

4. Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the continuance of the President's Rule in the State of Nagaland

The Committee recommended that the House should sit up to 6:00 P.M. daily and beyond 6:00 P.M. as and when necessary, for the transaction of Government Business.

The House stands adjourned till 2:00 P.M.

The House then adjourned
for lunch at four minutes
past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at four minutes past two of the clock, Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair.

THE DELHI AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING (REGULATION) BILL, 1976—contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalp Nath Rai to continue his speech. He is not here. Mr. Jagjit Singh Anand.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND (Punjab): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as was told by the Hon. Minister, the intention behind this Bill is to strengthen the marketing processes in the Delhi Union Territory, to increase the number of mandies and to see that foodgrains and agricultural produce are provided to the people at reasonable prices. Despite all good intentions, I believe that this Bill will fail to achieve its objective because the crux of the question is, firstly the producer must get a fair price for his produce, and secondly the consumer at the consumption end should not be charged inexorably more than what actually goes to the producer. That can only be done if we eliminate the middlemen. Sir, we have had an occasion to discuss the prices question generally, and also the Essential Commodities Act. And agricultural produce is also a very essential part of the

essential commodities as it was examined then. Within the context of the present Bill where there is a provision for the marketing committee and the marketing board and where all the people like the commission /agents and the middlemen and all those are brought in, the producer himself is nowhere brought in. I do not think that this Bill will achieve this purpose. I want to say this also because I come from Punjab and I have the experience of the functioning of these bodies in Punjab. There is a whole network of marketing committees. There is a board at their head also. But despite the marketing committees and despite the board there were distress sales of wheat in Punjab this year. When I was on padyatra round this year I found that the peasants had to sell wheat at Rs. 72 or Rs. 73 or Rs. 74 per quintal, though the official price was Rs. 105 per quintal. Not only that, Sir. Because the producer did not have a direct contact or access to the consumer, whatever the peasant or the producer brought to the market, it was turned down on the ground that it was not of proper quality and the local trader purchased that very crop and after two or three days that very trader in league with the people in the Food Corporation of India sold that very crop at Rs. 105 to official agencies and the loot was shared on a fifty-fifty basis. What I am emphasising is that if we want to protect the producer and the consumer then we must work for a mechanism in which the producers or peasants themselves find a place to display their goods and those goods are directly bought by the consumers by trying to eliminate, as far as possible, the middleman. We must aim at having such markets in which some co-operatives of producers are able to bring their goods and display them through cooperative shops and the consumers are able to take advantage of this system. But we are not moving in that direction at all. We are just trying to rely on an Act of 1939, which was known as the Bombay Act and

[Shri Jagjit Singh Anand.]

later in 1963 as the Maharashtra Act and we are trying to copy most of that Act. Now, as was discussed in this House itself and as the hon. Finance Minister came forward to say, Bombay itself was such a sensitive market that in Bombay prices went up abnormally and in Bombay products had to be pumped in in order to prevent the abnormal increase in prices. Why did it happen? This happened because of the middleman, because of the people who had nothing, because of the people who tried to corner produce, because of the people who tried to take advantage of the poor producers liabilities at the time of the harvesting of the crop and also, in this case, because of the lack of holding capacity of those who produced vegetable and other perishable goods which they had immediately to bring to the market. And, this will, as far as I could examine it, does not make any provision for increasing that holding capacity and for liberating the poor peasants from those who have been looting them all along. This is my first point, I would request the hon. Minister to think of ways and means of preventing distress sales and to think of ways and means of giving priority in sale to those who do not have the holding capacity. What do we find in Delhi? We find there are palatial bungalows of those who are wholesalers in the grain market or in the vegetable market or in the fruit market. But those who bring this produce into the market are in tatters. Those who bring this produce in the market can hardly make both ends meet. Similarly, we find that consumers are also being looted in a big way. There was a season when there was a glut of onions. There was a season when there was a glut of potatoes. But in the market for the common man there was no reduction in prices of onions or potatoes. If potatoes are exported there is no relief and if potatoes are not exported then there is no relief because the entire mechanism of taking

the produce from the producer to the consumers is an outmoded mechanism.

Then the other point I would like to make is that you have now provided for a Board. But before going to that, I would say you have given a definition of an agriculturist. You may have taken certain things from the 1963 Act but the definition of the agriculturist is taken from the 1939 Act. Lots of things have happened. The country has become free. Certain land reform measures were brought in and these land reform measures were repeatedly defeated and more stern measures were taken. Even the question of amending the Constitution was taken up so that some other land reform measures could be taken. I would deal with the definition of the agriculturist. Where an absentee landlord is working, a person who is a businessman and who owns some land, wants to invest his black money and is having a farm, where there is a person who is retired and is living on a pension has got a small farm in Delhi or in the nearabout surroundings, he is not prepared to hide his black money; he is not prepared to hide his dispensation behind the word 'agriculturist'. But the definition given here covers a person as an agriculturist if he is working through a tenant and he is an agriculturist. If he is working through hired labour, he is an agriculturist, if he is working through a servant, he is an agriculturist. The very concept of destroying bonded labour to which we as a nation are committed and which is one of the essential points of the 20-point programme, is by-passed when defining an agriculturist. That gives all scope for mischief.

I was coming to the composition of the Board. Now we have a Board. There are going to be four persons from the consumers' side, four from the producers side, four will be officials and there will be another nominated Chairman and then from the producers' side also there will be a

progressive farmer. I know what a progressive farmer is. It is another name for a kulak; it is another name for a real exploiter. After all, why should a farmer who produces be defined as a progressive farmer? I know the class of progressive farmers that go about in the Punjab and the way they behave. It is not a farmer, not a person who is comparatively poor and who needs protection and priority for sale. The adjective 'progressive' is added. Then, apart from the farmers, generally there are organised unions of producers and peasants working in this country. They have been trying to defend the interests of the peasants in every aspect. They are most interested that the peasants do not sell at a distress price. They are most interested that the peasants get their inputs at a cheaper rate and at the same time they are also interested that consumers also get the benefit. If a representation has to be given, then from the producers side, representation must be to those bodies like the All-India Kisan Sabha, like the Congress Kisan Dal and other organisations which have been defending the interests of the peasants really. Apart from that, if you want to give representation, why not give representation to a Member of Parliament from Delhi who represents the people of Delhi and who is really interested in protecting the interests of the people of the Union Territory of Delhi? What I would suggest is that instead of 4-1-4-1-1, that is five officials, four from the producers and four from the consumers with the nominated Chairman dominating and officials dominating, let the formula be 6-1-6-1-1, that is, six from the producers side, six from the consumers side and one Chairman, not nominated but elected by these twelve. I would also like to say that from the consumers side also, our honourable Prime Minister has for long been trying to encourage the Consumers Assistance Councils, the consumers' societies who try to resist the loot of the consumer. This was there even before the emergency. We should

encourage the consumers' councils to get together and we must give representations to those consumers' councils from the consumers' side and, of course, to the Metropolitan Council and of course to the Members of Parliament. When the question of Board and committees is there, I would also like to say that apart from giving representation to people from U.P. and Haryana, Punjab also must be given its due representation because a Punjab representative will give expertise on this question and the Punjab representative will help strengthening these bodies and Punjab itself plays a big role in sending the produce here. Apart from this, there is another thing which I would like to mention, I find that you are providing for one and a half per cent for the purpose of levy fees. In Punjab also, the same population was there and the Punjab Marketing Board has lakhs and lakhs of money. Ultimately, this one and a half per cent goes to the consumers. I would suggest that this should be reduced to one per cent and there will be enough turnover on this one per cent which will be sufficient for the running of the whole establishment.

We should also look into the question of the establishment. What emoluments you have provided for? To what extent you have applied your mind in regard to the employees? We have decided that we will emphasise the aspect of socialism in our Constitution. What are we envisaging? We are envisaging a socialist, secular and integral state. This is a democratic republic. We can examine it in both ways. What are we providing for our top officials? What are we providing for the Chairman? What are we providing for the staff? What are we providing for the clerical staff? What are we providing for the lower ranks of people who are going to serve on this institution? I would suggest that their wages, their salaries, their bonus and their other rights should also be duly protected under this Bill.

[Shri Jagjit Singh Anand]

Then, there is a clause in the Bill which says that if there is any charge of corruption or if there is any corruption, the Board will be suspended for six months. I would request that the word 'suspension' should be substituted by the word 'dissolution'. You can say that the Board will be suspended and before the six months period expires, there will be another Board. But then, why should you use a misnomer? After all, the word 'suspension' has come meaning in the English language. Why should it be suspended? Why should it not be dissolved? Why should not a new body be elected as soon as possible?

There is another funny provision which says if an employee has done something wrong and if he is not caught within four years, he goes scot free. If he has retired and if the case is taken up against him within two years, he goes scot free. After all, we know what an amount of corruption has been there in our society. We know why we are making such drastic and radical changes in our Constitution. This is because despite our good wishes, despite our goodwill and despite all our noble objectives, under our Constitution, it is, for the last 29 years, it is the looters and the blackmarketeers and other corrupt people who have prospered, in regard to the question of corruption, there should be no time limit. There should be no escape from responsibility. The conduct of all people who are associated with public bodies and their functioning should be above board. We know the Tanaka case in Japan. We know the many scandals which have come up in the USA long after people ceased to be Presidents and long after people ceased to be alive. The provisions of the Bill seem to provide an alibi and we should be well guarded against it. The people who are indulging in corruption should not be allowed to go scot free.

I would urge the Ministry to get out of the ruts. They should not rely

on the Maharashtra Act which has been enforced. Under this, the producers as well as the consumers are being looted. Delhi being a very sensitive city, Delhi being the capital of the country, Delhi being the pacesetter in many ways, it will also be a pace-setter in regard to what the producer gets, especially the poor producers who have no holding power. Further, the consumer in Delhi has to pay more. The prices in other places will rise in sympathy with the prices in Delhi. In view of all this, though I support the motive behind this Bill, I would ask him to radically recast it because it will fail to serve the basic purpose for which it has been brought up, namely, to protect the producers and the consumers.

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए इस के मूल में जो-जो बातें हैं उन के संबंध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ एक तरफ आपात कालीन स्थिति के समय में देश में अनुशासन आया है, उत्पादन बढ़ा है, लोगों में उत्साह जागा है, वहाँ दूसरी तरफ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अधिकारी अपने मनमाने तरीके से काम करने में बलशाली हुए हैं और वह अपनी शक्तियों का दुरुपयोग करने में, अपने अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग करने में छूट महसूस करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में श्रीमन् इस विधेयक में आप देखेंगे कि जहाँ हम यह प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि विचौलिये समाप्त हों, उत्पादक और उपभोक्ता प्रोड्यूसर और कंज्यूमर के बीच में लूटने वाला व्यक्ति समाप्त हो।

इनके संबंध में हमारे दोनों पक्षों के भाइयों ने कहा है कि किसान तो झोपड़ियों में रहता है और बाजार का दलाल कोठियों में रहता है जहाँ एक ओर हम यह कोशिश करते हैं वहाँ दूसरी ओर इस विधेयक की परिभाषा में देखें तो उस में

ब्रोकर के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है, दलाल के लिये व्यवस्था है। कमीशन एजेंट के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है और ट्रेडर के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है ? हम चाहते हैं कि किसान से सीधी खरीद की जाये। फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया ने अभी रबी के उत्पादन की सीधी खरीद की व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश की है, सीधे किसानों से गेहूं खरीदा है, दूसरा सामान खरीदा है, तो मंडियों में आप दूसरी व्यवस्था क्यों कर रहे हैं ? आप यह कहते हैं कि हम किसान को सरकार द्वारा निश्चित दाम दिलाना चाहते हैं। एक तरफ यह सिद्धान्त सरकार का है कि किसान को सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित पूरे-पूरे दाम मिलें और दूसरी तरफ आप व्यापारियों को छूट देते हैं जिसकी और हमारी आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी ध्यान गया था कि किसानों से 80 रुपये, 85 रुपये किबटल गेहूं खरीद कर दिल्ली की मंडियों में व्यापारियों ने 150 रुपये किबटल पर बेचा। इस की आप ने छूट दी है। इसलिये इस विधेयक में आपने ट्रेडर की कमीशन एजेंट की, ब्रोकर की व्यवस्था की है। इस की क्या जरूरत है। आप के पास कंज्यूमर कोऑपरेटिव हैं। मंडियों में किसान गल्ला ले आता है, कंज्यूमर कोऑपरेटिव उस का गल्ला खरीदे। आप की दिल्ली में सुपर बाजार है। किसान का गल्ला सीधे सुपर बाजार में क्यों नहीं जाता ? आप क्यों ट्रेडर और ब्रोकर की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ? यह आप के डिक्लेयर्ड सिद्धान्त के खिलाफ है।

श्रीमन्, इस विधेयक में सर्वेयर की व्यवस्था की गई है। सर्वेयर का काम होगा कि किसान का गल्ला या दूसरा सामान चाहे सब्जी हो; जब मंडी में आये तो वह बतायेगा कि यह अक्वल किस्म का है, दोयम किस्म का है या

सोयम किस्म का है। उस की क्या क्वालिटी है। अभी गेहूं की खरीद में जो व्यवस्था की गई थी उसमें आप ने कहा था कि 'ए' क्लास का 105 रुपये, 'बी' क्लास का 104 रुपये और 'सी' क्लास का 103 रुपये किबटल का दाम मिलेगा। परचेजिंग सेंटर पर जब गेहूं जाता था तो दलाल एक किबटल के साथ 500 ग्राम का एक और बट्टा रख देता था जिधर किबटल रखा जाता था। उस में हर किबटल पर 500 ग्राम लेता था इंस्पेक्टर। एक विधायक नेता अपना गेहूं बैलगाड़ी में लेकर गया। इसलिये कि चूक नेता थे, इसलिये तोलने वाले की हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि एक 500 ग्राम का बट्टा और रख दे। वह नेता गौर कर रहा था कि कितना रखा जाता है। जब तोल हो गई तो इंस्पेक्टर ने कहा 500 ग्राम तो उस ने इशारा किया, नहीं। इंस्पेक्टर ने कहा— 'सी' क्लास। जब 500 ग्राम नहीं तो 'सी' क्लास। अगर 500 ग्राम दिया होता तो 'ए' क्लास। वह काम आपका सर्वेयर करेगा। किसान अपना सामान लेकर आएगा दूर से, ट्रक पर, बैलगाड़ी पर; ट्राली पर लेकर आयेगा दिल्ली की मंडियों में और यहाँ से घर वापस नहीं ले जायेगा चाहे उस के दाम आप पीने चार रुपये लगाओ, चाहे 4 रुपये लगाओ। वह मजबूर होगा और 4 आने, 6 आने कम के भाव में बेचकर ही जायेगा, वापस नहीं ले जायेगा।

जो क्वालिटी निश्चित की जाएगी उसी में वह बेच कर जाएगा, वापस नहीं जाएगा। जो सर्वेयर की व्यवस्था की है उस व्यवस्था में किसान की लूट के लिये पूरी-पूरी छूट की व्यवस्था कर दी है। पता नहीं, शाहनवाज खां जी ने यह व्यवस्था जान-बूझ कर की है या अनजाने में हुई है। मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन विधेयकों को आपके अधिकारी लोग बनाते हैं और आप लोगों को मौका तक नहीं मिलता

[श्री नागेश्वरी प्रसाद शाही]

कि इनके वनाजुज को जरा गौर से पढ़ लें। इसलिये जो नीचे से बन कर आता है उसी को आप यहां रख देते हैं।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान कंपोजिशन आफ दी बोर्ड की तरफ़ दिलाता हूँ। अधिकारी चाहें तो संसद को भी भंग करा दें और कह देंगे कि सब लोग यहां नोमिनेट होंगे प्रेजिडेंट के द्वारा। बोर्ड का गठन कैसे होगा, यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ।

गृह मन्त्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : शाही जी, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : जैसा आजकल दिल्ली में चल रहा है उससे सब कुछ संभव है। यह जो बोर्ड बन रहा है क्या इसमें इलेक्ट्रिक लोग नहीं हो सकते? दिल्ली से 7 एम०पी० होते हैं उनमें से क्या एक या दो भी नहीं हो सकते? इसमें क्या किसी इलेक्ट्रिक बाड़ी का कोई भी सदस्य इसका मੈम्बर नहीं हो सकता? इसमें बोर्ड के सारे सदस्य नोमिनेट होंगे। यह कैसे होगा इस ओर भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस बोर्ड में 12 आदमी होंगे। इन 12 आदमियों में चार आफिशियल होंगे। आफिशियल हों, इसमें मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं। मगर जो 8 नान-आफिशियल होंगे वे कैसे लोग होंगे और कैसे नियुक्त किये जायेंगे इस ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अशासकीय सदस्यों में दो कृषक होंगे जो मंडी समितियों के सदस्य होंगे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते कि दोनों, मंडियों की समितियों द्वारा इलेक्ट्रिक किये जायें? आप क्यों नोमिनेशन का अधिकार देते हैं? मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर आप नोमिनेशन के बजाय यह कर दें कि दो मैम्बर भी मंडी कमेटियों से इलेक्ट्रिक होंगे तो कौन सी कठिनाई आपके सामने आने वाली

थी। कृषक संगठनों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाला एक सदस्य इसमें होगा। यह आपने रखा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ यह आप कैसे तय करेंगे किसी ए०बी०सी० को, बिरला के दलाल को भी आप इसका सदस्य बना सकते हैं। किसी चीनी मिल मालिक को किसानों का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव कह कर उसमें नियुक्त किया जा सकता है। बिरला का फ़ार्म भी आपके पास में खुला हुआ है तो उसको भी आप रख देंगे। तीसरे नंबर पर है दिल्ली का एक प्रगतिशील कृषक। इसको आप कैसे तय करेंगे? धारा 34 के अधीन अनुज्ञप्त व्यापारियों और कमीशन अभिकर्ताओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाला एक सदस्य भी इसमें होगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उसका इसमें क्या फंक्शन होगा? वह तो सिर्फ़ इसको लूटने वाला होगा। आप लुटेरों को इस बोर्ड में रखें, यह उचित नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त सहकारी सोसा-एटियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाला एक सदस्य भी इसमें होगा। आपने उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा के लिए दो सदस्य रखे हैं जिनमें से एक दिल्ली महानगर परिषद का सदस्य होगा। आप जानते हैं कि दिल्ली में एक सुपर बाजार भी है। अगर आप सुपर बाजार के चैयरमैन को इसका सदस्य बना देते तो यह ज्यादा उचित होता। आपने केवल चापलूस लोगों को इसमें रखने की कोशिश की है। जो लोग लेफ्ट० गवर्नर के दरबार की दरबारदारी करेंगे उनको बोर्ड में नोमिनेट कर दिया जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी ईमानदार आदमी को जो चापलूस नहीं है, बोर्ड में रखने की कोई गुंजायश नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से अदब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इन तमाम बातों पर पुनः विचार करने की कृपा करें।

इस बिल की धारा 5(4) में यह कहा गया है कि प्रत्येक शासकीय सदस्य तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए पद धारण करेगा किन्तु वह पदावधि की समाप्ति पर पुनः नाम

निर्देशित किये जाने का पात्र होगा और प्रत्येक शासकीय सदस्य प्रशासक के प्रसाद पर्यन्त पद धारण करेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें होना यह चाहिये था कि जिस प्रकार से किसी संस्था में जहाँ जहाँ इलेक्शन होते हैं तो यह प्रावधान किया जाता है कि किसी सदस्य का अगर टर्म खत्म हो रहा है तो वह एक टर्म गैप देकर फिर सदस्य बन सकता है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का प्रावधान आपने नामिनेटड मेम्बरों के लिए क्यों नहीं रखा है? सोसायटीज एक्ट में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था है और दूसरे एक्टों में भी इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था रखी गई है। वहाँ पर हर तीन साल के बाद इलेक्शन होता है। इसी बिल के 5(घ) में यह व्यवस्था है कि अगर किसी व्यक्ति को नैतिक अपराधी ठहरा दिया जाय तो उसके लिए बोर्ड में कोई स्थान नहीं होगा। मगर वहाँ पर यह भी कहा गया है कि कोई व्यक्ति नैतिक अपराध का बोधी है या नहीं यह प्रशासक तय करेगा। कोई भी व्यक्ति जो प्रशासन की दृष्टि में नैतिक अपराधी नहीं है वह बोर्ड का सदस्य मुकर्रर किया जा सकता है। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि अगर प्रशासक की राय में कोई मोरल टरपिट्यूड का अपराधी नहीं है, बेशक वह अपराधी है तो उसको नोमिनेट किया जा सकता है। इस प्रकार का प्रावधान क्यों रखा गया है, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

इस बिल की धारा 5(6) में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि नान-आफिशियल का इस्तीफा उस दिन से इफ़ेक्टिव माना जाएगा जिस दिन प्रशासक उसे स्वीकार कर देगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस संबंध में व्यवस्था यह होनी चाहिए कि जिस दिन से कोई सदस्य इस्तीफा दे उसी दिन से उसको माना जाना चाहिए। जिस दिन वह इस संबंध में इस्तीफा पर साइन करे उसी दिन से उसको इफ़ेक्टिव माना जाय। आपने बोर्ड के डिजोल्यूशन की भी व्यवस्था की है

और कहा है कि डिजोल्यूशन के छः महीने के अन्दर बोर्ड का इलेक्शन हो। लेकिन आप छः महीने के बजाय इसको तीन महीने भी कर सकते हैं। इलेक्शन के लिए तीन महीने का टाइम काफी होता है। इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि बजट तब तक इफ़ेक्टिव नहीं माना जाएगा जब तक कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर उसको एप्रूव नहीं कर देगा। क्यों चाहते हैं एप्रूव? क्या बोर्ड की क्षमता में विश्वास नहीं है, क्या बोर्ड की योग्यता में विश्वास नहीं है। यदि आप स्वयं नामिनेट करेंगे तो उसके बाद एप्रूव क्यों चाहते हैं। ऐसे ही धारा 9 को देख लें। श्रीमन्, धारा 9 में भी यही चीज है कि आपने जो मार्केट कमेटीज का कम्पोजीशन रखा है उसमें आपने यह रखा है कि 6 सदस्य कृषकों के होंगे। 6 तो नहीं रहने चाहिए, 50 परसेंट होने चाहिए। 14 में से 7 होने चाहिए मगर आपने 6 रखे हैं और इन 6 में रख दिया कि केवल दिल्ली के हों। श्रीमन्, जानते हैं कि दिल्ली की मार्केट में सोधे ट्रकों से लाद कर के नैनीताल से, रामपुर से और सहारनपुर से किसानों का सामान आता है, कच्चा माल यानी सब्जी, कोछा के आसपास के इलाकों की सब्जी रात को अपने ट्रकों में लादते हैं और सुबह दिल्ली की मंडी में लाते हैं। आप उनको रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं देते हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू काश्मीर, पंजाब, राजस्थान, को सामान कहाँ से आता है। दिल्ली की मंडी में हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश से सामान आता है। आपने सबको शामिल कर दिया ताकि उन क्षेत्रों के किसानों का जहाँ का प्रोडक्शन सचमुच आता है, दिल्ली की मंडियों में

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शहानवाज खाँ) : फल भी शामिल है।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : फल भी शामिल है जहाँ करोड़ों रुपये का मन्ना आता है; सब्जियाँ आती हैं। फल तो

[श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही]

अफगानिस्तान से भी आता है। अफगानिस्तान को भी प्रतिनिधित्व थोड़े दोगे ?

फिलहाल आपने इसमें यह प्राविजन किया है कि

"(f) one member of the Metropolitan Council of DeDhi to be elected by that Council from amongst its members, to represent the interests of consumers;"

कन्ज्यूमर के इंटरेस्ट को प्राटेक्ट करने के लिए आपने क्या व्यवस्था रखी है। दिल्ली में कन्ज्यूमर कोऑपरेटिव्स हैं, उनका भी रिप्रेजेंटेटिव यहां होना चाहिए। वह कन्ज्यूमर्स के इंटरेस्ट को सेफ गार्ड करेगा।

(Time bell rings)

इसी तरह से आपने इसमें 3 पर लिखा है कि चेयरमैन नामिनेट होगा और वाइस-चेयरमैन इलेक्ट होगा। हमारा ख्याल है कि इसकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान नहीं गया। चेयरमैन को आप क्यों नामिनेट करना चाहते हैं? कौन सा सिद्धान्त इसके पीछे है जो आप चेयरमैन को नामिनेट करना चाहते हैं और वाइस-चेयरमैन को इलेक्ट करें। जब वाइस-चेयरमैन इलेक्ट होगा तो चेयरमैन का भी इलेक्शन करने में क्या दिक्कत है? जहां आपने वाइस-चेयरमैन के लिए यह प्राविजन रखा है कि इलेक्टेड मेम्बर्स में से होगा वहां चेयरमैन के लिए आप कहते हैं कि इसके लिये किसी को भी नामिनेट किया जा सकता है। इसलिये मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि जहां आपने मार्केटिंग सोसाइटी के चेयरमैन को नामिनेट करने की व्यवस्था की है वहां वह इलेक्शन के द्वारा होनी चाहिए, आउट ऑफ दि इलेक्टेड मेम्बर्स में से उसका सलेक्शन होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shyam Lai Yadav. He is not here. The Minister will reply now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ

KHAN): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to all the hon. Members who have expressed their approval and appreciation of this measure. There is no doubt that this measure was long overdue. It was realised that the Producers were being exploited in the markets of Delhi. The very object of this Bill is to safeguard the interests of the growers as well as those of the consumers. Sir, I think the hon. Members were all anxious that the interests of the growers and the consumer, should be fully safeguarded. It is the very object with which this Bill has been brought forward and we do sincerely hope that this Bill will achieve the object for which it has been introduced.

Sir, we have carefully studied the working of several Acts regulating markets in different States and benefiting from their experience, we have brought forward these proposals. I do not say that these proposals are infallible. As we gain experience, we can bring forward necessary changes. Sir, since Delhi markets draw their articles from all the neighbouring States—foodgrains from U.P., Har-yana, Punjab and Rajasthan, fruits from Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, animals, wool and so many other commodities from the different States—it is provided in this Bill that the growers or the producers from the neighbouring States should also have representation on different bodies on the Board and on the Market Committees. Sir, the idea is that we should select the best material that is available so that the intention to make Delhi a sort of Model for the rest of the country to emulate is achieved. That is our intention and that is why we have gone in for a certain number of nominations. Sir, the hon. Members will appreciate that so many States are concerned and we cannot have elections in all the different States. We will call for names. I am sure the Lt. Governor will consult the different States and in consultation with the States, they will select the best avail-

able talent so that the Interests of those States and of the growers from those States are fully safeguarded. I think in the Bill itself sufficient provision has been made to safeguard amply the interests of the growers, of the cultivators, and there are a sufficient number of representatives of growers both on the Board and on the Market Committees. I do not think any hon. Member need have any fears that the interests of the growers would not be safeguarded. Similarly, there is ample provision for the adequate representation of the consumers also. So they would also be there to safeguard the interests of consumers.

Sir, we are fully aware of the tremendous hold which the vested interests have over the markets in Delhi. They have been exploiting both the producers and the consumers. And our intention is to end that exploitation. The ending of that exploitation would be made much easier if the co-operative movement is developed both for the producers or growers and for the consumers. And unless we strengthen this co-operative structure, we will not be able to achieve the object with which we have brought forward this legislation in spite of our best efforts. Here I would like to mention about the remarkably good work done particularly by the Marketing Federations of Punjab and Haryana in safeguarding the interests of the producers. I do hope that many more such cooperative ventures would come forward and the consumers particularly of Delhi would organise themselves so as to reap the benefit from this legislation.

SHRI SRISHNARAO NARAYAN DHULAP: What is the exact provision in the Bill which is going to protect the interests of the producers and consumers?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: They have representation on these bodies. We sincerely hope that these representatives on these Boards would be the watch-dogs of the interests of the growers as well as the consumers.

With this strong representation of these classes on these bodies, we feel confident that they will do their duty.

A number of hon. Members raised certain points regarding the various commissions to be paid at the mandis. For instance, 1 per cent commission has been provided . . .

SHRI KRISHNARAO NARAYAN DHULAP: That is the fee. Commission is different.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him explain.

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: I am talking of the market fee. One hon. Member from Punjab mentioned that the mandis in Punjab have huge sums of money accumulated and 1 per cent market fee would suffice. As the hon. Members would observe from the Bill, Marketing Committees are expected to be located not only at the three existing mandis but in other nine newly proposed mandis also. The idea is to develop 9 new markets in Delhi and to purchase land for these markets to put up storage godowns and to provide all the amenities for the growers who come there such as, marketing yards, etc. There is so much to be done and I do not think that this market fee of 1 per cent is in any way excessive. There seems to be some confusion or slight misunderstanding on how these regulated markets will function. It will be an open auction. The goods will be brought to the market, surveyed, weighed and put into a heap. There will then be an open auction.

**श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : अधीन
आकशन में ब्रोकर की क्या जरूरत पड़ती है**

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHA It will be open to anybody to come forward and make a bid. The highest bidder would take the goods. That we feel is the best way of ensuring the most remunerative price for the growers. It is an open bid and commission agent or any other person is allowed to purchase or reduce price to less than what is decided the bid...

SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI: The brokers will bargain and things will be sold through bargain.

SHRI KRISHNARAO NARAYAN DHULAP: According to the provisions in the Bill, all the agricultural produce will be brought to a centre where brokers and agents are there. They will see that the whole thing is sold, through open auction. Producers bring their produce to these centres. They will have to bring all the produce to these centres and that is the provision in the Act.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. You have made your point, Mr. Dhulap, and let the Minister now answer the points.

SHRI KRISHNARAO NARAYAN DHULAP: Unfortunately, the provisions are different from what the honourable Minister is saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right. Let us hear the Minister. It seems you have no patience.

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: Sir, there would be people who are licensed and there are all sorts of things which have to be done. Somebody has to weigh the things and somebody has to arrange the heaps and somebody else has to make arrangements for transporting these things and for clearing them. So, the people who are doing these duties will be properly licensed. What the commission agents or the brokers are to do, as has been asked by some honourable Members, is this: Suppose somebody wishes to purchase some goods and he is not there in person, then, Sir, the broker can act on his behalf and make the purchases. I would request the honourable Member to read the provisions in the Bill once again.

Then, Sir, when the goods are brought to the market, they are taken control of by the Market Committees and then they will be marketed in accordance with the provisions laid down in this Act. Then there are other points which have been raised.

It has been asked whether the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman would be whole-time or part-time workers and whether they would be paid any honorarium. They would be part-time people and they would be given a small honorarium. If it is found that the honorarium which has been allowed to them is not sufficient, then it is a matter which can be reconsidered. As far as the other provisions to which the honourable Members have referred are concerned, they would be covered by the rules framed for the purpose from time to time.

SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI: About elections?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: I have already explained that. Since there are so many States which are concerned with this, we have to select the best available person or persons from amongst these States and you know very well that the vested interests are very strong and if we go in for elections, many of these vested interests would also try and enter the arena and create problems.

The honourable lady Member, Shri-mati Savita Behen, said that there should be many more markets in Delhi Sir, there is a provision for it. There are three markets already and there is a provision for nine more markets and there is also a provision in the Bill for setting up many more markets if the administrators consider it necessary to do so.

Shri Khurshed Alam Khan made very useful suggestions and we will certainly try to take benefit from his very sagacious advice.

Shri Kalp Nath Rai, who is a practical farmer himself, has made very useful suggestions and he has correctly depicted the conditions prevailing in the rural areas and the conditions faced by the growers. I think it is absolutely necessary that in these

mandis, where the producers come and sell their produce, there should also be a provision for making arrangements to supply the requirements of growers, and all the articles of their requirement should also be made available to them at very reasonable rates. This is an excellent suggestion and I thank him very much for the suggestion and we will try to take advantage of them.

With these few words, Sir, I think the honourable Members and I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the better regulation of the purchase, sale, storage and processing of agricultural produce and the establishment of markets for agricultural produce in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted,

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 (Definitions)

SHRI KRISHNARAO NARAYAN DHULAP (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move:

5. "That at page 2 —

(i) in lines 5 and 6, the words 'or who by the labour of his tenants' be *deleted*; and

(ii) in lines 10 and 11, the words 'except where such trader, commission agent, processor or broker is also engaged in the production or growth of agricultural produce' be *deleted*."

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is-----

SHRI KRISHNARAO NARAYAN DHULAP: Let me have two minutes. The first amendment is regarding....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dhulap, you have 8 amendments in all. I would suggest that you speak only on one amendment which you think is important. That would be better.

SHRI KRISHNARAO NARAYAN DHULAP: Give me five minutes so that I will cover all the amendments.

Regarding the definition of the agriculturist, one who is a cultivator and one who has got tenants on his land is also treated as agriculturist and he will be given representation on the Board. That is incorrect. Therefore, the status of tenancy has been abolished because of the operation of the Act of Tenancy and, therefore, this should be deleted.

About the representation of the traders and commission agents, you have taken the sense of the House. Practically every Member who spoke on this Bill, objected to their representation on the Board and on the Market Committees. Therefore, I have suggested, Sir, that instead of that one member representing the Metropolitan Council be elected from amongst its members. To that effect, I have moved an amendment, and-----

AN HON. MEMBER: Including one —

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt. There are hardly five minutes and you interrupt.

SHRI KRISHNARAO NARAYAN DHULAP: About suspension of the Board, Sir, during the suspension period the members are likely to use their political influence and get themselves reinstated. If they are found doing anything against the interests of the consumer and producers, then

[Shri Krishnarao Dhulap]

it is in the interest of those who are involved in it that the Board should be dissolved forthwith. If it is not dissolved and if suspension is carried on according to the provision as it is in the Bill, then, as I have said, political influence will come and the poor Administrator will be made to revive the original Board. For that, Sir, I have suggested that the Board should be dissolved forthwith.

Then, Sir,, the most important amendment that I have suggested is that a remunerative price should be assured to the agriculturists for their produce. I have moved an amendment in the clause in which the duties and functions of the committees are provided wherein I have provided that the committee should assure a remunerative price to agriculturists for their produce as far as possible.

Sir, as far as the fees to be paid are concerned, I have to say that the producers are coming from far off places and they are illiterate, and if they are again required to pay fees for the arbitrator then they will never go in for arbitration for the settlement of their disputes regarding price and other things. If they are again required to pay then, Sir, that will be very heavy. As far as the machinery to be provided for the settlement of all disputes "is concerned, that machinery should be provided by the Board and the Market Committees and no fee should be charged for that from the agriculturists.

With these words, Sir, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

5. "That at page 2: —

(i) in lines 5 and 6, the words 'or who by the labour of his tenants' be deleted, and

(ii) in lines 10 and 11, the words 'except where such trader,, com-

mission agent, processor or broker is also engaged in the produc. tion or growth of agricultural produce' be deleted."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion *was* adopted.

Ctouse 2 *was* added to *the Bill*.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5 (Constitution, powers and duties of the Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board)

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA (West Bengal: Sir, I move:

1. "That at page 4: —

(i) In line 9, for the word 'twelve' the word 'fourteen' be substituted.

(ii) in line 10, for the word 'eight' the word 'ten' be substitu-ed;

(iii) in line 13, for the word 'three' the word 'four' be substituted;

(iv) in line 14, the word 'and' be deleted;

(v) in line 15, after the words 'Animal Husbandry Department' the words 'and the Health Department' be inserted; and

(vi) in line 33, after the word 'renomination' the words 'for only one term' be inserted."

2. "That at page 5: —

(i) lines 9 to 11 be deleted; and

(ii) in line 21, after the word 'nominated' the words 'or who has acted against the common interest of consumers and small retailers' be inserted.

SHRI KRISHNARAO NARAYAN DHULAP (Maharashtra): Sir, I move:

6. "That at page 4: —

(i) in line 9, for the words 'to be nominated by the Administrator' the words 'to be elected from amongst the members of the Board' be substituted;

(ii) in lines 21 and 22, for the words 'one member representing traders and commission agents licensed under section 34' the words 'one member representing the Metropolitan Council to be elected from amongst its members' be substituted;

(iii) in lines 25 and 26, for the words 'of whom one shall be a member of the Metropolitan Council of Delhi' the words 'of whom one shall be a woman' be substituted; and

(iv) in line 41 for the words 'twenty-five' the words 'twenty-one' be substituted."

7. "That at page 5, line 36, for the words 'suspend the Board till such time as a new Board is constituted,' the words 'dissolve the Board forth with' be substituted."

The questions were proposed.

SHRI SAN AT KUMAR RAH A: Sir, I apprehend that the Board is not adequate to regulate the market which is being monopolised by the capitalists. It has been admitted by the Minister also that capitalist marketing system is growing very rapidly. My suggestion is that there must be more representatives from the consumers' side in the Board. I mean those who are

launching movements against high prices should be represented. Also, there should be one person from the Health Department. We have recently passed the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. That Act is very important in our daily life. I would request the Minister to accommodate one person from the Health Department so that the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is properly implemented.

My second amendment is regarding the proviso at page 5 relating to disqualifications on the ground of conviction by the court. It says:

"Provided that the disqualification on the ground of conviction by a criminal court shall not apply after the expiry of five years from the date on which the conviction became final and effective."

I cannot imagine how a Minister in a democracy can make a provision to the effect that even a criminal who has been convicted by a criminal court can again come in the Board or in a Committee of authority. I would also suggest that a person who has acted against the common interest of consumers and small retailers should also not be nominated. This is the concept of my amendments. The Bill is very hazy and confusing. We shall be able to improve it by experience. I think these amendments will be accepted by the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The questions is:

1. "That at page 4: —

(i) In line 9, for the word 'twelve' the word 'fourteen' be substituted;

(ii) in line 10, for the word 'eight' the word 'ten' be substituted;

(iii) in line 13, for the word 'three' the word 'four' be substituted;

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

(iv) in line 14, the word 'and' be deleted;

(v) in line 15, after the words 'Animal Husbandry Department' the words 'and the Health Department' be inserted; and

(vi) in line 33, after the word 'renomination' the words 'for only one term' be inserted."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMEN: The questions is:

2. "That at page 5: —

(i) line 10 to 11 be deleted; and

(ii) in line 21, after the word 'nominated' the words 'or who has acted against the common interest of consumers and small retailers' be inserted."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

6. "That at page 4: —

(i) in line 9, for the words 'to be nominated by the Administrator' the words 'to be elected from amongst the members of the Board' be substituted;

(ii) in line 21 and 22, for the words 'one member representing traders and commission agents licensed under section 34' the words 'one member representing the Metropolitan Council to be elected from amongst its members' be substituted;

(Hi) in lines 25 and 26 for the words 'of whom one shall be a member of the Metropolitan Council of Delhi' the words 'of whom one shall be a woman' be substituted; and

(iv) in line 41, for the words 'twenty-five' the words 'twenty, one' be substituted.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

7: "That at page 5, line 36, for the words 'suspend the Board till such time as a new Board is constituted,' the words 'dissolve the Board forthwith' be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9 (Composition of Market Committees.)

SHRI KRISHNARAO NARAYAN DHULAP (Maharashtra): Sir, I move:

8. "That at page 8, lines 45 and 46 for the words 'shall be nominated by the Administrator' the words 'shall be elected' be substituted."

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 24 were added to the Bill.

Clause 25 Powers and duties of Market Committee.

SHRI KRISHNARAO NARAYAN DHULAP (Maharashtra): Sir, I move:

9. "That at page 15, line 6, after the words 'possible steps' the words 'to assure the remunerative price to agriculturists for their produce end also' be inserted."

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

"That Clause 25 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 26 to 36 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Clause 37. There is one amendment by Shri Dhulap.

Clause 37—Provision for settlement of disputes.

SHRI KRISHNARAO NARAYAN DHULAP: Sir, I move:

10. "That at page 20, lines 14 and 15, the words 'and the fees, if any, that may be paid by parties for the settlement of disputes' be deleted."

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 37 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 37 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 38 to 73 and the Schedule were added to the Bill. 706 RS—7.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now clause 1. There is one amendment by Shri Dhulap.

Clause 1—Short title, extent and commencement.

SHRI KRISHNARAO NARAYAN DHULAP: Sir, I move:

4. "That at page 1, line 8, for the word 'Administrator' the words 'Central Government' be substituted."

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: Now the Long Title. There is one amendment by Shri Dhulap.

LONG TITLE

SHRI KRISHNARAO NARAYAN DHULAP: Sir, I move:

3. "That at page 1, in the Long Title for the words 'A Bill to provide for the better regulation of the purchase, sale, storage and processing of agricultural produce and the establishment of markets for agricultural produce in the Union Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto' the words 'A Bill to provide for the establishment of markets for agricultural produce and for the better regulation of the purchase, sale, storage and processing of agricultural produce in the Union Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto' be substituted."

[Shri Krtehnarao Narayan Dhulap.]
xne question was put and the
motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The
question is:

"That the Title stand part of the
Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: Sir, I
move:

"That the Bill be passed." *The
question was proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now
Shri Kalp Nath Rai.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : आदरणीय उप-
सभापति महोदय, मैं मार्केटिंग कमेटी के
संगठन के विषय में कुछ निवेदन करना
चाहता हूँ। ट्रेडर, कमीशन एजेंट, ब्रोकर,
मिडिलमैन को खरीद का लाइसेंस देकर सरकार
को खुद किसानों का सामान खरीदना चाहिए।
मार्केटिंग कमेटी में हरियाणा, पंजाब,
उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली के किसान संसद
सदस्यों को एक्स-ग्रान्फिशो मार्केटिंग
कमेटी का सदस्य बनाया जाना चाहिए।
उन्हीं जगहों के संसद सदस्यों को रखना चाहिए
जहाँ से दिल्ली के बाजारों में सामान आता है।
मार्केटिंग कमेटी का सस्पेंशन प्राइमाफेसों
चार्ज शीट पर ही होना चाहिए। आरबिट्रेरी
पावर्स बोर्ड को नहीं होना चाहिए। मार्केटिंग
कमेटी के मार्केटिंग बोर्ड में ट्रेडर्स, कमीशन
एजेंट, ब्रोकर को प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिलना
चाहिए किसानों को ठहरने, उनके पशुओं
को ठहरने के लिए शैड्स की व्यवस्था की
जानी चाहिए। मार्केटिंग कमेटी को केवल
किसानों की पैदा की हुई चीजों की व्यवस्था
करने का ही अधिकार नहीं होना
चाहिए बल्कि किसानों के प्रति मार्केटिंग
कमेटी के कर्तव्य भी होने चाहिए।
मण्डी कमेटी को किसानों को उन्नतिशील

बीज, उन्नतिशील साग-सब्जी के बीज, जर्सी
नस्ल की गायें, अच्छी नस्ल की भैंसें, अच्छे
किस्म के आलू, प्याज के बीज की व्यवस्था
रखनी चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता
हूँ कि 12 मंडियों की जगह 18 मंडियां
खोली जानी चाहिए। हर मण्डी में किसानों
के इस्तेमाल में आने वाली चीजों को बेचने
की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। एक काउन्टर
ऐसा भी होना चाहिए जहाँ अच्छे किस्म के
बीज, अच्छे किस्म के साग सब्जी के बीज
को बेचे जाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।
तीन मंडियां ऐसी होनी चाहिए जहाँ अच्छे
एवं उन्नत किस्म के फल पैदा करने वाले
हॉर्टिकल्चर काउन्टर की व्यवस्था होनी
चाहिए जिससे किसान अच्छे किस्म के आम,
पपीते के पेड़ एवं नींबू के पेड़ खरीद सकें।
इन सब चीजों की व्यवस्था वहाँ पर होनी
चाहिए।

एक मण्डी ऐसी होनी चाहिए जिसमें
अच्छी नस्ल की जर्सी गायें, भैंसें, बकरियाँ
और मुंगियाँ बेची जायें जिन्हें खरीद कर
गांव के किसान ले जायें और काफी से काफी
दूध, फल, अण्डा पैदा कर दिल्ली को सप्लाई
कर सकें। जितना ज्यादा फल, दूध, अंडा
पैदा होगा उतना ही सस्ता वह उपभोक्ताओं
को मिलेगा।

इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि क्योंकि
जीवन की बेसिक नेसेसिटीज के सवाल का
यह बिल है, इसलिये इसे सिलेक्ट कमेटी के
पास भेज दिया जाय।

MB. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not
think that you have to say anything
because you have already touched all the
points. The question is;

"That the Bill be passed." *The
motion was adopted.*