

थी 105 रुपये, 1977-78 में 110 रुपये, 1978-79 में 112 रुपये 90 पैसे, 1979-80 में 115 रुपये, 1980-81 में 117 रुपये, 1981-82 में 130 रुपये, 1982-83 में 142 रुपये और जब कि उधर, मान्यवर, मैं सिर्फ फर्टिलाइजर और ट्रैक्टर की कीमत की बात कहूंगा। ट्रैक्टर जो 1973 में 25,200 रुपये था, वह ट्रैक्टर 1982 में 63,099 रुपये का हो गया। इसी तरह से 1973 में एक ट्रैक्टर जो 25,000 का था, वह 45,000 रु० का हो गया। श्रीमान्, एक ट्रैक्टर जो 26,000 रुपये का था, वह हो गया 70,000 रुपये का। इसी तरह से फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत भी अर्द्धाई गुना बढ़ी पिछले दस साल में, लेकिन किसान को गेहूं की सही कीमत नहीं मिली।

श्री उपसभापति : आप कितना चाहते हैं, वह बतायें।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह : मान्यवर, जो उसका लागत है, उस लागत के हिसाब से—इधर ए० पी० सी० ने रु० 150, प्रस्तावित की है, इससे किसानों में...

एक माननीय सदस्य : दो सौ रुपये होनी चाहिये।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह : परेशानी है कि 150 रुपये में तो कुछ हो ही नहीं सकता है। ऐसा प्रस्ताव है ए० पी० सी० का, ऐसी जानकारी मिली है।

तो, मान्यवर, ऐसी स्थिति में किसानों के मन में बड़ी चिन्ता है और उनमें परेशानी है। तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि तीनवार बातों का इस बारे में ख्याल किया जाये। एक, गेहूं के समर्थन मूल्य की घोषणा जिस समय बुझाई हो उस समय की जाये। दूसरे, कन्ज्यूमर को भी उचित मूल्य पर मिलना

चाहिये। इसके लिये जरूरी है कि इनपुट, जो लागत है उस को कम किया जाये तीसरे, जहाँ तक कीमत को तय करने का सिद्धांत है उस में मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकारी फार्मों में जो उत्पादन लागत आती है उस हिसाब से इसे तय किया जाना चाहिये। मान्यवर, इधर उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की भी कीमत बढ़ गयी है। इन हालात में किसी भी हालत में गेहूं की कीमत 175-180 रुपये से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : 200 रुपये।

श्री उपसभापति : उनकी राय यह है। आपकी राय 200 हो सकती है।

REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED DETECTION OF A RAT IN DMS MILK BOTTLE

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका और सरकार का ध्यान अखबार में जो खबर है 'A big rat in DMS milk bottle' इसकी ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। फोटो देखिये। जो दूध आप लेते हैं उसमें चूहा मरा हुआ। अब बताइये कितनी खतरनाक बात है! बहुत दुख की बात है। जहाँ बाटलिंग होती है वहाँ इंस्पेक्शन का काम होता है रेगुलरली? इसलिए मेरा मत है कि डा० करियन जो आनन्द के डायरेक्टर हैं उन के तहत एक कमेटी बिठाई जाये जो यह देखे कि दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम के दूध की बाटलिंग ठीक ढंग से हो रही है या नहीं।

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Allotment of Foodgrains to various States In the context of droughtsituation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD). Mr. Deputy Chairman,

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

Sir, the Hon'ble Members of the House have expressed concern about the allotment of foodgrains to various States in the context of the drought that has prevailed in different parts of the country during the current year. The Government are fully alive to the situation and are aware that the drought this year has been widespread. This has, no doubt, resulted in increased demands of foodgrains through the public distribution system.

Allotments of foodgrains to various States [Union Territories] are made by the Central Government on a month-to-month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. As a result of monthly reviews, the allocations are increased/decreased wherever necessary.

The total distribution of foodgrains (which includes issues from the State stocks also) had gone up from 13.01 million tonnes in 1981 to 14.78 million tonnes in 1982. During the first six months of 1982, the offtake under the public distribution system was at a high level of about 11.82 lakh tonnes per month. During the next six months, the supply has got further stepped up to the level of 12.82 lakh tonnes per month. During the month of January, 1983, the total supply through PDS has been of the order of 14.46 lakh tonnes. Thus, the Hon'ble Members will appreciate that no efforts have been spared to meet the increasing requirements.

Apart from the normal allocations, the Central Government have been responsive to the needs of the States with supply from the Central pool at the time of natural calamities like flood, cyclone relief etc. A total quantity of 40,000 tonnes of foodgrain⁸ has been supplied to the States since June, 1982.

Allocations were also made to various drought-affected States for gene-

ration of employment on relief works in order to help the vulnerable sections of the population. So far, upto the 21st of March, 1983, a total quantity of 92,560 tonnes has been allocated for this purpose, which would provide 925.60 lakh mandays of employment.

The Hon. Members will appreciate that the Government agencies procure only about 12.5 per cent of the total production of cereals in the country. About 87.5 per cent of the production of cereals remains available, outside Government stocks in the country. The public distribution system is intended to meet the requirements of the consumers, particularly the vulnerable sections and also to keep the prices under check. It is supplemental in nature.

Some of the Members of the House have made particular mention about the needs of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Tamil Nadu no doubt has been facing a drought situation. But because of the large stocks made available to Tamil Nadu till the middle of 1982 and procurement made by the State in 1982, the State Government had adequate stocks of rice available with them at the beginning of October, 1982. Even now Tamil Nadu has got about 2 lakh tonnes of rice. With the arrival of new Samba crop, situation should be somewhat easier. However, they have been allocated a quantity of 10,000 tonnes of foodgrains—5,000 tonnes of rice and 5,000 tonnes of wheat from the Central pool for the month of April, 1983. The Central Study Team also visited Tamil Nadu in the first week of March, 1983 and necessary action to provide central assistance on the basis of its recommendations is also being taken.

Regarding Kerala, I would like to mention that allotment of rice to Kerala, which is of the order of 95,000 tonnes per month, is the second highest in the country, next only to West Bengal. The allocation of foodgrains to Kerala during 1982 was 12.73 lakh tonnes. At present, the monthly allocation of rice and wheat for public

distribution system is 1.15 lakh, tonnes. . . This has helped considerably in keeping the price rise under control.

The Central Government are keeping a close watch on the situation prevailing throughout the country. The situation in a year of drought is bound to be a little difficult. The situation can be effectively met with the Central and the State Governments working in close cooperation with each other. I can assure the Hon'ble Member that the situation is kept under close watch and no efforts will be spared to ameliorate the distress situation caused by widespread drought.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Tamil Nadu). Sir, this statement is worth nothing because it is just a repetition of what has been stated before. The Government says in the first paragraph that there is widespread drought in the country and it is aware of the difficulties, and it is taking steps. What concrete steps they are taking is not stated at all in this whole thing. I can just read paragraph after paragraph and comment on them, but I will take just some crucial paragraphs and point out some absurd things. They say that 925,60 lakh mandays of employment have been provided for. Now this figure of 9,25,60 lakh man-days for three months. In the lean period if it is divided by 90 taking 30 days per month, it provides for employment for one lakh of people in the whole country consisting of ~\$2 crores of people. Therefore, this is absolutely meaningless. This is just a chicken feed.

Similarly, I would like to point out about what they say that they have taken all steps to do that. When such a widespread famine condition and drought condition has been prevailing in a large scale, the like of which has not been seen for a number of years, what prevented the Government—if they are talking of procuring 12.5 per cent, only when the production has fallen so much—from importing foodgrains, instead of allowing import of luxury goods for the use

of the big people? The blackmarketeers and all these people have been allowed to import trifle, TV sets and all sorts of things.

Foreign exchange is wasted for the enjoyment and luxury of the top class people. When the poor people are suffering you will say that you have no foreign exchange to import food, grains. In a year like this they should have taken that step. When the food production in the country has fallen so drastically this year, the only course was open to them was that. Instead of doing that, they as we have procured 12.5 per cent and that is 12.5 per cent of the vastly reduced production. With that how can they keep the prices down? The object that is mentioned here does not serve any purpose at all. Take, for example, Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu, the monsoon failed in the month of June last. There was no monsoon at all. There was no water in the rivers. The short term crop was a total failure. Therefore, where was the question of procurement after June? What could they procure? And he talks of the Samba crop Samba crop is a long-term crop. What are they to harvest when there has not been any rain in October-November which is the normal rainy season for Tamil Nadu? Where are they to procure from? What is grown? When nothing is grown, what can they procure? As a matter of fact, according to the Food Minister there, out of 55 lakh tonnes of normal production, this year's production is only 25 lakh tonnes. What will they produce? And he is talking of procurement. The State Government has not got stocks. Actually the prices have gone up to nearly Rs. 9 per kilo in many parts of Tamil Nadu. And they are not getting even drinking water. The position is so bad. And for that, he says, "we have rushed 5,000 tonnes of rice and 5,000 tonnes of wheat" What will it do? To whom will it be supplied? It is chicken feed. Even chicken cannot be fed with that.

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

The last point I want to make is, the Central Study Team has gone in the beginning of this month. That is what they say. I am not going to blame the Central Government for that purpose. Some trouble was there between them and the State Government. But I am not going into that controversy.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: There was no trouble.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: The point is that this Central Study Team has gone. This Study Team has made an open statement in Madras that the conditions in Tamil Nadu are extremely bad. The leader of that Study Team had made that open statement at a press conference. If that is the case, why should they not "show food-grains? Is 5,000 tonnes enough? You only say, on the basis of the report of the Study Team you are taking action. What is the report? What is the action you are taking? How long are you going to take? What is the action you are taking? Why are you riot telling us all that. Why are you not telling us what action you have already taken on that Study Team's report.

Similarly, with regard to Kerala, you say that the allotment is the second highest. But you forget that Kerala cannot produce rice. On the other hand, Kerala produces cash crops for the entire country. You are earning foreign exchange out of the production of Kerala for the entire country. Because they are providing foreign exchange for the entire country, are they to suffer? You are saying this with pride. It is your duty to see that those things are done.

The only thing that comes out of it is that nothing more can be done. What we have done is what we can do. This is what the statement means. This is not the statement we expected from them, this is not the response we expected from them. Therefore, this statement is worth nothing and I tear the statement to pieces, and we walk out in protest.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is highly regrettable. . .'
(Interruptions).

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal) : People are starving. They want food; they do not want your statistics.

SHRI ARABINDA GHOSH (West Bengal); West Bengal is not getting even 50 per cent supplies

(At this stage, some Hon. Members left the Chamber.)

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: Sir, it is highly regrettable that we have been presented with this statement after heated discussions and fervent appeals. I am not able to reconcile myself with such a bald and blatant statement made by the Minister. It does not add anything of hope to Tamil Nadu or other drought-stricken States. Here he says, just as was mentioned by Mr. Ramamurti, with the arrival of Samba crop, "the situation should be somewhat easier". But there is no crop at all. It should have come in the month of January. The fields are parched and there is no crop at all left there. Again, I do not know, he says that in the first week of March, 1983, the Central Study Team visited Tamil Nadu. What was its reaction? What was the follow-up of this? Nothing is known. It is simply adding insult to injury that has been suffered by Tamil Nadu and other drought-stricken States. I feel very very sorry and disappointed and in protest I stage a walk out. I do not want to tear this statement.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Why don't you walk out after hearing me?

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: All right, I will hear you if the hon. Minister is going to add something more to what he has already said.
7 P.M.

श्री डी० हीराचन्द्र (तमिलनाडु) :
अभी स्टेटमेंट में यह कहा गया है कि

सरकार स्टैप ले रही है पर इसमें यह नहीं कहा गया कि क्या स्टैप ले रही है। जैसाकि यहां पर राममूर्ति जी ने और एरा सेजियन जी ने बताया कि संवा क्राप आने वाली है, संवा क्राप जनवरी में आने वाली है। अभी तो वारिश भी नहीं हुई है, वह कहां से आ जायेगी। आपने कहा कि पांच हजार टन गेहूं और पांच हजार टन चावल भेज रहे हैं। यह तो ऐसा है कि जैसे हमारे यहां कहते हैं "धाने कि सोलापूरी" एक भूखे हाथी को एक मुट्ठी भर कर फूली दे दी जाती है। उसी तरह से यह बात हो गई है। यह भी बताया गया है कि स्थिति को जानते हुये यहां से सेंट्रल टीम वहां गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सेंट्रल टीम की क्या रिपोर्ट है और मिनिस्टर का उस पर क्या रिएक्शन है? हमने प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिलकर उनको एक मेमोरेण्डम दिया था चावल के लिये। उसके ऊपर उन्होंने क्या कदम उठाया है, क्या डिजिजन लिया है, कितना चावल भेज रहे हैं, यह जानना चाहता हूँ? वहां पर वॉनिंग सिच्युएशन है। इसलिये आवश्यक है ठोस कदम उठाये जायें, एमरजेंसी कदम उठाये जायें। यह कहना कि पांच हजार टन गेहूं और पांच हजार टन चावल भेजा है इसमें कोई बात नहीं बनती। संवा क्राप अभी बहुत दूर है। They have not said any thing as to wherefrom we are going to get that Samba crop.

वारिश अक्तूबर, नवम्बर में आयेगी। मैं आप से अपील करता हूँ कि आप जल्दी से जल्दी कम से कम 20-25 हजार टन चावल कृपा करके वहां भेज दें।

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the statement is most unsatisfactory which is nothing but

a catalogue of earlier statements made in this House. I only want to say that Maharashtra also is affected by drought and the situation in the Vidarbha and Marathwada areas is very serious. In about 17 districts affected by drought, the food position is very serious. In spite of all this there is no mention of Maharashtra here. I don't think this will serve any purpose. I, therefore, do not want to associate myself any further with this, and I walk out.

(At this stage the hon. Member left the Chamber.)

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the statement has been made by the Minister. It is a fact that this is a repetition of the views expressed by him earlier, but we have to view his position with sympathy and understanding. When the Minister says that he gets the stocks from the country itself, it has to be understood as to what he has to do about it. It is for the Opposition as well as the Government to put their heads together and find a solution to his. In this context I have one or two suggestions to offer and would request the Minister to react to them.

Number one is, let the people of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir substitute wheat for rice. I understand that in Kerala they take their breakfast with rice, and even their afternoon tea with rice. Let us, to start with, do away with rice in breakfast and with afternoon tea and take wheat instead of that. This might also ameliorate the situation. The second point I want to put before the Minister is this. I have made a little calculation about the economic problem. My estimate is that this year our rice production will be eight million tonnes shorter than last year. If eight million tonnes are short this year, for those areas which are rice-eating, what should the Government do? To my mind the only alternatives

[Shri Gulam Rasool Matto]

is that we have got to take steps right now to import rice as well as the Rs. 700 crores-odd worth of wheat that we are importing. If they do not take these steps, I might warn the Minister, after the next three months there will be a situation which will be difficult to control.

Sir, I would once again request the Minister kindly to note these observations.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Kerala): Actually, Sir, this statement has disappointed me also. I belong to the State of Kerala and I know that the food situation in Kerala is very very bad. Earlier, the Central allotment was actually more than 1 lakh tonnes per month, but now it has been reduced to 90,000 tonnes ..

SHRI T. BASHEER: ... or 50,000 tonnes per month. This is very much insufficient. As the Minister may be knowing, we have a very well knit public distribution system in Kerala, the rationing system. For distribution through ration shops actually two lakh tonnes per month are required. So I request the Minister to allot to Kerala at least 1,25,000 tonnes of rice per month. (*Time-bell rings*) As Mr. Ramamurti said, he must take into consideration that Kerala is a State which contributes very much.

MR. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: That point is very clear. You need not repeat. Mr. Mohapatra. (*Interruptions*) That point is clear. Everyone knows it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. BASHEER: There is the question of foreign exchange. So what I would like to say that the Central Government has a special responsibility towards Kerala. And another thing is ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. It is too late; and you have already spoken.

SHRI T. BASHEER: The State Trading Corporation from the Kerala State has approached the Central Government to issue sanction for purchase of rice from surplus States. I request the Minister to give sanction as required by the State.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Minister has done well by telling us what the Government is doing on this occasion. But he has omitted Orissa from the list of States which are affected by drought. Sir, over 75 per cent of population today has been affected by drought, so much so that there have been 5 lakh people going to different States in search of jobs and about 50,000 labourers have approached to go into the international labour market, to Libya, Iraq and such other places.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, through you, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the fact that today Orissa's requirement is 2 lakh tonnes, whereas it is given 25,000 tonnes. Like other State Governments, they are sending their agents to Delhi, Punjab and Maharashtra, with the result that prices in these States are also increasing. Today, in Orissa, the cost of rice per kg. is over Rs. 4, whereas by this time of the year in Orissa, which was called the granary of India, the price should not have gone beyond Rs. 2.20. My submission is that the hon. Minister must consider to send sufficient amount of rice to Orissa, and to give employment to rural people who are affected. They are almost at the starvation level today, about 5 million people.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, I am sorry that I could not make myself clear to some of the hon. Members who have seen my Statement as a bald Statement. I have said what the Government has done so far for these difficult days. After all, the Central pool consists of the contribution by the State Governments. The Central pool is not grown on the roofs

of the Delhi houses. Therefore, Sir, in a year of drought, when there are about 42.87 million hectares and about 26 crore people affected, it is a very difficult situation. As Mr. Moha-patra was saying, in Orissa also there is drought. So also in Bihar; so also in Tamil Nadu; and so also in Kerala. In these States, when it is so, there will be shortfalls. That is why in the first part of my statement I have said that inspite of the drought in 1979-60 by releases from the Central as well as the State pools the public distribution system had been able to meet the situation. Whatever figures I have given, to the hon. Members and to the country, I have given them only to show that the average monthly offtake from the public distribution in the first half of 1982 was 11.82 lakh tonnes and in the second half, it was 12.82 lakh tonnes, and in the month of January, 1983 it was 14.46 lakh tonnes. What I want to show by this, Sir, is that we have been able to meet the situation. At present also, Sir, I have not said that the Central Government was not aware of the needs of Tamil Nadu or Kerala or Orissa. I did not say that. AH I have said in this, that still with the Tamil Nadu Government there is stock of 2 lakh tonnes of rice. Did I say, Sir, that when the Tamil Nadu Government will be in difficulty we will not try to help? Everybody, each Member, is saying, "Give me 1 lakh tonnes minimum". They want 1,50,000 tonnes for Kerala, 1,00,000 tonnes for Orissa and another 2,00,000 tonnes for West Bengal whom I am giving almost 20 per cent of the total allocations. And the CPI(M) Members tore up the papers. I for one must tell you from the core of my heart that I do not, and our Government as a Government do not, mix politics with food. But these friends who tore up the papers, mix politics with food. That is the difficulty. Today, Sir, in the other House we were having a debate on this. Rather than participating in the debate, their decision was to sit in the well. Well, Sir, that is your domain, after all, how you will manage. But, I say sincerely

that we as Government are not mixing politics with food. We are trying our best. When I mentioned about the Tamil Nadu summer crop, everybody shouted at me asking where they will get foodgrains from. Our friends, Shri Era Sezhiyan and others, also spoke. They are not here to hear me now.

I want to tell them that there is drought in the country. But even in the drought-affected States there are some pockets which are granaries. For example, Sir, Tamil Nadu this year procured 3.44 lakh tonnes compared to its procurement last year in the same period of 3.33 lakh tonnes. The hon. Members said that nothing had been there, that there was complete barren land, and that they had not sown, and asked what they will reap. The Member sitting behind Mr. Era Sezhiyan was saying that the Tamil Nadu Government has done something. What I want to say, Sir, in this difficult situation, bit by bit, drop by drop, lot by lot, kg. by kg. We are trying to build up. They have got still lakh tonnes with them still. We are trying to help them. I would also say, Sir, as my friend, Mr. Matto very rightly said, we have, per force of nature and circumstances, to change our habit to somewhat wheat also.

SHRI M. M. JACOB (Kerala): This cannot be done at such a short notice.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: No, Sir, it is not a short notice. People, for example, in Bihar were eating rice in both the meals and nothing else. The circumstances forced the people in many parts of the country to change their food habit. Today in Bihar they eat wheat in one meal and rice in the other. Therefore, we are giving them wheat. We will try our best. April is now coming. Our wheat season is coming. I hope the Tain god will not be unkind to us. Already we have been in a great shortage of rice. As Mr. Matto said, I hope we will have a good wheat

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

crop. I have tried my best. I have never said that I would not come to help. All I said is that during the drought of 1979-80 the Government has been able to manage the situation. So also in this difficult time, the hon. Members rather than tearing off the statement and shouting and not hearing my reply, thereby giving an impression to the country that there is shortage and being instrumental in increasing the price, would be very nice to the people of their own States if they help in trying to judiciously manage the food policy of the country. And I am confident that we will be able to do it, as we have done in the past. That is all I have to say.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: Sir, whatever statement I made, I made with responsibility. I come from the district of Tanjore, the granary of Tamil Nadu. (Interruptions) With full responsibility I made the statement. He should understand that there is no use of comparing the figure of three lakh tonnes of last year with this year. Last year, there was the levy system. This year the Government has completely banned buying by private parties of foodgrains in Tamil Nadu, especially in Tanjore. All the foodgrains available can be sold only to the Government. Therefore, the situation is very different and very serious and grave there. And he has not said anything about the team that has gone there and for the last 20 days and we do not know ...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am sorry. About the team, I would say that the Tamil Nadu Government knowing fully well that there is drought, sent us the memorandum late, and when the Central Government was prepared to go immediately to assess the situation, they said they were not in a position to do it because the Assembly or something

was going on. Sir, the moment they were available, the team went there. It has assessed the situation, it is done by the Agriculture Ministry. It will go to Finance. They are doing their best for this because on this basis it will be possible for us to give them assistance for the relief works. My friend Mr. Ramamurti quoted some figures. I do not know what statistics he quoted. He said: one lakh, one month. Sir, it is not, one lakh, one month; it is 10 lakhs, three months. And the drought is not in the whole country. He said it for the entire population. This figure of 900 lakhs is not for the entire population but only for the affected population, which means 10 lakhs, three months. Similarly in this case also, I will tell my hon. friend that there was no delay on our part; it was on the part of Tamil Nadu. The moment they were ready, we sent the team and they have just now come back. I will assure the House that very quickly the Agriculture Ministry is doing it and the Finance Ministry will also do it.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: The only point is that the Central study team has already visited Tamil Nadu and has already come back in the first week of March. And for the last 20 days we have not heard anything..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are not ready with the report, it seems.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: But the people cannot wait in hunger.

SHRI D- HEERACHAND: You can send some quantity immediately.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: Sir, we are not satisfied with the statistics. What we want is food and food has not been given. The hon. Minister says that food is not being grown on the rooftops of Delhi and there is laughter. Sir, this is not a matter for laughter. Only one thing I want to add. During the French Revolution,

it was said, there was laughter in the mansions but the laughter was unreal; there were tears in the huts and the tears were real. Similarly, there are tears in Tamil Nadu and there is laughter in Delhi. It is like adding insult to the injury of the Tamil Nadu people, so in protest, I walk out.

(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think we have finished ^{our} business. I thank the Members for sitting for such a long time. I wish all Members a happy

सदन की कार्यवाही अनिश्चित तिथि तक के लिए स्थगित हो जाती है।

The House then adjourned *sine die* at nineteen minutes past seven of the clock.