ला बांध करके शहरों में बेचने के लिए जो ले जाते हैं. तो शहर की चुंगी तो छोड़ दीजिए। रास्ते में जितने थाने पड़ते हैं, हर जगह पर उनकी इयुटी लगी हुई है, हर जगह पर उनकौ पूजा करनी पड़ती है। यष्ट क्या तमाशा है ? तो मैं कहना चाहुंगा कि जो इस उरीके से ब्लैक मार्केटिय

### [श्रो सुखदेव प्रसाद]

कर रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ सक्ष्य कार्यवाही होती चाहिए। ऐसे स्थानों के लिए तो वह दिन-रात दौड़-दौड़ करके अपना उवादला चाहते हैं कि वहां तबादला हो जाए ताकि हम मजे में कुछ श्रामदनों किया करें तो मैं ये चोजें भो श्रापते जरिए मानतोर मंत्रों जो के श्रान में लाना चाहता हं कि इतको रो ज्याम होनी बहुत जरुरी है।

तोश्रो चाद ग्राप एडियन ग्रायल को बात करते हैं। अभो हमारे एक माननीय साथी ने उसकी देश तो में उप-लक्षता की बात मही वहां एडिबल ग्रायल मिनते का बात तो छोड़ बीजिए क्योंकि हम लोग देशन में थोड़ा-बहुत करके सरसों या और कोई चातें पेर करके काम चला लेते हैं, लेिन जरूरन ज्यादातर प्रहरों की एउता है। देउ तो में तो यह मिलने वाला है नहीं धीर न दमारे लिए उसका कोई प्रोविजन है गवर्नमेंट के फंड में। दूरिंग चोज जहां तक मिट्टो के तेल का सवाल है, मिट्टा के तेल में, जो गरायों केइस्तेमाल को चीज है, मैं अमझता हूं कि वहत ज्यादा उत्तमें बलैंा-मार्कीटिंग तो है नहीं, लेकिन जिल्लाहै उत्ते हो में लोगों को परेजानो हो जाते है, क्योंकि कोटा काको देर से अपता है। जैवा कि अर्भ हमारे एक माननीय सहस्य ने इसका जिक भी किया था कि महने के ग्रंत में कोटा आपता है। अगर िसो ने देरों कर दो तो जल्द्रो-वल्दो में उधको अपने रजिस्टर में पूर करके व को को ब्लेक-मार्कीट में भेच देते हैं। में एह बात धीर बतलाऊ कि अह या तो गवनंमेंट का दोष है या फिर उ अवस्था का दोष है जिसके जिस्स यह क्रास्थान चलता है। गर्नमेंट तो बड़ा ईनानवारा के साथ पांक्लक को उपलब्ध करने के लिए गस्ता, चोनी. कपड़ा भीर सब कुछ दिया, लेकिन, देने के बावजुट के चीजें जनता तक पहुंच नहीं पातः हैं। इपलिए ऐसे बेईमान कर्म-चारियों को दण्डित करना चाहिए जो कि श्राप अनता तक इन जीओं को पहुंचने नहीं देते हैं और बाच में ही अपने मनाफे के लिए सारा चीजों को हड़ाप कर जाते 🖁 । 🗣 ऐवा समझता हूं कि यहां पर स तरह का बिल हमारे माननीय मंत्री

जी लाये हैं यह तो कुछ ऐसे लोगों के खिए है जो दरअपल इन चर्जों के गरमे की खराद-फरोखा भीर दूरी चर्चे नाजायज तर के से भरते हैं। लेकिन इसके ग्रसावा ऐसे संशोधन की भी म्रावश्यक्षता है जिसके जरिए जो राम्न की दुल में देह तों में हैं, िले की बात सो छोड़ दोजिए, मैं चाहता हूं कि ब्लाक लेवल पर यह बिना पार्टीज का स्वास जिए हुए क्यू से फम कुछ ब्राटमियों की ए : कमेट बनान चाहिए। वह शमेटी हफते में या दो हफते में कम से कम एक बार इन रामन की दुकानों की चैनिय कर लिया करे। साथ हा कभी जहरत हो तो ऐसे लेगों है भी जिनके नाम पर राशन चढ़ा हुआ है उसकी भी चौकिय कर लिया करें तो बहुत सारं बातों का पता कुल जाया करेगां। दोषा सावित होने पर ऐसा दुशाने धड़ाधड़ सर.पेंड होनी चाहिए । अनर शिक्षायतो पर कोई कार्यवाहे हो और ऐसा होना मुख् हो जाए तो धाफ कुछ सुधार हो सकता है। ये कमेटियां इपके लिए प्राधिकृत हों कि जिन अधिकारियों ने ब्लैंक म भीटिंग के लिए इ.! तरह की हरक्षत की है उनके खिलाफ में लिखें ब्रीर उत्त पर कार्यवाही हो, तब तो सुधार हो सकत<sup>ा</sup> है। ग्रन्य**या** ये अधि गर जिस तर के से अपनी गाडी को खींच रहे हैं उसंतरह से खींचते रहेगे, गवर्वभेट सारे सामान की सप्लाई करती रहेगी स्रीर थे लोग उसका दुरुपसोग शरते रहेंगे । श्रंमन्, मैंने मातनं.य संत्रं जी से जो निवेदन किया उसके साथ एक बात श्रीर निवेदन कर देना चाहता हं कि राशन में जहां पर ग्राप चाबल, ग्रेह, चंनी या मासून, दूरि ज ज या मिट्ट का तेल देते हैं बहां ग्रगर ग्राप संभव समझें तो दाल को भो देने की व्यवस्था करें क्योंकि ड़ाल एक ऐसी चाज है जिसके बिना दो रोटो अथवा चावल विसा के गले के नीचे उतरने मुफ्लि हो जाते हैं। इसलिए यह बहुत ज्रूर है। मैं मानतीय मंत्री जो से निवेदन इंग्लंग कि यदि यह सम्भव हो तो प्राप राशन में दाल भी देने की व्यवस्था करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ श्री इस बिल का समर्थन करता है। श्रस्थवाट ।

DR, G, VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: Pradesh): Mr. (Andhra Vice-Chairman, Sir, I support the for better control over illegal trafficking in essential commodities. These amendments are quite necessary and these have been introduced because there are several agencies involved in these illegal activities. As my predecessor speaker has pointed out, smuggling is going on on a large scale in which lorries and other vehicles are utilized. Naturally, the offenders should be punished and they should not be allowed to escape. Now the defaulters will have to pay a minimum interest of 15 per cent as is there in all normal transactions.

Re Essential

Commodities

By the way, I want to ask one essential question. Is this Government prepared to take over the trade in essential commodities from the private sector and give a kind of stable base to our entire economy so that our economy will be able to serve the common man? Why are we failing? Why had we failed for so many years to act on this fundamental issue? Why have we become so very weak?

We are talking of blackmarketing, hoarding and sky-rocketing prices. As my honourable friend has just now said, in a period of two months the price of groundnut oil has gone up by 50 per cent. Today it is selling at Rs. 23.50 per kilo. Why do we allow such things? After all, a good public distribution system mean<sub>s</sub> that we should keep in touch with every rural family, and if we provide the essential commodities to them at controlled prices, then they can be safeguarded, the inflationary trends in the economy and the dealers in black money will be checked. But there is no will on the part of the Government. Any oi! these amendments will not be of much use unless there is the political will to act.

The Andhra Pradesh Government, for example, is able to supply essential commodities to all the poor people in the villages. It has been able to build up a good public distribution

system. We are able to supply rice a\* Rs. 2 a kilo; we are able to give cloth at 50 per cent subsidized rates; we are able to give groundnut oil at 14.50 per kilo. We are serving the people. No person and no honourable member in this House need be sorry about it. When we are doing something, appreciation must como But, unfortunately, because the Gove rnment of India does not have any such policy, some of the Central Ministers who visit the State sometimes have stated that this is a non-productive scheme. If ours is not a productive scheme, I do not know which other scheme could be defined as productive. If a scheme which is serving the common people and keeping out antLsocial element<sub>s</sub> is not a productive scheme. I do not know what else is more productive. Sometimes some other Ministers come out and say, "Well, this is our programme; we are the authors of this programme; you people have copied it; you are not doing it effectively; you are incurring great expenditure which the Central Government is meeting." Why this ambiguity, why this confusion in the mind of the Central Government? Definitely we will have go into thtf question.

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The Andhra Pradesh Governmen\* as well as all the other State Governments could be permitted to procure their requirements and also the Central requirements of foodgrains and other essential commodities as a notified public agency so that the gap between the procurement price and the issue price could be controlled. But the Central Government does not com\*.forward to accept such a very genuine proposal.

So also ig the single-window system of the rural credit delivery scheme. To this also the Government of India is not in a position to immediately act and give its consent. This single-window system includes credit, input supply, consumer services, supply of essential commodities, agro-processing, storage, marketing, all these particular facilities at the doorstep of the

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(Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan Reddy)

Re. Essential

villager itself. It is a total programme, under which agriculturists, the poorer sections of the society will be benefited. But even for this scheme also we do not get a ready response from the Central Government. That is why, Sir, it is high time that our country considered, after all our experience in building the society, where and how we have managed ourselves.

We thought it is a mixed economy. But essentially it has become a capitalist economy. Then it progressed to monopoly capitalist economy. Then, finally, in its present shape it is a kind of a co-ordinated egency for multinational corporations. Where are we leading to?

That is why there is no blaming the Opposition parties if we say that we do not have much belief in what you say. Unless we have good economic foundation, your other policies will be definitely wavering.

During the national freedom movement itself we were able to materially help the Spanish Revolution, we were able to materially help the Chinese people struggling for their liberation. But today as a great world power we are not in a position to materially help people struggling against the apartheid.

That is way I want to state this once more. Let us make a beginning, let us make very good beginning by taking over the trade in the essential commodities from the private sector, sures and smash black-marketing and also black-money dealers. Then we will be able to build up a self-reliant ecosomy which is essentially in the interest of the common people of our country. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA); Mr. Thangabaalu. Not present. Mr. Narayanaswamy.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1S86, which

has been brought forward by the hon. Minister for Food and Civil Supplies.

In this Bill the Hon. Minister want the provision of section (C) 6A 7A and \* 12 AA of the principal Act, which is to be amended. In the original Act under Section 6C, there is a provision controlling, possession, delivery, osal, release or distribution of disposal, essential commodities, but the materials which have been used for the purpose of transporting such objects illegally including the animals, vehicles, vessels, covering, receptacle and other things have been left out Therefore, to give a clear picture and to make the provision more effective, this provision has been sought for } under Secton 6E of the principle Act.

Under Section 7A the interest rate has been increased from 6 per cent to 15 per cent, and the amount which has to be realised as arrear of land revenue has to be considered as the amount due as public demand.

While, I support the Bill which haa been presented by the hon. Minister, I would like to submit that even though the public distribution is one of the main components of the 20-point programme and a lot ot monitoring has been done by the Central Government, yet a lot of more steps have to be taken to make the system more effective. This system has been so liberalised that the agriculturists and other workers the rural areas and those living be-, low the poverty line are entitled get ration. For 500 persons one ration shbp has been opened. But., when the poor villager goes to tht» ration shop after 10th or 15th of a particular month, the ration shopkeeper says there is no stock of edible oil, wheat, sugar and other things. The poor villager returns to his house not knowing where to complain. That the position, there is a need being proper monitoring and checking because the ration shops are primarily

under the control of the private indiduals. To strengthen this system a strict watch has to be kept on them.

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I would like to further state that the fixing of prices of the essential commodities is not being properly done. Whether it is the case of sugar, wheat, rice or any other item coming under the controls, we find even though their production is more, their prices do not come down. Hon. Member, Shri Desai has mentioned that production of sugarcane in our country has doubled, but the price of sugar has been maintained at the same level in spite of the fact that each individual at the ration shop is entitled to only 400 grams of sugar per month. Since the rationing system is for the benefit of the poorer sections of our society, I would emphasise that this system which has been working for the past several years has to be strengthened. There should be a perfect system whereby the supply of essential commodities to the ration shops is regular and the people in general are also able to get them regularly throughout the month from these ration shops.

I would now like to say something about the price of sugarcane. Even thou'x it is not primarily concerned with this Ministry, yet I would like to speak on it because it is affecting the southern part of our country. In the year 1984-85 in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry the sugarcane price was Rs. 140 per tonne with link recovery of 8.5 per cent. For the 8.00 P.M. year, 1985-86, the Cen-Government has creased the surgarcane price from Rs. 140 to Rs. 165 per tonne. But when this price is compared to other States it is less. Take for example, Andhra Pradesh, they are getting Rs. 195 plus Rs. 15 as incentive which is repaid by the State Government. Then if we take Karnataka irrespective of the recovery rate, the sugarcane price bas been fixed at Rs. 260 per tonne. If we take Maharashtra, they are giving Rs. 359 per tonne. This price is paid in northern States also

including Uttar Pradesh. But the subsidy which the agriculturists are entitled to in Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu, they are getting only Rs. 195 including the incentive which is given by the Government. The poor farmer who raises the sugarcane crop has to wait for one or two years to get the subsidy amount from the millowners. This crop is the main source of his livelihood. Kindly consider that the recovery rates in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry are more than 12 per cent on per with Uttar Pradesh and other States. In Tamil Nadu there are 220 sugarcane mills and in Pondicherry there are more than 4 mills-Agriculturists in these States depend mainly on this crop. But the incentives which they are getting is very low, compared to other Southern and Northern States. Therefore, I would request the Minister to pay more attention to this problem

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Due to increasing demand of various items, I would like to reiterate that the provisions of section 2 which defines the scope of the essential commodities has to be redefined. Now-adays electronic items are being sold at the rate which is fixed by the manufacturers. This electronic has become an essential commodity, although it is manufactured by some industries. Therefore, I would re-quest the hon. Minister to include this item also under the essential commodities for the purpose of catering to the needs of the middle class and poorer sections of the society.

Now, I would like to say tliat the curb imposed by the State Governments on moving the paddy especially in Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu is causing lot of inconvenience to the agriculturists. The State Governments are getting their due share by way of quantum of paddy which it has to take through the Food Corporation of India. Even after that the curb is imposed on the agriculturists who cannot move the paddy from one regio! to the other region. The Food Cor poration of India is also not comini fp»\*ward to purchase the paddy fx«

#### [Shri V. Narayanasamy]

the farmers within the stipulated time, particularly, during the time of farmers at the time of harvesting, of harvest season. When we approached the Regional Manager of FCI, he told us that they have not received the orders from the higher authorities to purchase the paddy from agriculturists. In this situation, agriculturists are compelled to sell their paddy at the lower rate to the local businessmen. These businessmen in turn sell the paddy at a higher after sometime. The Food Corporation of India which has to function for the purpose of procuring paddy at the time of harvest season is not coining to the rescue of the agricul-These agriculturists are beturists. ing exploited by the businessmen. The FCI is not coming to the rescue of farmers at the time of harvesting. There should be reasonable restriction. Now, there is a blanket order passed that the agriculturists should not move their paddy from one region Even from the Disto other region. tricts where rice and other items are grown in abundance, they are not allowed to move it for the purpose of selling it at remunerative prices. The farmers are also deprived of particular facilities available to them. (.Time belt rings). Now, I would like to come to the Food Inspectors who h«ve been functioning under the Food and Supplies Department. I would like to say that during the period from 1975 to 1977, we had seen that people had been getting essential commodities at correct prices and inflation had been checked and at among that time. there was a fear Che officials and businessmen that they had to do their duty properly. Now, the hon. Minister should come out with the statement that in how many cases in each State, the Government have prosecuted the businessmen what are indulging adulterating foodessential items which are stuffs and neant for the public. Now-a-days, iccording to my view, it is not even Ive per cent of the required thing rom the Food Inspector of a particu-

Further, they are lar region. also attached to the Health Department ol a particular State. They are sent on deputation to the Food and Civil Supplies Department. Whenever any Food Inspector files a complaint or when he deduct<sub>s</sub> a case of adulteration and when he brings it to the knowledge of the Health Department, who is a aufor the purpose of granting thority sanction for prosecution, the same is not attended to properly and promptly as a result of which delay occurs. They ere lot of not allowing the Food Inspectors to Act freely. When that is the situation, tht Food Inspectors are losing in prosecuting the persons and thev are not given impetus to work. Therefore. the sanction which has been given for prosecution under the Food Adulteration Act has to be given second thought and the Food Inspectors have to be allowed to work freely. Then alone, they will be able to function properly.

Now, I come to Dual Pricing System, It is a very welcome measure and has been working very well in respect of certain items. I expect the hon. Minister to bring forward a Dual Pricing System for the purpose of helping the poor people who are living in the rural areas and thereby they wiH be getting the benefit which they aire entitled to in this country. With these words. I conclude Sir.

## PAPERS LAID ON TBE TABLE—(contd.)

### Notifications of Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)

THE MINISTER QF FINANCB (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notifications Nos. 364|86-Central Excises to 385'86-Central Excises, dated th\* 29th July, 1986, regarding (a) grant of exemptions|prescribing effective or concessional rates of excise duty