

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

RESOLUTION RE INTRODUCTION OF A SYSTEM OF MONOPOLY PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES—Contd.

श्री भूपेन्द्र नारायण मंडल (बिहार) : उपसभा-पति जी, उस दिन इस प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए मैं ने सदन का ध्यान खींचा था कि यह जो प्रस्ताव है इसमें जो लेवी मॉनोपोली प्रोक्योरमेंट या पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की मांग की गई है यह कोई आइडियल सोल्यूशन सिचुएशन को समझाने का नहीं है। इस तरह की सिचुएशन आजादी के 25 वर्ष बाद क्यों आती है इस बात पर भी विचार करने की जरूरत है। कोई कोई यह कह कर संतोष कर लेता है कि समाजवादी व्यवस्था में पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन और मॉनोपोली प्रोक्योरमेंट उस व्यवस्था के अभिन्न अंग हैं। कम जैसे देशों में जहां कि सारी पावर एक पार्टी के हाथ में है और उत्पादन के सारे साधन सरकार के हाथ में हैं वहां पर पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सरकार के हाथ में होना अनिवार्य हो जाता है, लेकिन हमारे देश में हम उस समाजवाद की ओर नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं जो समाजवाद कि कम जैसे देशों में कायम है। हम लोग अपने यहां जनतांत्रिक समाजवाद कायम करना चाहते हैं जहां कि मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था होगी जिस में पब्लिक प्रापर्टी भी रहेगी और प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी भी रहेगी। इस तरह की व्यवस्था रखने का हम लोगों ने निश्चय किया है इस प्रकार की अर्थव्यवस्था में यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हम पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन, प्रोक्योरमेंट और लेवी को अपनी इकोनामी का अंग बना लें। इकोनामी हमेशा अपना रूप बदलती रहती है। किसी अवस्था में शुरू में जो कंज्यूमर या वह प्रोड्यूसर होता था और जो उत्पादन के साधन होते थे वह फी रहते थे। उस समय में इस तरह के इंतजाम की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी।

लेकिन ज्यों-ज्यों आर्थिक व्यवस्था में विकास होता गया त्यों-त्यों जो आर्थिक काम या उसका बटवारा दृष्टा और बटवारा होने के मिलमिले में उत्पादन, विनिमय, वितरण यह सब अलग अलग हो गया

और फिर उसका भी डिवीजन और सबडिवीजन होता गया और इस तरीके से अलग-अलग प्रोडक्शन, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन और एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था हमारे समाज में कायम हुई और आज संसार में जो प्रधान आर्थिक व्यवस्था है वह इसी तरह से चालू है। इसका मैकेनिज्म इतना जटिल होता है कि कहीं पर भी कुछ गड़बड़ी होती है तो उसका परिणाम हर जगह पर शुरू हो जाता है, उत्पादन के सिलसिले में गड़बड़ी हो या एक्सचेंज में गड़बड़ी हो या डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में गड़बड़ी हो तो उत्पादन, वितरण और एक्सचेंज सारी चीजों पर प्रभाव पड़ता है और वह ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न कर सकता है जिससे कि लोगों को तकलीफ हो सकती है। उस पर भी अगर करप्शन और इनफिशियेंसी जुड़ जाय तो समाज की तकलीफ और भी बेसी बढ़ जा सकती है। कुछ इसी ढंग की बात आज हिन्दुस्तान में मौजूद है इनफिशियेंसी और करप्शन इन दोनों के कारण जो हमारा आर्थिक ऑपरेंडाइजेशन है वह बहुत अस्वस्थ हो गया है। एकात्मिक ऑपरेशन जो है वह इनफिशियेंसी के कारण से ठीक नहीं हो पा रहा है और अगर ठीक से उसका ऑपरेशन होता तो उसका नतीजा यह होता कि जो कंज्यूमर है उसको समाज में जो प्रोडक्शन होता है उसका ठीक ठीक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन उसके हिस्से के मुताबिक हो जाता और उसको कोई चिन्ता नहीं रहती लेकिन चूंकि इंतजाम ठीक से नहीं हो पाता है इनलिये डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में जो अपना अपना हिस्सा हर लोगों को मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल पाता है। तो यह जो इंतजाम करने वाली सरकार है उसकी इनफिशियेंसी के कारण ऐसा दुष्प्रा करता है। सिर्फ इनफिशियेंसी ही नहीं बल्कि यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि करप्शन की वजह से जानबूझ कर भी इनफिशियेंसी की जाती है। आज हम लोगों ने देखा है कि आज देश में इतनी मंहगाई बढ़ गई है। मंहगाई का क्या कारण है ? मंहगाई का कारण एक ही हो सकता है कि सरकार ने अपना प्लान चलाने के सिलसिले में जो नीति धरती है उस नीति का यह लाजमी नतीजा हुआ है कि सरकार को डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग बड़े पैमाने पर करना पड़ो है और इस

डेफिसिट फाइनेंस के चलते समूचे देश में, समूचे आर्थिक क्षेत्र में, मंहगाई व्याप्त हो गई है। एक तरफ तो इसमें मंहगाई आई है और दूसरी तरफ मंहगाई इस कारण भी है कि डेफिसिट फाइनेंस की वजह से सरकार का खर्चा बढ़ता जाता है और उसको पूरा करने के लिये फिर सरकार को टैक्सेशन, इन्डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन करना पड़ता है और इसमें भी मंहगाई बढ़ जाती है। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि जिस पार्टी के हाथ में शासनसूत्र रहता है वह अपनी पार्टी के मुनाफे के लिये या उस पार्टी के व्यक्तिगत आदमी अपने मुनाफे के लिये जो कायवाही करते हैं उसकी वजह से भी मंहगाई बढ़ जाती है जैसा कि कपड़े के बारे में, सीमेंट के बारे में और कुछ और चीजों के बारे में हम लोग दिन रात सुना करते हैं कि चुनाव के लिये करोड़ों रुपयों की जरूरत है और इसलिये हर चुनाव के समय में चन्दा लिया जाता है और उस चन्दे का प्रभाव यह होता है कि कपड़े के दाम, जरूरी चीजों का दाम बढ़ता जाता है। तो यह बात भी मंहगाई बढ़ा देती है और दिन दिन यह बढ़ती जाती है।

इस तरीके से आज हमारे समाज में जो स्थिति आ गई है उसका कारण एक तो ठीक से सरकारी मशीनरी का नहीं चलना है इनफ्लिजन्स की वजह से और उसके साथ साथ जो करणन जुट गया है, पोलिटिकल करणन या पर्सनल करणन, उसकी वजह से भी आज इस तरह की बदतर हालत हो गई है। और अभी जो हालत है उस हालत में इंतजाम करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि लोगों को, जहां तक हो सके कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि जिन जरूरी चीजों की आवश्यकता हर लोगों को पड़ती है वे उनको सुलभता से मिलती रहे, इसके लिए इंतजाम होना जरूरी है। इस प्रकार की जरूरत की चीजें कौन सी हो सकती हैं? खाने की चीजें हो सकती हैं? चावल हो सकता है, गहूँ हो सकता है, ज्वार हो सकता है, बाजरा हो सकता है, मंडआ हो सकता है। जिन चीजों को गरीब खाते हैं ऐसी चीजों को सरकार को प्रोक्वायर करना चाहिये, चाहे

मोनोपोली प्राक्वायरमेंट के जरिए से हो या लेबी के जरिए से हो। जिस भी तरीके से हो, सरकार को अपने भंडार में इन चीजों को जमा करके रखना चाहिए। फिर उसके वितरण के लिए डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राणाली बनाने की भी सरकार को जरूरत है। उसी तरह से और भी दूसरे प्रकार के सामान हैं, जैसे दलहन का सामान है, खाने का तेल है, माबुन है, सेपटी रेजर है, या जैसे घर बनाने के वास्ते सीमेंट है, लकड़ी है, रबड़ छपड़ा ईट है, लोहा है या दवाई है, माधारण सै माधारण लोगों को भी दवाई की जरूरत पड़ती है, और दूसरी ऐसी जरूरी चीजें जैसे सवारी के लिए टैक्सी है, बस है, मिनी बस है, रेलगाड़ी है, ये सब सस्ते रेट पर लोगों को मिल सकें ताकि अपनी आमदनी के अंदर वे उन सब खर्चों को संभाल सकें, इन सब बातों का इंतजाम करने की जरूरत है।

इसलिए आज की परिस्थिति में जो यह प्रस्ताव आया है मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन एक बात मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई आइडियल सोल्यूशन नहीं है। आइडियल सोल्यूशन यह है कि गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी में जो पोलिटिकल करणन हो या इनफ्लिजन्स हो उसको दूर करने की जरूरत है और देश में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने की जरूरत है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kulkanu.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Sir, I have to congratulate Mr. Hirnmat Singh for bringing this Resolution, which is very much important in view of the price rise and the difficulties in the supply of essential commodities and food articles to the poor people.

Sir, this problem, particularly the procurement and distribution, has different angles. One is of production, second is of distribution, and the third is the availability of these essential commodities to the poor population at a price which they can afford. That means it also includes

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni.]

raising the standard of the poor people so that they can purchase these commodities.

Sir, I feel that the immediate problem should be tackled, particularly of the procurement of food and efficient systems of distribution. What I am suggesting is this. I have got my own doubts regarding the speeches that have been made and the suggestions which are made, particularly in this Resolution about the monopoly purchase and distribution of essential commodities at controlled prices. We have introduced a system of monopoly purchase of wheat and we are experiencing certain difficulties. But with a little effort, it seems that within a year or two we can be successful in handling this problem of procurement of wheat. So is the problem of rice, which would require further efforts to be made to create an atmosphere and psychology, whereby the agriculturists would bring in their produce at the centres and the produce thus procured would be efficiently distributed. I am inclined to suggest to the Ministers concerned, whether in the Planning or in the Food & Agriculture Ministry—to see, if possible, that some ten or eleven items which are very essential, particularly for the poorest people, are procured, are collected, in a different manner, whereby ultimately, the people will get them at reasonable prices. I am suggesting some 10 or 15 items. For example, you can take wheat, rice, jowar, millet, pulses, sugar, edible oils, etc. From the consumer items, you can take cloth, drugs, soaps and detergents. Then, you can take some industrial raw materials and kerosene. So, a maximum of 12 items should be the target of the Government for procurement and efficient distribution. But the problem cannot be solved by a straight-jacket approach of control on prices and compulsory procurement. The important problem is that of production. I see, Sir, that in this country the agricultural development was taking place at a fast pace. The industrial production was also moving up in a

manner which could have attended to the growth envisaged in the Third and Fourth Plans. But, unfortunately, the pace of agricultural production was slowed down because of the non-availability of fertilisers, mechanised instruments and other inputs and credits. Similarly, in the case of industries the non-availability of raw materials and the ideological conflicts as regards technology and methods have resulted in some stagnation. In the case of agriculture, the stagnation came during the last year because of a very severe drought and we were really in a doubt whether the agricultural progress would be reversed. I do not think that the agricultural progress has been reversed. The Indian farmers and agriculturists have shown that they are capable and that they can stand the test of time if they are given ample inputs, liberal credits, technological base and extension service. With increased facilities, they would be able to achieve what they are expected to achieve. What I am thinking is that in all the thinking process, ideological differences about what should be the incentive price for the agriculturists have also acted as constraints. Time and again, we debate here about the incentive prices. We see the folly of paying to the foreign countries the rates which are higher than the rates which our Indian farmers are given. Sir, the Food Ministry, in its own way, is giving us a defence that the Agricultural Prices Commission or some economist say that if the agricultural prices are increased, the rural rich will become richer and the funds will be transferred from the urban population to the rural areas. Wherever and whatever way the funds are transferred, the money will remain in the country. It will not go to America or to Canada.

Then, Sir, in the case of industries, the same story is repeated. If gimmicks and slogans would have given any results, then our country would have been the first, or second or third country in the world to achieve the best results. As regards speeches and ideological postures, we have lot of political personalities who can out bid

every one else. We have got enough economists who can give us ideological solutions, with practical wisdom lacking. But, I find, Sir, that the process and technique to achieve production is vastly different from simply giving sermons or slogans or suggesting a gimmick. I am suggesting this particularly in the case of fertilisers. For the last ten years, we have been wavering on the production pattern, technological collaboration, etc. We are debating what technology should be used, whether it should succeed. But we find that the or public sector or cooperative sector. Sir, I am not here to suggest other than what is nationally desired. There should be no doubt at all that if there is any sector which I would prefer, it is the public sector and it should succeed. But we find that the public sector is not delivering the goods till now. So, because of these ideological wranglings, the casualty is the production in fertilizer, and the ultimate casualty is the country where the production of agriculture has not increased. Same is the case with cement. And yesterday only I raised the point about paper. The public sector unit, the NEPA Mills, is being forced to sell the goods at a price which is totally bringing a loss. And again people criticize the public sector because the NEPA Mills are in the red. If the Government would have been wise enough to give a pragmatic price to the NEPA Mills, investment would have come not only in that but so many other institutions would have come forward to produce paper.

So, I think these ideological wranglings should not find place at least in the Fifth Plan- I would request Mr. Dharia, who is luckily here, that wherever production is concerned, whether in the public sector or the co-operative sector or the private sector, he should take care to see that production is achieved. And how to distribute it is a problem for the Government, and the Government can solve it better; we need not have to put spokes in the production process in the country.

Sir, I am having another suggestion to make to the Government, particularly in

regard to distribution of food or essential commodities to the rural population. Yesterday, there was a question as to what the living standard of the lowest 5 per cent is. Mr. Dharia was there, and he produced some figures according to which the lowest 5 per cent is earning between Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per month at the prices prevailing in that year. I think he has quoted for the year

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): 1967.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, day before yesterday, again we were informed by Mr. K. R. Ganesh, another Minister in the Ministry of Finance, that the rupee value is 36 paise. And Mr. Dharia knows that the price index has risen from 158 in 1960 to 259 in 1973. So, taking into consideration the erosion of money, the increase in the price index, what the real income of the poorest 5 per cent of our population would be? Sir, I made some calculations based on Mr. Dharia's figures. If you take Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 for 30 days, it comes to 16 paise per day and reflection at price erosion, this comes to 8 to 12 paise per day. This is the position of the poorest 5 per cent. We have heard this from the Government side. And I congratulate Mr. Himmat Singh, who has brought this subject which is very important in this context for discussion. Sir, if 8 paise or 12 paise is the income for the lowest, for the next strata, another 8 paise may be added and it might be 11 to 20 per day. Taking into consideration the income accrued to the poorest persons, what type of systems must be there whereby the poor people will receive the essential commodities at their doors and at a price which they can afford to pay? Sir, yesterday some of my colleagues quoted Dandekar and Rath. Then, there is a report from Mahalanobis also. Mr. Dharia knows very well. Mr. Dharia has himself produced a paper. He has given it to us for consideration. I am really very happy I and I congratulate Mr. Dharia for this paper. He has really made an excellent

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study of the problem regarding removal of poverty. The only thing is that the paper has been produced by him in his capacity as private Dharia and not in his capacity as Government Dharia. Dharia has got the solution, but it is in his private capacity. He has got everything in his pocket. I would only request him to trans-for private Dharia into Government Dharia. By doing so, his ideas and our ideas; would be the same.

THE MINISTER OE STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): Shri Dharia knows how to manage Shri Kulkarni.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: You are the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. What do you know of the economic difficulties that we are facing? You only know how to manage us. You do not know how to manage the economy.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Sir, with your permission I must say that it is the most difficult task to manage Shri A. G. Kulkarni.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, yesterday Mr. Dharia in answer to a question said that structural changes will be made. I could not make a further probe at that time because it happened during the question Hour. I want to know what structural changes are going to be made. I have been asking him this question for the last two weeks and he gives the same reply. It is like the stock solution in the Government dispensaries. They give this solution for everything whether you have got flu, dysentery or anything else. You are asked to take that solution and go away. Similarly, Mr. Dharia gives the same reply to my repeated question. Mr. Dharia, I am really very serious on this point. It is time that you should spell out your programme. What are the methods by which you are going to reduce the conspicuous consumption of the higher ten per cent and what are the ways in which you are going to raise the standards of living of the lowest ten per cent. We are passing resolutions in our Congress

Parly, right from Bhubaneswar to Ahmedabad and now to Delhi. Everywhere we have passed resolutions. The people are waiting for concrete steps to be taken by Government and that is why I have again referred this problem to Government.

SHRI K.

CHANDRASEKHARAN

(Kerala): They are all hollow words.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: No, no. We are trying. But the point is that these hollow words are to be converted into concrete actions.

SHRI [K- CHANDRASEKHARAN: The result of the trial is zero.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Then, Sir, I come to the question of cloth. I am told that the consumption of cloth by the poorest people has come down from 13.8 metres to 13.4 metres and then to 13.2 metres per head. Sir, in this country licences for luxury goods are issued—unp-teen licences—for nylon, polyester and everything else. Where has the standard cloth scheme gone? We have been hearing slogans and heroic statements from the Minister that cloth will be made available to everybody and that there will be no price rise and before their very eyes the mill-owners have raised the prices. Along with these resolutions, I would request Mr. Dharia and his colleague, Mr. Shinde, to enlighten us and the people outside, as to whether there is really any very serious attempt made by the Government to deliver the goods so that the people outside could hope that these systems would work and poverty would ultimately be removed.

Sir, then I come to the problem of distribution of essential commodities to labouring classes, and the wage-structure of these classes. I know labour is the worst sufferer as compared to other working classes in this country. But, if they are compared to the rural population, they are still better off because rural people have got no work for four to five months in a year. What about them? I also gave

instances here that chaprasis 3
P.M. and loaders are getting pay
between Rs. 400 and Rs.
600.

The motor drivers in private and Government are getting between Rs. 400 to Rs. 1000. Similarly, the clerks and officers both in industry and Government offices are getting good pay. The ultimate casualty is the rural man. You can say that the income-wage policy is being worked out but that will not satisfy the people. I would request Mr. Himmat Singh to consider that this strait jacket approach of rigorous controls and distribution would not solve the problem. You have got an experience. You are from the rural areas; I am also from the rural areas. We have already burnt our fingers with bitter experience when the cotton yarn was controlled at our instance. When the Minister of Commerce was pressurised by the Members of Parliament, the yarn was controlled. There was no system; there were no arrangements and no preparation made. After all, we have this federal-type of Government. The Centre legislate all these controls and the States implement them but up till now the millowners are selling yarn at fantastic rates. What is the result? The result is that the handloom and the powerloom weavers are the casualty. Even though the Supreme Court has given judgment in favour of the Government, nothing was done. I would, therefore, suggest to Mr. Himmat Singh or rather I would recommend to Mr. Dharia to adopt dual system of pricing. That is a must now for this country to increase production and ensure supply to poor at reasonable price.

Some of my friends say that sugar has gone up to Rs. 6 per kilogram. It has gone up to Rs. 6 for those who can pay this price. But at least 70 per cent of the sugar is available at levy price at, Rs. 2.10 p. Whether that sugar can go to the rural areas there also I have got my own conflicts with the State Governments because the Central Government says, it is the responsibility of the State Government to give sugar in equal proportion, whether in cities or in rural areas, but the State Governments do not

accept the proposition. They are pressurised by urbanity. They say, Bombay, Poona are the metropolitan cities, we shall give them more sugar. I am suggesting Mr. Dharia to have a dual price system, whether it is in sugar or in cloth. I will request Mr. Dharia that 40 per cent of the cloth must be standard cloth and no comparable variety should be produced by the mill-owners and the balance, whether it is superfine or fine cloth, may sell at Rs. 25; we do not care at all who buys and what he is going to pay.

Same is the case with other essential commodities, drugs, life-saving drugs. You have got the Pimpri factory at your disposal. You have got the ICL in Rishikesh. So, you bring the basic drugs under a dual price-system whereby the poor will receive justice and ultimately in this country and the party and the Government will absolve creditability, the responsibility the lecturer has put on them.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS (Assam) : Sir, I congratulate Mr. Himmat Singh for placing this Resolution before this House for discussion. This is a very important topic. The Parliament as a whole, the country as a whole and the people outside are very much concerned about the present price situation which is indeed very bad. We are passing through a very difficult situation. There is no doubt about it. The question is: Why is this situation? By way of suggesting a solution, Mr. Himmat Singh has formulated a Resolution and placed it before the House. I whole-heartedly support this Resolution and while supporting the Resolution I would like to make a few observations.

The question before us is why is this situation? There are internal factors, there are external factors contributing to the present spiralling of prices. Now when we talk of external factors some people laugh at us. When the Prime Minister said, "the price rise today is a world phenomenon", some people tried to

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laugh at us. Some people try to laugh at us and try to say that we are evading the responsibility for our acts of omission and commission. Now, it is a fact of life, whether you agree or not, whether you take into account the present world situation regarding prices or not, it is a fact that we have to import certain commodities into this country and all those commodities have become costlier and costlier everyday and essential commodities like fertilizers for example, like steel for example, like crude oil for example, all such commodities which we have to import—and you have no other way—they have become very costly sad naturally, therefore, they have an impact on the price index in this country.

Now internal factors, when v.c refer to drought situation in the country, the saddest situation then in 1971, Bangladesh crisis, when we refer to the fact that our defence expenditure has multiplied four times in the last 13 years or so, when we refer to these factors, people laugh at us and say: "Do not always try to give these explanations in defence of your faults." These are facts; it is not a question of defending a policy. It is a fact that drought was there on a very large scale; it is a fact that Bangladesh situation created serious problems for us and we spent quite a lot of money. All these factors contributed to inflation, contributed to the rise in prices. There is no escape from these facts.

Now, Sir, when we talk of these factors, we do not say that we have not made any mistake anywhere. Mistakes might have been committed. There is no Government in the world today which can say that they have not made a mistake in any matter of policy. But we are bold enough to admit our mistakes and we are bold enough also to try to correct our mistakes. This is the position. We do not say that we have done everything correctly and absolutely without any fault.

Sir, take deficit financing. I have said already that due to tremendous increase

in our defence expenditure, due to the drought situation in which we had to spend huge amounts of money to give relief to the people, we had to resort to deficit financing. Only to avoid deficit financing, if we would not have given relief to the people when they starved and faced death, would anybody say that this Government was discharging its responsibility? We had to resort to deficit financing in order to discharge the responsibility where lakhs of people were threatened with a situation of starvation and death because of these drought problems. This was not the creation of the Government. It was the creation of nature. So it was in that situation that we had to resort to deficit financing in order to help these people. I do not think we can be found fault with on that score. I do not think if we had resorted to deficit financing in order to meet huge expenditure on housing, on feeding, on clothing and everything for ten million refugees—which again was not our creation—who came to us, and we had to discharge our responsibility; we had to fight a war and win it to defend our integrity and our independence, if we had spent money on that and thereby inflation took place, I do not think we can be found fault with. These are certain things which are absolutely unavoidable and any Government in this country—leave alone my Party—any other Party in position of power, would have had to do the same things in such a situation. Therefore, these factors leading to deficit financing could not be helped so much. But still, it can be controlled and the Government have taken steps to control it. The Government have decided already to have an economy cut of Rs. 400 crores within this financial year and the Government have also advised the State Governments to have a further cut of Rs. 100 crores. This is one step that they have taken. They have also taken some other steps regarding bank credit. Then some people say that we have raised the issue price of rice and wheat suddenly and by raising the issue price of rice and wheat we have also contributed towards a sympathetic rise of

prices in the market. Quite true. It is quite true that we have done it. Because we have raised the price of rice and wheat this may have an impact on the prices of other commodities and there may be a sympathetic rise of prices. But the question is, if you do not do it then you have to subsidise the foodgrains. If you want to subsidise you have to go for deficit financing. If you have to minimise or reduce deficit financing and at the same time you do not want to subsidise foodgrains then you have to do something and in these circumstances the Government was compelled to raise the issue price of rice and wheat in a very helpless situation.

Regarding money supply legitimate criticism has been made that there is a huge money supply in the country. That has also contributed towards price rise; very true, and I will now give certain facts. During the current year up to November 2nd the net Reserve Bank credit to the Government alone expanded by Rs. 816 crores against Rs. 277 crores during the corresponding period last year. It is a fantastic expansion. And any credit to the Government goes ultimately to what? It goes to Government expenditure and Government expenditure ultimately leads to more deposits with the banks and more deposits with the banks means the banks acquire more capacity to lend money. The lendable capacity of the banks is raised by more and more Government expenditure. So more and more of Government expenditure has made possible this expansion of credit by the banks. This has also contributed towards price rise; there is no doubt about it and I do not deny it. Then, Sir, the banks' lending to the commercial sector expanded by Rs. 1,000 crores in 1972-73 and by Rs. 360 crores in the current year up to November 2. It is again a fantastic situation. The total money supply has risen by 18.8 per cent over the past one year compared to 11.9 per cent in the corresponding period last year. If this is examined in the light of the fact that the growth rate of GNP is only about 2 per

cent while the money supply is so much one can very easily imagine what impact it will have on the price situation. And that is what has happened. Now the Reserve Bank has taken steps for credit restraint. This is another step that the Government has taken through the Reserve Bank to impose restraints on giving credit to the commercial sector. It is a very good step that they have taken. I would not elaborate all the steps that they have taken; they have taken various steps. The only point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is this that the Reserve Bank has set a limit to credit expansion from October 1973 to April 1974 for purposes other than food procurement at Rs. 600 to Rs. 600 crores. Out of that Rs. 209 crores have already gone out in the month of October. Therefore from November to next April in the light of Reserve Bank's restriction only Rs. 400 to Rs. 450 crores may be available. This is half of what was done last year. It is a very desirable step to restrict money supply but—and this is an important but—what happened last year? Last year also the Reserve Bank tried to restrict money supply to Rs. 500 crores but it went up to Rs. 873 crores. Last year during the busy season the Reserve Bank tried to restrict money supply to Rs. 500 crores but ultimately bank credit went up to Rs. 873 crores. Therefore taking the experience of last year I do not think—it will be possible for the Reserve Bank to restrict the money supply to Rs. 400 crores during the period from now on to April 1974.

I do not think it is a feasible proposition. Then, again, the commercial banks have developed a new technique. Even if the Reserve Bank tries to impose some restrictions, the commercial banks start changing the ratio between credit and deposit. By changing the ratio, they have made available large sums of money at their disposal for lending to the commercial sector. They have already raised the credit-deposit ratio from 65.1 per cent on 7th September to 66.7 per cent on November 2 and now they are trying to raise it to 70.3 per cent. If they go

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on raising the credit-deposit ratio, a huge amount of money will be at the disposal of the commercial banks in spite of the restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank and they will go on lending money to the commercial sector. This will again add to the money supply in the market. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister and, in his absence, the Planning Minister, to this, so that they take note of the situation and try to rectify the position as far as possible.

Now, with regard to black money, no doubt black money is a very serious problem in this country today. It has done very serious damage to the economy of this country. There is no doubt about it. It must be fought and it must be curbed. Now, various measures have been suggested. I do not want to go into them, because you will not give me time I know, but I am in agreement with many friends of mine on one point. Demonetisation, perhaps, will be one of the most effective steps to curb black money. There are other measures also and some Bill is coming before the House. I think it has gone to a Select Committee. We will discuss it later on. As regards demonetisation, I do not know why we are still shy of taking this particular measure in order to curb black money. Friends of the opposition attack my party saying that we do not want to curb black money because we are utilising black money for election purposes. They have been going on saying this in this House and in the other House and from other platforms. I want to ask, but the opposition is not here, excepting two hon. Members. I want every opposition party in this country to tell the truth as to wherefrom they get their election funds and how much they get. I was in the opposition party, as you know very well, for long years and I held a very important position also, not an ordinary member. I held an organisational position.

SHR[NAWAL KISHORE (Uttar Pradesh) : Now, you are transformed.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS : I know, therefore, that the opposition parties also draw funds from sources and from accounts which might very well be described as black money. Otherwise, you cannot explain wherefrom you get your election funds, the Marxist Communist Party is very eloquent about it. In the other House. I had seen, they attacked the Congress party right and left on the issue of black money. As you might know, about two years ago, the accountant-cum-cashier of the Marxist Communist Party of West Bengal was dismissed for misappropriation of an amount which went up to the extent of Rs. 2.5 lakhs, nearly 2.5 lakhs. It was a very good step they had taken. Their accountant-cum-cashier was dismissed because he was found guilty of misappropriating Rs. 2.5 lakhs. The case is going on against him. It is a very good step. They have taken action against a corrupt man, a dishonest man. But my question is wherefrom they got this Rs. 2.5 lakhs. If a sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs was misappropriated by only one single official, how much more might be there in their funds I do not know. It must be explained wherefrom they got these sums of money. (Time bell rings). In this Session I have stood up for the first time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : My difficulty is there is a rule.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS : My submission is that black money is a phenomenon which grows out of the capitalist system. The capitalist system breeds it. Unless this system, as a whole, is abolished and the socialist system is established, I do not think that black money can be done away with completely. But still we must strengthen the hands of the Government. In fighting this danger, this menace, as best as possible. But we must always be conscious of the basic situation. Mr. Kulkarni said about ideological wrangling. I do not agree with him.

What does he mean by ideological wrangling ? After all, a country, a government, a party, Parliament, must be guided by some ideological consideration. If they have no ideological consideration, then you will be aimless. We will be in the sea without a compass.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : He has also got some ideological considerations.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS : If he means a wrangling, I do not mean it. But the basic question is of production and distribution. The first point is production. There is no doubt about it. We must raise production in agricultural and in industrial fields. In the industrial field it is trying to pick up. In the agricultural field the first sign is good. This time we hope, that ...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : It has gone down.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS : . . . with the efforts of our Government and the Minister, we will try to solve this problem of production in the years to come. But the main question is of distribution. Even if there is production on a large scale, the essential commodities may not reach the poorer people. What will you do? Mr. Kulkarni has rightly raised the question of the purchasing power. The purchasing power of the people must be raised by an extensive employment programme and all that. But even if the purchasing power is raised, without an adequate and effective distribution system, the commodities, though they may be in abundance in the market, in the Delhi market and so on and so forth, may not reach the poorer and weaker sections of the community. This is the problem with which we are concerned. Therefore, when Mr. Kulkarni said that we have burnt our fingers, I do not agree with him. I do not believe that we have really failed in the wheat takeover business.

SHRI BABUBHAI M.
CHINAI
(Maharashtra) : Huge success.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS : I never said th.it. Do not put words into my mouth. Mr. Kulkarni has suggested that because we have burnt our fingers in wheat takeover, we have given up the rice takeover.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : I have not said that.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS : You meant that.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : I said that the wheat trade takeover might not be a complete success now but within a year or two with war-like preparations, it will be better. But in cotton yarn control we have burnt our fingers.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS : In spite of the experience of my friend, Mr. Babu-bhai Chinai, about the wheat takeover, I may say that I come from a State which has the courage to take over the wholesale trade in rice. We have started it and we are confident that we will be successful. There is no doubt about it. But the question is . . . Sir, I know, you are anxious to ask me to sit down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have been very anxious for the last several minutes.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS : Mr. Mari-swamy the other day said, why should you take over the trade in essential commodities without adequate preparation? This is the only logical and reasonable question raised by any Member. I have heard it from several quarters. My counter-question is : What preparation do you make when you want to jump into the water to learn swimming? If you want to swim you have to enter the water. Unless you jump into the water how can you learn swimming? For learning to ride a bicycle you have to take risk. When you try to ride it you may fall once or twice. You may injure yourself and even break your legs. Nobody on earth can learn ' unless he takes that risk. You may not ; succeed in the first attempt and you may

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not succeed to the extent desired, but do not say that you have failed.

One word before I conclude. I have to address a word to Mr. Dharia. We are going to initiate a big, massive programme of Garibi Hatao. If you want to do something to execute this programme of Garibi Hatao you have not only to produce in abundance commodities required by the common people, the weaker and the poorer sections, you have not only to give them the purchasing power but, Sir, it is also the responsibility of the Planning Ministry, the State and the entire Government machinery to see that whatever is produced in the country reaches those people at reasonable, legitimate prices. And what is that machinery? If we adopt the Resolution proposed by Mr. Himmat Singh, you have to have a public distributive machinery to make essential commodities of mass consumption available to the poorer sections of the population at reasonable prices. This is the only course. Whether you call it ideological wrangling or anything else there is no other solution. Thank you.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri S. S. Mart-Swamy) in the Chair.]

श्री नवल किशोर : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने श्री हिम्मत सिंह जी के प्रस्ताव को बड़े ध्यान से पढ़ा। जहाँ तक वस्तुस्थिति का सम्बन्ध है, जहाँ तक मजदूरी का सम्बन्ध है, उन्होंने सही डायग्नोसिस किया। लेकिन उन्होंने जो दवा बताई उसको मैं व्यावहारिक नहीं मानता।

श्रीमन्, यदि मुझे इस गवर्नमेंट की कंपैसिटी पर और जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी है उसकी ऐफिशियेंसी और उसकी आनेस्टी पर पूरा विश्वास होता तो मैं भी शायद इस ट्रेप में आ जाता और अपने आपको फंसा देता। मिट्टान्त के तौर पर मैं खुद इस बात का हामी रहा, बहुत पुराने जमाने से कि कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनमें स्टेट ट्रेडिंग का एक्सपेरिमेंट किया जाए। लेकिन जो हमको अनुभव हुआ उससे मुझको ऐसा लगता है कि सिंह जी ने कुछ शिक्षा लेने की कोशिश नहीं की। इसमें उन्होंने कहा है—जायानों तथा अन्य आवश्यक

वस्तुओं की वसूली, वितरण तथा मूल्यों सम्बन्धी वर्तमान जो स्थिति है। यह बात सही कि जो है आवश्यक वस्तुएँ हैं उनमें गेहूँ, चावल, दाल, घी, तेल, कोयला, मिट्टी का तेल और किसानों की वस्तुएँ फर्टिलाइजर, डीजल ये सब चीजें आती हैं। हमने यह देखा कि अगर हम इस प्रस्ताव को मान भी लें और उनका जो दावा है कि इसके लिए मोनोपोली परचेज और कंट्रोल प्राइम के ऊपर इसका वितरण हो, तो श्रीमन्, इनका मोनोपोली परचेज कौन करायेंगा? फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया ऐसी एक एजेंसी है जो इन चीजों को परचेज करती है और फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया का क्या फंक्शनिंग है, धारिया साहब भी गुन लें, इसके बारे में मैं कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ और वह भी मैं उस अखबार से कोट करूँगा जो मेरे दोस्त हर्षदेव मालवीय जी को बहुत पसन्द है यानी 'जिल्डज'। श्रीमन्, उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि '28 करोड़ रुपये की कीमत का गल्ला फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया के गोदामों से गायब हो गया।' उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि मेडिकल ऐड जो दी जाती है कमचारियों को उसका बिल 1970-71 में 68 लाख 82 हजार रु० का है, 1971-72 में 116 लाख 26 हजार रु० का है और 1972-73 का 199 लाख रु० का है। उसका जो ईस्टर्न जोन है उसका यही बिल 1970-71 का 36 लाख 79 हजार रु० है, 1971-72 का 72 लाख 39 हजार रु० का है और 1972-73 का 143 लाख रु० का है। उसमें यह भी लिखा है कि एक एम्प्टलाई हैं, नाम से वास्ता नहीं, 200 रु० उनकी तनखाह और मेडिकल एलाउंस उनका 500 रु० महीना। ओवर टाइम एलाउंस 1970-71 का है 54 लाख 58 हजार रु० और 1972-73 का है 102 लाख रु०। यह खर्चा है आपका फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया का। श्रीमन्, पिटी-पिट्टाई बात को मैं ज्यादा दोहराना नहीं चाहता। जिस समय इसके चेयरमैन के बारे में बात आई थी तो शिन्दे साहब ने बड़ी मातृमयत के साथ उनकी बड़ी तारीफ की थी। आज के अखबार को अगर शिन्दे साहब ने पढ़ा होगा और अभी उन्होंने एक बात कही मि० बिपिनपाल दास से कि सी० पी० आई० (एम०) ने किसी एक आदमी को ड़ाई लाख के एम्बजिलमेंट में डिसमिस कर दिया। हमने एफ० सी० आई० के चेयरमैन को डिसमिस नहीं किया। चेयरमैन ने इस्तीफा दिया।

आज उनके बारे में स्पेशल जज की कोर्ट में कोई केस है, जिसमें उन पर तीन चार्ज लगाये गये हैं किमिनल कॉम्प्लेस, ब्राइव और करप्शन के और कहा गया है कि दो बिजनेसमैन मज कर, एक का नाम राघे श्याम है और एक का नाम मालूम नहीं है, जिस समय बंगला देश की जंग चल रही थी नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1971 में और जबकि एक करोड़ से ऊपर शरणाधीन हिन्दुस्तान में आये हुये थे, उस समय जो उन्होंने मस्टर्ड आयाल, दालें और घाउंड नट्स खरीदे, वे बाजार भाव से कहीं ज्यादा भाव पर खरीदे और उसमें कई करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया को हुआ। उसमें यह भी लिखा है कि 62 हजार रु० इकबाल सिंह साहब ने उन बिजनेसमैन से लिया। तो वह जो एग्जाम्पुल उन्होंने दे दी सी० पी० आई० (एम०) की वह ठीक बात है और कोई आदमी एम्बेजलमेंट करता है तो उसे डिमिस करना चाहिये। मगर हमने ऐसे आफिसर की भी यहाँ तारीफ की कि उसने बहुत अच्छा काम किया। उससे इस्तीफा मांगा भी नहीं और न उसको बरखास्त ही किया। अब यह केस कोर्ट में आ गया है। यह फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया की बात है।

मैं डिटेल्स में नहीं जाऊंगा कि मनी सप्लाई कितनी ज्यादा है और प्रोडक्शन कितना कम है। धारिया साहब बैठे हुये हैं। वे मेरे दोस्त भी हैं और विद्वान भी हैं। उनसे मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि मनी सप्लाई के साथ हमारे प्रोडक्शन का कोई सामन्वय या कोई कारेस्पॉन्डिंग कोऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये क्योंकि अगर मनी सप्लाई बढ़ेगी और उनका प्रोडक्शन नहीं होगा तो इन्फ्लेशन होगा। तो मैं आपसे जो बात कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि दास साहब चले गये, लेकिन मुझे आज ऐसा लगा कि as if he is more loyal than the King himself.

हमें यह याद दिलाई कि वे अपोजीशन में भी रहे हैं। अपोजीशन से गवर्नमेंट में आने के बाद धारिया साहब की स्थिति तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ। मैं भी गवर्नमेंट में रह चुका हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट में आने के बाद बहुत कायाकल्प हो जाता है। मगर बिना गवर्नमेंट में आये केवल पार्टी में ही आने से उनका कायाकल्प हो गया। कुलकर्णी साहब ने जो स्पीच दी

उस को सुनकर मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई कि उन्होंने एक बड़ा प्रेक्टिकल एप्रोच दिखाया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप किसी चीज को लीजिए। यह तो मैंने स्थिति फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया की बतलायी। आप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को लीजिए। दवाइयों का सारा इम्पोर्ट एम० टी० सी० करता है और यह एम० टी० सी० एक्सपोर्ट भी करता है कपड़े का। उस दिन जब टैक्सटाइल का बिल आया था तो कुलकर्णी साहब ने भी कहा था और मैंने भी कहा था कि किस तरह गलत चीजें इसने बंगला देश को भेज दीं। उस एम० टी० सी० के जरिये दवाइयों पर 500 और 600 परसेन्ट का प्राफिट लिया जाता है। यह तो स्टेट की मोनोपोली है, यह मोनोपोली इम्पोर्ट है। कोल का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया और मैंने भी उसको सपोर्ट किया था, मगर क्या यह सही नहीं है कि कोल के नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद भी कोल की कीमत बढ़ी है, घटी नहीं है और कोयले की सप्लाई घटी है वह बढ़ी नहीं है। हिम्मत सिंह जी, वह मोनोपोली परचेज से काम नहीं चलेगा। यह कोई दवा नहीं है। अगर दवा हो तो मैं आपके साथ हूँ। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि चाहे आप पब्लिक सेक्टर रखें या पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर दोनों रखें या मिक्स्ड इकोनामी रखें या ज्वाइंट सेक्टर चले या कुलकर्णी जी का कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर चले, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़े और लोगों को उचित कीमत पर चीजें मुहैया होनी चाहिए। धारिया साहब ने खुद कहा कल अपने जवाब में कि 57 परसेन्ट आदमी हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे हैं कि जिनकी धामदनी एक रुपये पर डे से कम है। उन्होंने यह कहा कि आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं 5 परसेन्ट के, लेकिन जो आंकड़े उन्होंने दिये और जो डा० लोहिया कहा करते थे कि लोगों की तीन आना रोज की धामदनी है उन दोनों में ज्यादा अन्तर नहीं है और मेरे दोस्त कुलकर्णी जी ने जो आंकड़े दिये वह भी तीन आने से नीचे जाते हैं, ऊपर नहीं। तो आज यह स्थिति है। तो मोनोपोली परचेज से काम नहीं चलेगा। आपने गेहूँ खरीदा 76 रुपये पर और आज आपने उसके दाम कर दिये 99 रुपये। जो ईश्वर हो रहा है वह 99 रुपये पर हो रहा है, किसी का दाम 96 होगा, हमारे यहां 99 में आया है। आपने दस, बारह पैसे की किलो

[श्री नवल किशोर]

बढ़ा दिये, मुझे इसमें आपत्ति नहीं है, मगर उस किसान से जिससे आपने वह गेहूँ 76 रुपये में लिया था उसको आपने कोई एडवांटेज नहीं दिया। तो जब किसानों से चीजें खरीदने का वक्त आता है तो हम बड़ी सख्ती बिखाते हैं। हम लोगों ने वहाँ मांग की थी कि गन्ने की कीमत 12 रुपये होनी चाहिए। अब तो खैर 15 रुपये और 16 रुपये की बात आ गयी, लेकिन वह मानी नहीं गयी, मगर चूँकि उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव का वक्त है धारिया साहब, तो वहाँ सबा बारह रुपये ईस्टर्न जोन में और सबा तेरह रुपये वेस्टर्न जोन में दाम कर दिये सये और मैं यकीन करता हूँ कि जब नामिनेशन हो जायेंगे तो दाम 15 रुपये तक पहुँच जायेंगे। आप ने दिल्ली में तो राशन घटा दिया 30 परसेंट, लेकिन मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि यू० पी० में कबाल टाउन्स में राशन डबल हो जायेगा या हो गया है। मुझे खुशी है इस बात की, मैं यू० पी० से आता हूँ। आप उस के लिए किसी बहाने से कीजिए, लेकिन कीजिए तो। मगर यह छोखाधड़ी और हिपोक्रैसी काम कैसे देगी। अगर आप को यू० पी० के कबाल टाउन्स में राशन दूना करना है तो आप बंबई में भी कीजिए, मध्य प्रदेश में भी कीजिए और बिहार में भी कीजिए। आज कल किरासिन भी उत्तर प्रदेश में जा रहा है, घी भी वहाँ जा रहा है, बिजली जिस में एक करोड़ का नुकसान होता था, अब उस में भी सब मामला ठीक हो गया, क्योंकि हम समय तो उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव जीतने की बात है। खैर, मुझे इस में कोई शिकायत नहीं, आप कीजिए वह तो आप के और जनता के बीच की बात है कि वह कितना और कहाँ तक घोखा खायेगी, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक चीजों की कीमतों की बात है उस के लिए आप ने जो दवा बतायी वह उस की दवा नहीं है। आप नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन को लीजिए। उस में 107 टेक्सटाइल मिल्स हैं 1/7 के करोड़, 14 या 15 परसेंट। बार-बार बायदा किया जाता है कि हम मोटा कपड़ा बनायेंगे और गरीबों को देंगे। लेकिन क्या किया

गया ? आसूँ बहते हैं धारिया साहब गरीबों के नाम पर। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, कुलकर्णी साहब बैठे हैं कि नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन ने जो 107 मिल लीं उस के बाद टेक्सटाइल की कीमत बढ़ी है या घटी है ? कितने परसेंट मोटा कपड़ा बना कर उन्होंने गरीबों को कम कीमत पर दिया है। सूत की बात कुलकर्णी जी ने कही। सूत की कीमत भी बढ़ गयी और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में तो कयास हो गया। तो पहले आप अपनी डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन मशीनरी को मजबूत बनाइये। हम आप के साथ खड़े होंगे, इसलिए कि हम को किसी सेक्शन से कोई खास दिलचस्पी नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब आदमी की मदद हो। मैं कुलकर्णी जी से इतिफाक करता हूँ की दो कीमत होनी चाहिए। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहता हूँ कि चार कीमत आप रखिये। जिस की आमतानी 100 रुपया महीना तक हो उसके लिए एक कीमत, जिस की 500 तक हो उसके लिए दूसरी, जिस की 1,000 तक हो उस के लिए तीसरी तरह की और जिसकी 1,000 से ऊपर हो उस के लिए अलग कीमत रखिये। आप चार तरह की कीमत रखिये, हम आप के साथ हैं। मगर आप कोई बात प्रैक्टिकल तो करेंगे नहीं केवल स्लोगन-मांगरिंग नारेबाजी से काम चलायेंगे, तो काम आपका चलने वाला नहीं है।

मैंने कई दफा कहा है और आज भी कहता हूँ कि आप यदि सही आदमियों के साथ समाजवाद की तरफ कदम उठायेंगे तो मैं आपके साथ खड़ा होऊँगा, मगर समाजवाद की बात को करते हैं आप। मगर सब काम उसके विपरीत होते हैं। हमने आपका एक समाजवाद इंडियन एयरलाइंस में देखा कि जो चाय पिलाता है एक कम उसको भी पंद्रह सौ रुपया माहवार मिलता है। मैं तो सोचता हूँ धारिया साहब कि अब कभी एम० पी० साहब स्टायर होंगे तो कुछ आयद इस तरह कहीं वहीं पर चाय पिलाने बैठ जायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

(Time bell rings)

श्रीमन्, अभी तो मैंने दस मिनट ही लिया है। मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा।

श्रीमन्, दूसरी बात यह कि जब आप मोनो-पोली परचेज करेंगे तो क्या हिम्मत सिंह साहब का आइडिया यह है कि टोटल राशनिंग होगी इंडिया के अन्दर और अगर यह आइडिया है तो यह आइडिया अच्छा भी हो लेकिन, इट इज ए फैंटास्टिक आइडिया। मुल्क के 56 करोड़ लोगों के लिये राशनिंग जो मौजूदा गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी है, उससे कभी नहीं हो सकती है। धारिया साहब, मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आपको अंदाजा नहीं है कि डी० एम्० ओ० आफिफ के अन्दर लोगों की आज आमदनी क्या है। बिजनेसमैन को जितनी चाहे खालियाँ दे दीजिये लेकिन आपको अंदाजा नहीं है कि टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर की इंकम क्या है। हमारे दोस्त कुलकर्णी जी यहाँ बैठे हुये हैं। फटिलाइजर्म की बात है। मुझे हैरत थी। 48 रुपये की कीमत का फटिलाइजर—अगर दुकान-दार ज्यादा कीमत पर बेचे तो वह गुनाहगार है, लेकिन आपका केन डिपार्टमेंट, आपका यू० पी० एग्री-इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन, आपकी को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज और आपके सीड स्टोर्स ने हर जगह 85 रुपये से लेकर 105 रुपये तक की कीमत पर बेचा, कई जगह 105 रुपये तक की कीमत पर उन्होंने बेचा, तो जब गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी की तरफ से भी यह करप्शन हो तो फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि किसको बिना पर हम कोई चीज कर सकेंगे। हिम्मत सिंह जी ने मर्ज को पहचाना जरूर है, लेकिन दवा जो है वह मर्ज से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक है। गवर्न-मेंट को इन सबका खुद खूब एक्सपीरियंस है, इसलिये चावन में हाव नहीं डाला। धारिया साहब बड़े हुये हैं, यह समाजवाद के बड़े एड-वोकेट हैं, हालांकि गवर्नमेंट में आने के बाद इन का समाजवाद भी इम्पाला पैटर्न का हो गया है, लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप समाजवाद को साइड में नहीं जा रहे हैं, आप बड़े रहे हैं स्टेट कैपिटलिज्म की तरफ, आप बढ़ रहे

हैं स्टेट मोनोपोली की तरफ। आपने मोनो-पोली कमीशन बनाया, लेकिन धारिया साहब, मोनोपोली कमीशन बनते समय 20 बिंग हाउसेज थे और अब तो 80 हों

After the establishment of the Monopolies Commission, the monopoly houses have gone up from 20 to 80 Time bell rings) I am just finishing, Sir. I will finish just now.

ता मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो करप्शन है आपके यहाँ उन सब चीजों को देखने की जरूरत है। श्रीमन्, यहाँ बहस शुरू हुई। शिन्दे साहब बैठे हुये हैं, एफ० सी० आई० में दो करोड़ रुपये का जो सीड था वह सड़ गया। मुरादाबाद में लाखों रुपये का व्हीट भीग कर सड़ गया, तो मोनोपोली परचेज से कोई दवा आपकी बनने वाली नहीं है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। भूमि की सीलिंग की बात होती है धारिया साहब, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ यह कोई पार्टी की बात नहीं है, चाहे मेरी पार्टी के लोग हों, चाहे आपकी पार्टी के लोग हों या किसी दूसरी पार्टी के लोग हों, जितने बड़े-बड़े जमींदार थे, जिनके पास जमीन थी, उन सबने बंटबारा कर दिया, चाहे आपके मिनिस्टर हों चाहे कहीं के मेम्बर हों, तो इज इट नाट ए फाड कि हम जो कानून बनाते हैं उससे अपनी जमीन को तो महफूज कर लेते हैं और दूसरों की जमीनों के ऊपर समाजवाद की बात करते हैं। आज हम मोनोपोली परचेज की बात करते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जो कुछ आज पब्लिक सेक्टर में हो रहा है वह सही नहीं है, सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। फिर ऐसी बात करना गलत बात है।

Time bell rings

श्रीमन् मैं जल्दी-जल्दी में दो एक बात कह कर खत्म करता हूँ। जस्ट फिनिशिंग।

श्रीमन्, यह जो पब्लिक सेक्टर है इसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने दो तीन मिसालें बताईं। हर जगह जहाँ भी यह है सब जगह एकसी स्थिति है, कहीं भी कोई स्थिति में फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। आखिर में जो बान मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, वह यह कि वाकई अगर आप इस देश की स्थिति को बदलना चाहते हैं—बंगला देश की बात हुई, मैं मानता हूँ कि उसका असर होता है लेकिन धारिया साहब बंगला देश की कहानी बहुत

[श्री नवल किशोर]

साल तक आपका साथ नहीं दे पायेगी—इसलिये आपको करना यह चाहिये—मिस्टर जेजनेव गये हैं अभी यहाँ होकर, बड़ा झंझड़ा उनका हमारा सम्बन्ध है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनका इम्पैक्ट कम से कम हमारे मजदूर नेतृत्वों पर भी होना चाहिये उन पार्टियों पर भी होना चाहिये जो आये दिन कहती हैं, उकसाती हैं, मजदूरों को हड़ताल करने के लिये। तो पहली बात यह कोजिए कि अगर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ना है, तो हड़तालों के ऊपर पाबंदी लगानी पड़ेगी, तब आपका उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और जब उत्पादन बढ़ जाए तो मैं इस बात से इतिफाक करता हूँ कि उसका इन्विस्टेबल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन होना चाहिये। आपको लोगों की परचेजिंग पावर बढ़ानी पड़ेगी। आपने खुद माना धारिया साहब, कि हम बीकर सेक्शन के स्तर को ऊँचा नहीं कर पाए हैं।

आखिरी बात यह है कि जो नान-फ्लान्ड एक्सपोर्टिजर है, जो आपका वेस्तेज है, उसको कम करना पड़ेगा, इकानामी करनी पड़ेगी। वैसे तो आर सादे मिजाज के हैं, मैं आपसे कहूँ कि आज की देश की स्थिति में जो हमारी ज्ञान-पान है, वह बहुत शोभा नहीं देता। अगर गरीब से हमदर्दी करनी है तो गरीब से हमको आइडेंटिफायी करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिट्टान के अंदर कोई फर्क नहीं है, हिम्मत सिंह जी ने यह प्रस्ताव रख कर हम लोगों को एक मौका दिया, उसके लिये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ, मगर जो दवा उन्होंने बताई है, हो सकता है आज से 10 साल के बाद कामयाब हो सके लेकिन आज की स्थिति में It would make the confusion worse confounded इससे कन्फ्यूजन में सिवाए कैप्टोस के कोई चीज नहीं हो सकेगी। लिहाजा आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि प्रोडक्शन बनाने के लिए अपनी मशीनरी सही कोजिए और क्रीमों को नीचा रखने की चेष्टा कीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY): The Minister.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon.

Member Shri Himmat Singh for giving me this opportunity to intervene in this debate. Whether I agree or disagree with him, one thing is true: Hon. Member Shri Himmat Singh and some other colleagues here have highlighted the concern of the whole country because of the rising prices. And before I go into other arguments, I would like to fairly concede the point, which was stressed by my friend, Mr. Bipinpal Das, that in a socialist economy it is the responsibility of the Government to make available the essential articles and commodities required for mass consumption at reasonable prices to the society, particularly to the weaker sections of the society. There cannot be any debate on this point. Even in a Welfare State this concept has been accepted and the Government here also accepts this responsibility.

Sir, it is true that we need not other mention Bengla Desh while stating the various reasons. But we cannot forget that it is one of the basic reasons. To be frank, it is since then that the prices have gone up very rapidly. And naturally it starts from Bangla Desh. But it is not the only reason, I must say. Along with Bangla Desh, the war and the problem of refugees, there are many other reasons also, which we cannot forget.

Sir, in this country, the money supply and liquidity has gone proportionately much higher in comparison with the production in the country. Sir, we have made investments in the country in public sector also. But there are capacities which are yet idle and they have not been properly utilized. The whole ratio of investment has remained low. Even though by and large in the fourth Five Year Plan, agricultural production has kept better pace, we cannot forget that the industrial production has suffered a setback. Of course, there are reason—may be the shortage of power, may be the problem of management, may be the deteriorated industrial relations. There are various reasons. But we cannot forget that the industrial production has suffered a setback. Deficit financing was

introduced for several reasons, which have been stated on the floor of the House. Government is never willing to have any deficit financing. But when at one end there is a tremendous drought and when our brothers and sisters are suffering for want of food, is it not the responsibility of the Government to see that they are made available to them and to see that they also have the money so that they have at least some purchasing power to sustain themselves? And under these circumstances, deficit financing was introduced. I think this view should also be appreciated. But I would like to say that while we are having the draft of the 5th Plan being prepared just now, we are taking care that we should minimize deficit financing to the extent possible.

We would like to advocate that as far as possible, within the first two years of the Fifth Plan, the Government should try to curb deficit-financing. We should have no deficit-financing within the first two years of the Fifth Plan. If you want to effectively curb the rising prices, the deficit-financing has to be brought down. I do not want to go into all the reasons. But we cannot forget them and when we think of the rise in prices, the reasons naturally are to be considered. May I, with your permission, bring to the notice of this House that the rate of growth in our population is one of the major factors? The longevity has increased and at the same time, the population of the country has also been going up like anything. \ day passes and we add nearly 55,000 new faces to the country's population. Naturally, it is also having its own impact not only on our economy, but also on the distribution of whatever is available. Sir, in this context a view shall have to be taken in right perspective. We cannot forget that we will have to identify the basic essential articles and commodities in the country. As has been rightly mentioned by my friends, Mr. Kulkarni and others, it may be foodgrain, pulses, edible oils, fuels, coarse cloth and even the textbooks and exercise books required by our students. They are

also essential articles in the country. So, we shall have to take stock of the situation. I would like to say that the Government has gone into details. We have identified what the essential commodities are? There are some articles coming from the agricultural sector and some others are coming from the industrial sector. Animal husbandry is naturally included in the agricultural sector because the milk, fisheries etc., are essential so far as the basic requirements of the country are concerned. It is in this context that we shall have to identify these articles. Along with that, we cannot forget the industrial inputs required. It may be steel, or non-ferrous metal, cement, fertilisers, or pesticides required for our agriculture. Here, we shall have to take care of the core sector. We have to think that having regard to our population, how we can manufacture these essential articles in the country. It is our basic problem. Therefore, we have taken one important decision and that is regarding the production pattern in the country. I would like to bring to the notice of this hon. House that in the Fifth Five Year Plan, we have taken a major decision of giving priorities and to maintain the priorities properly. Many times, the priorities are fixed, but they are not followed afterwards. Naturally, the whole emphasis will have to be given to agriculture. In the Fifth Plan, by and large, we have presumed that the foodgrains production should be raised by about 22 per cent sugar and gur production by about 28 per cent, vegetable oils by about 30 per cent and cotton textiles by about 30 per cent.

I will not waste the time of the House in giving details. As I said earlier, we have decided to give all possible emphasis to agriculture. We have fixed up the range of production in the country. Similarly, when we speak of agricultural production, we shall have to take care of the agriculturist. He requires fertilisers.

My colleague, Mr. Shinde, may be in a better position to focus light on that problem. But we cannot forget that this

[Shri Mohan Dharia] shortage of fertilizers may also hit the agricultural production. Therefore, by the end of the Fifth Plan we would like to produce nearly 7 million tonnes of fertilizers within the country. We have not only taken action but we have also started our dialogue with foreign countries. And it is not only the desire of the Government but it is also the effort of the Government to see that all these factories are installed, and that by the end of the fifth Plan our fertilizer production goes to the tune of 7 million tonnes. Perhaps, it might not suffice the needs of the country. Even then it will be a major step forward in that direction.

Similarly, the agriculturists require credit facilities. In this context, the short-term annual agricultural credit which is of the order of Rs. 700 crores in the year 1973-74 will go to nearly Rs. 1300 crores in 1978-79. Regarding medium term loans and long-term loans for the agriculturists, including commercial credits, the hon. House will be happy to know that that amount will be of the order of Rs. 2,400 crores by way of medium-term credit, long-term credit, and the credit coming from the commercial banks. Sir, this decision is to protect and finance the agriculturist so that he comes forward with better production. Similarly, we are taking some additional care; we are creating a lot of irrigation potential. The dams are constructed. But then there is no proper developmental activity. Crores of rupees of investment is there on dams but we do not get adequate food. We have decided to take up 55 Command Areas in the country for development, and there we have requested all the State Governments to create specific authorities who will be in a position to take major steps in that direction in having a production pattern. And they will also produce requisite agricultural produce. Again, while doing it—here, I will not encroach on the field of my colleague, Mr. Shinde—we have taken care to see how we can have better cotton, better fertilizers, better pulses and all those requirements where we are facing shortages today. Several programmes

are already undertaken. I am not going to say that we will do. We have already taken steps and in some areas this effect has started yielding results also. One of the programmes is the drought-prone areas programme. The House is aware that in the name of drought relief, while the whole plan for a district like Jodhpur was of the order of Rs. 4 crores in the Fourth Plan, within the last three years we have spent nearly 15 to 16 crores of rupees in that very district without proper planning. And we have taken enough care in hill areas, tribal blocks and everywhere as to how we can help the agriculturists more and more in producing better varieties and in a better way. This is how a major dent will be made in the case of agriculture.

Sir, in the case of industrial production, it was rightly emphasised by Mr. Kulkarni and others that when we think of production, all possible priority will have to be given to produce articles required for the consumption of the common man. I think it is a very valid argument. Again, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. House that in the Fifth Plan, we have not only decided to lay emphasis but we shall also see that all possible care is taken in producing industrial products which are required for mass consumption. It is true that out of Rs. 53,000 crores, the public sector gets to the order of Rs. 37,500 crores and the remaining Rs. 16,000 crores are in the private sector. Sir, in our economy today it so happens that even though we are running for the whole of the country, today we only plan for public sector. So far as Rs. 16,000 crores that go into private sector are concerned, there are no restrictions whatsoever. We know the private sector should flourish. We are aware that we should not unnecessarily put restrictions whereby the production suffers. But at the same time how can we forget the requirements of the country? And I would like to say that so far as the private sector is concerned, we would like to indicate to the private sector what the requirements of the country are and we would like to en-

courage them so that the requirements are properly fulfilled.

4 P.M.

Sir, that is how a planned effort will be made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the production of agricultural and industrial commodities and articles essentially required for the consumption of the common man.

श्री नवल किशोर : आप की बातें बड़ी मीठी हैं, लेकिन इम्प्लीमेंशन में भी मजबूती होनी चाहिये ।

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Bihar): There is also a Chapter on Implementation.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, it is not the question of Chapter on Implementation being there. We shall certainly see that it is implemented.

As I mentioned earlier, the core sector is equally important. We know that if there is power shortage, how we suffer. Therefore, from 19 million kilowatts we want to increase the power production to 34 million kilowatts by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. While making a provision for the production of increased power, we are also taking care that we do not depend only on hydel power because in that case if there is shortage of rain or shortage of water, the whole programme suffers. Therefore, a good deal of emphasis is being given for the creation of power through thermal stations. It is again a new dimension which has been accepted by the Planning Commission.

A number of points were mentioned here including that of deficit financing. My colleague, Mr. Abasaheb Kulkarni also raised several points including the one relating to structural changes. He also made a mention of my note that I have circulated to some of my important friends and also to my colleagues. I would like to make it very clear that when I speak here on behalf of the Government I shall have to speak about the views of the Government. But, that does

not mean that I am not having some different ideas of my own.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: We have known you as a tiger, but now you are a sheep.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, I would like to say that so far as my views are concerned, I am not keeping quiet. The reference to my note itself indicates that I am not keeping quiet. I have been discussing this matter with my colleagues and I am trying to persuade them to the extent possible and I am sure it will be possible for me . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Which note?

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: It is proposed to shift you from State-sector to private sector.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, so far as this private sector is concerned, it is acceptable to me.

Sir, the point is how do we create the proper mechanism?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Some time back you referred to your personal views. Have you privately kept any record of these personal views? Have you also kept a note of your personal views as differing from the views of the Government and contradictions therein?

Shri MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, so far as my personal views are concerned, they are expressed at proper forums, that is, in the Party forum. I am absolutely vocal about these points and I raise my views there. But, so far as this forum is concerned, I come here as a representative of the Government and naturally these are, as the parliamentary and democratic practices demand, the views of the Government and not my personal views, and that is how the record is maintained.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: This record we have in the proceedings of Parliament.

You have stated that you have your personal views. We do not have access

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

to those records. May be, you near and dear ones have access to those records, but we do not have.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, I can do one thing. So far as my political and economic view[^] are concerned I can make that record available to you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I may assure you, I am not interested in your other private record—your Five Year Plan records.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The mover of the Resolution has raised some important, vital issues here.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: You have forgotten about pricing policy.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I am coming to it.

He has raised very basic, vital issues here. The mover of the Resolution has said that essential commodities and articles of mass consumption should be procured and distributed through State agencies and there should be controlled prices—if I understood him correctly. Now I can understand the concern of the hon. Member, but let us not forget that this is a vast country. So far as utmost essential goods are concerned, Government has entered into the market. Government has taken over wheat and Government is contemplating so far as other articles are concerned. But whether we can create some other mechanism is the main point. I would like to bring to the notice of the House that at one end we shall take care that production process in the country is not hampered. . .

SHRI A. G. GULKARNI: Hear, hear.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: ... and at the same time essential articles are made available to the common man. Therefore, there are two points. One is the point of production and the other is the point of .distribution. Sir, after production it so

. happens today that there are vested interests who like to exploit the society and, naturally, so far as essential commodities and articles are concerned, if the society is being exploited, there is no other alternative for the Government but to regulate the market operations. There may be areas where the Government will have to go in beyond production and distribution and, therefore, we are strengthening our public sector. We are having a huge investment of Rs. 37,000 crores in the public sector because we are very clear that in a socialist economy the dominating place and dominating role shall have to be played by the public sector and that is the reason why we are going on a bigger scale in the public sector. In the 5th Five Year Plan nearly 68% of our investment will be in the public sector. But then, afterwards there are areas where we shall have to take a balanced view.

It was said here by Mr. Kulkarni: Let not ideologies hamper our production, f can very well understand the anxiety of my friend, Mr. Kulkarni.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY): You have already taken 20 minutes.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : You can give me rive or ten minutes more, Sir.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY): Five minutes.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am sorry, but if that is the restriction then I will be finishing within five minutes.

Sir, Abasaheb Kulkarni expressed that view. I was under the impression that we have accepted a certain philosophy for out-country. He did not object to that philosophy but he said, within that philosophy if because of some restrictions the production is suffering, kindly take some care. I was one of those persons who insisted on it then—I was on the Joint Select Committee on the MRTP Bill. I do feel and I am of the opinion and the Government is of the opinion that in this country, by

using the level of economic power if somebody is trying to exploit the society, it will not be tolerated. Sir, even under the MRTP Act it is not stated that permission will not be given but, if it is beyond a prescribed investment naturally it will have to come before the Monopolies Commission and, Sir, on the advice of the Commission the Government has the right to take a view. There are areas and areas. Take, for instance, a fertiliser factory. It requires an investment of 100, 150 or 200 crores of rupees. It all depends on the investment. It is but natural that we create a monopoly under that Act, but Sir, the Government is given that right. Government is very much vigilant about it and Government would like to assure the country and this House that we shall not allow any monopoly house to exploit the society, and if the intervention of the Government is necessary, the Government shall intervene. Government has already intervened in many matters. So, without taking any dogmatic view how we can accelerate the whole production is the point and it is in this context that I do feel and I do believe, Sir, that industrial relations are very much vital.

I have come up through trade union movement. If the workers are taken into confidence they stand for production. I know from my own experience but unfortunately there is no time and I will not mention those facts. The point is if the workers are taken into confidence they will certainly try their level best to better production and we are trying to establish a new code of conduct. Taking into confidence the leaders of the various parties the Government is contemplating to create a sort of code of conduct and I am sure our Prime Minister herself will give a lead in this matter. When the country is passing through such a critical economic situation we cannot afford to have either strikes or lock-outs at least for the next five or ten years. But then it is no use telling that we should ban strikes as was suggested by some Members from the Opposition. It just cannot be done. It is not a question of banning strikes; it is a question

of creating a new condition in the society where the workers have faith in the mechanism through which justice is rendered to them. How that sort of mechanism can be created is the main problem and we are trying our level best to create that sort of mechanism.

श्री नवल किशोर : 26 साल लो हो गए ।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Then again a question was raised regarding implementation. The House will be happy to note that this is perhaps the first occasion in our economic history that in the last year of the Fourth Plan we shall be investing nearly Rs. 150 crores for creating a proper base and for advance action for the Fifth Five Year Plan. In several projects we have taken such advance action. So far as implementation is concerned we have recently created a cell in the Planning Commission and particularly with reference to public sector industries we have taken a lot of care so that idle capacities are brought into production and I share the felling of Mangal Prasadji.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE: I happen to be Nawal Kishore.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am sorry, Nawal Kishoreji. I am thankful to Nawal Kishoreji for his suggestion that it is no use giving some good ideas unless implementation is there. He asks, what are you going to do about implementation and it is in this context we have requested the State Governments to create good proper Planning machinery at the State level also. We have offered them two-thirds of the expenditure for strengthening their Planning mechanism at the State level accordingly many State Governments have come forward and created their Planning Boards. The whole philosophy of planned economy has gone much deep in the country, today it is accepted by our people and I am sure the State Governments will come forward and co-operate with the Central Government. But again for a proper implementation of any philosophy the involvement of the people at various

[Shri Mohan Dharia]. levels is equally important and unless and until the people are properly involved in our programmes it will not be possible for us to implement them. It is in this context again I would like to appeal to this House to have involvement of the Members of Parliament, Members of the State Legislatures and also the people and the various sections of society at several levels with this whole process of planning. Right from production to distribution to what extent are the people involved? If the people are adequately involved in the whole mechanism of distribution several defects which are now there could be cured. Why should it not happen? I personally feel that in case a proper approach is made it is possible for us to involve the citizens at various levels; particularly out womenfolk perhaps will be more vigilant and more effective in this whole distributing process. The creation of a massive distribution system cannot remain merely a slogan. In many areas it has gone much ahead. It is not adequate enough. We should assume that for the next ten years there will be this sort of emergency and as if we are fighting a war we will have to create a sort of massive distribution system and it is through such a massive distribution system that these articles will have to be made available to the common man. The tendency of the trader is bound to be to exploit and earn incomes and so we cannot just leave the matter to the traders. We shall have to create this mechanism and it is in this context that I seek the involvement not only of the people but also active cooperation from all sections of this House as well.

SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA (Uttar Pradesh): What about exploitation by the Government?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am really sorry that Varmaji should have said that the Government has been exploiting. . . .

SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA: Cer-

SHRI MOHAN DHAKI/V. I would like to make it very clear that the Government. . .

SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA : High sounding words ever since 1947.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Government is the representative body of the people. In such a serious situation when there was drought in a major part of the country and when there was a possibility even of starvation death in the country, it is the Government which came forward. It provided work to more than 90 lakhs of our people. It provided food to the people. Government has not exploited the people. Government has given proper protection to the people. In Government's functioning I am prepared to accept the charge that the incidental charges are much more. In the case of the Food Corporation of India nearly Rs. 30 are their handling charges and other incidental charges. The Government has taken serious note of it and the Agriculture Ministry is going into it and now it is for my colleague, Mr. Shinde, to say something about it. I can understand there are cases where many times these expenses are much more in comparison with what they should be and that we should take care. To that extent I agree, but there is no question whatsoever of exploiting the people. On the contrary, I can quote from my own experience. Before this public sector Hindustan Antibiotics at Pimpri came into being the price of a bottle, which was being manufactured by a monopoly house, was of the order of Rs. 5. No sooner the production from Hindustan Antibiotics came into the market, than the market rate of the bottle came down to fourteen annas in the country.

SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA: What about coal and steel?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This House should not kindly forget that whether it is coal or whether it is steel, in regard to the public sector the Government is quite vigilant about it. It shall be our

endeavour to bring down prices, to stabilise prices and to take care that the expenditure is brought down to the minimum. At the same time, there are several other factors. How can we forget, if there are strikes and strikes, if the capacities are lying idle for years and years?

Mention was made about the Indian Airlines. Mr. Abasaheb Kulkarni referred to the price-wage-income policy of the Government. I think in this country the price-wage-income policy forms the bane of progress. We want to bring about price stability in the economy. Unless and until we evolve some formula whereby the price-wage-income policy is consistent with our socialist philosophy, it may not be possible for us to stabilise prices and give justice to the poorer sections in society. I would not like to detain the House. Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : What about pricing, which I mentioned?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: One point was raised by my friend, Mr. Abasaheb Kulkarni. Of course, I am not stating the view of the Government because the whole Fifth Plan document is yet to be considered by the National Development Council. The Planning Commission has recommended that the dual pricing system, as we have in the case of sugar, will go a long way at one end in increasing production and at the other end in making these essential articles available at a reasonable price to the common man. This dual pricing philosophy has been accepted by the Planning Commission. It has been recommended by the Planning Commission. Of course, the Government is considering the matter. I am not saying that it is the decision of the Government, but the Planning Commission has made that recommendation.

Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. I would only beg of the House to consider that we have been passing through a strenuous period. If only

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we could exploit the natural resources of the country, if we could properly utilise the industrial capacities and the agricultural capacities that we have already created in the country, if we could harness the man-power of the country in the right direction, we could certainly meet the challenge. We can not only stabilise prices, but we can also render social justice by giving employment to many. Whether it is the problem of poverty or whether it is the problem of rise in prices, an effective reply is available, provided we are prepared to keep ourselves disciplined, provided we are prepared to sacrifice for production in the country, for bringing up the country, for the progress of the country for at least five to ten years in a very determined and disciplined way.

Thank you very much.

SHRI B. T. KEMPARAJ (Karnataka): I do not want to go into the details except to confine myself to the very wording of the Resolution tabled by the hon. Shri Himmat Singh, which requires the congratulation of every one of us. It is simply saying that the Government should introduce a system of monopoly of purchase and distribution. So, this is in accordance with clause (a) of article 39 of our Constitution which says that "the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—(a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;" Therefore, basing our argument on this proposition, it is quite possible to have philosophical notions as to how we have to develop our future economy, how we can develop production in the agricultural sector and also in the industrial complex. But the question here is how the Government should think of controlling the rise in price and trying to dehoard the grains. This is the crux of the problem, as Kulkarni Saheb already has said. Sugar is being sold in the rural side in some depots, rarely and scarcely, at Rs. 2.20 per kg. But the same sugar is available in plenty in the open market, as we call it, in the black market, at Rs. 4.50 Rs. 4, or Rs. 5.00 and so on. Therefore, to

[Shri B. T. Kemparaj.]

plead or to argue that the production should be raised and we have to take several steps for augmenting that in all the sectors to improve the lot of the poor people—this is a good thing, and any welfare State has to think of this developmental work for all time. But the question here is this—in Delhi as it is rice is sold at Rs. 3.50 or Rs. 4 per kg. in the open market; in the depots it is selling at Rs. 1.50 per kg. This is the crux of the problem which is directly bringing this Resolution into this orbit. In Tamil Nadu rice is in plenty for sale. But the prices there also are rising every-day. It is the every-day problem which the Government has to take into consideration. That is the significance of this Resolution. If you go to leather goods, they are also rising day by day. You do not find Dalda in the open market at all. So, it is not only the problem of increasing the production of fertiliser or agricultural implements, etc. There should be all-round production, we should see that we have more production. It is inevitable. And it is also a well laid-down economic proposition wherever we have got plenty of supplies in the open market, the price automatically goes down. That nobody can forecast or foretell. But the point is, the prices are rising everyday in the case of all articles of daily necessity. And every family—every man and every individual—is feeling hard to make both ends meet. Here is the crux of the problem which the Government has to consider seriously. It is not the other thing. Therefore, Government should take steps as early as possible to procure, to secure and also to get and dehoard whatever produce is hoarded by persons who are capable of manoeuvring not to sell the produce to the Government or to bring it to the market, in the expectation of getting more and more money in the form of a higher price.

Such things have to be taken cognizance of and such persons should be taken to task. The produce should be procured and made available to the people at reasonable prices. That is the only point for consideration here. Therefore, Sir, my

humble suggestion to the Central Government is to issue strict directives to the State Government to fix the minimum and the maximum prices of all articles of necessity within which the price must be oscillating. If any one is found selling at a price more than that price, he should be punished.

Sir, in the city of Bangalore it is said that there are more than one lakh bogus ration cards. The Depot Managers have been directed to seize these cards. The Government can get these bogus cards seized. But bogus cards are being issued whereby there is unequal distribution of foodgrains. Therefore, Sir, it is high time that the Government should work out a formula to check rising prices so that the starving poor people, who are not able to purchase rice or other essential commodities, are able to live. Thank you.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA (West Bengal) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the mover of the Resolution for this timely Resolution. Whatever resolutions we might take up here outside the Parliament people have a feeling that the Government will not come forward to implement them even if they are accepted by the House. I know the pulse of the village people. People in my district feel that they are living in a period of hoax. They feel that howsoever anybody might wish, they cannot escape the all-pervasive corruption. Their conviction is based on their experience of the last 26 years after independence. They know how this Government behaves with the commoners in the matter of supplying essential commodities, food etc. There is gap between Government promise and action, gap between profession and practice.

Sir, money value has eroded to one-third. Prices have shot up from 25 per cent, to 300 per cent, in particular commodities. According to the recent Bankura Survey the landless peasantry earns 36 paise per day. This is the situation in the rural areas after 26 years of independence. In the midst of black money, in the midst

of speculation, corrupt influence people have come to believe that the Government is not an omnipotent force. They know there is another parallel, more powerful master which can defeat the very project, the very object of the Government resolutions. So this is the feeling outside the Parliament. Even from the Reserve Bank bulletin we find that in the current year 1973-74, the Reserve Bank could not control the credit advance to the speculators and traders. On the other hand, the money advanced for the purpose of procurement has been less than in previous years. This is the situation. Where does the money go? It goes to hoarders and speculators. The money goes to hoarders who hoard the essential commodities. These people are controlling our market. Whether there is shortage of production or there is adequate production, this speculative market will be there in this mixed capitalist system which is being followed by this Government, and in the midst of this vicious circle, nothing productive can be done without radical changes in the basic structure without radical changes in the economic and political structure. There are double systems in our country going on. In procurement there is double system. In prices there is double system. In distribution also there is double system. When production comes out of the means of production, it goes in a double way, one way by the Government and in another way by the free market, or in the so-called laissez-faire market, which is called the mixed economy. Procurement, distribution and prices cannot be controlled in an isolated way. If we cannot produce, if we cannot procure, if we cannot distribute honestly and in an equitable way, we cannot maintain the price line. The prices will create in the mixed economy, in the capitalist economy, its own vicious circle. The Resolution here reflects only the mind of the common people. Without monopoly purchase and distribution, no price policy can be successful.

Sir, there might be a world phenomenon regarding the price rise, but what should 44
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be our national policy? We are given the argument that the price rise is there, that we are helpless and we can do nothing. But what is the positive national policy of the Government regarding procurement and supply of essential commodities? How will the Government ensure the supply of these essential commodities to the common people? Their earning is going down. The prices are going up. The society is getting frustrated. In the midst of frustration, the Government cannot expect popular co-operation. So to-day the need of the highest importance is to distribute whatever we possess to-day in an equitable way. Whether the production is adequate or not, we must have a positive national policy to procure and to distribute. So, this Resolution is welcome. As regards procurement and distribution, there should be some monopoly agency of the Government. Otherwise, the price line can not be maintained. The system of distribution cannot improve without a proper plan. Sir, in the mixed economy, there is want of plan. Already the blackmarketeers and speculators have started a fight. We are saying, for the sake of argument, that we cannot take over the wholesale trade in rice because our infrastructure and preparations are not complete. If we are in the midst of a fight, we can be prepared for a fight. If a fight has been started by the blackmarketeers and the speculators, we can fight against them. And in the midst of a fight, in the midst of war, in the midst of experience, we can have our adequate preparations and infrastructure for taking over these essential commodities like rice.

If we were to wait for a long time, we shall never be prepared to cope with the situation. Today the need is, the historic need is, to take over wholesale rice trade. I had given an amendment a fortnight ago that the Government should take up the problem of wholesale rice trade take-over this year itself and not wait till 1974. Why should you have to wait till 1974? When I suggested the take-over, the new crop had not even reached the market. Yesterday I found in the newspapers that the FCI Chairman said we have already procured

[Shri Sanat Kumar Raha]

which are not the main producing centres of rice and this year we may exceed our target of procurement. Even in those States which are mainly producing rice, i.e. West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, etc., even now their rice or distress sale has not started moving to the market yet. ; So I want the Government to take over this rice trade now itself so that in the midst of war started by speculators, Government can launch a counterwar against blackmarketeers and profiteers. This was the idea behind tabling my amendment to this Resolution. In reply to a question that I had tabled the Government said, "The Planning Commission has set up a commission on essential commodities and articles of mass consumption to suggest long-term and short-term policies and measures for making available essential commodities and articles to the common man at the reasonable price". The Commission has been set up. It is good. The Commission will report to the Government. Good. The Commission will give its recommendations. Good. Government will accept those recommendations. All right. But then what ? This problem has to be solved anyway. For 26 years we have been suffering all these theories. So many committees have been and are being appointed. So many speeches are being made. But ever in every speech we find so many "ifs". If this is so, Government will do that; if that is so, Government will do this, and so on and so forth. Why should the Government depend upon these "ifs" ? I want to know whether the Government means business, whether the Government is serious about taking over wholesale rice trade at all, this year whether it is making sufficient preparation for taking over this business, for making monopoly purchases, for monopoly procurement and for monopoly distribution. I want to know whether the Government is thinking of moving in that direction either this year or in the near future. Government must have a target time; otherwise, any amount of assurance Government may give, it will not

take us anywhere, it will! not help us fight this problem. Government goes on giving assurances ad infinitum. It is-, no use doing that. Promises will not bring about the historic change that is needed. Promises will have to be implemented. Only then have they any meaning: The Government should make sufficient preparation for taking over wholesale rice trade; otherwise, Government cannot be saved. This is the warning that the Government must take : This is the year of the highest crisis. The Government should come forward and give us an assurance that the Government is determined to fight blackmarketeers, speculators, hoarders and profiteers and that it will procure sufficient stocks, make monopoly purchases, make distribution honestly, equitably, for the common people; of our country.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala) : The mover of the Resolution has suggested! monopoly procurement of essential commodities. While I support the proposition! that the Government should introduce monopoly procurement, I would like to bring to the notice of this House some important aspects of this problem. This suggestion is nothing new. In fact many of the Opposition parties in India, particularly the left parties including my party, had suggested that wholesale take-over of wheat and rice can be successful only if it is preceded by monopoly procurement of essential commodities through a purchaser's levy. We had at that time suggested that while we support wholesale trade take-over, its success would depend upon monopoly procurement through a purchaser's levy. The Government has so far followed a lukewarm attitude to the whole question. And I charge the Government with all seriousness and responsibility that it is the Government which deliberately foiled, completely sabotaged, the scheme of monopoly procurement.

It is because this Government through a lack of understanding and also by a deliberate policy of preventing monopoly procurement and the producers' levy adopted this half-hearted measure of taking over the wholesale trade that we find its tragic

failure and instead of 8 and odd million tonnes or so we have ended up with an achievement which is much far behind the target. The main question, therefore, is whether this country can feed particularly our working people, the ordinary people, through a proper distribution system and at a price which their purchasing power can meet. We have made some studies, Sir, which clearly indicate that even taking into account the entire cost of production of wheat and adding a substantial amount for providing for the cultivators. It is possible in this country to provide the foodgrains at the rate of Re. 1.00 per kg. Sir, on the basis of economic studies it can be demonstrated . . .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : Dr. Kurian, can you explain your break-up?

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : Yes, For cme quintal of paddy, the cost of production excluding profit for the producer will come to about Rs. 40 and if you add Rs. 15 as margin for the cultivator it comes to about Rs. 55 and if you convert this into rise, it will roughly come to about Rs. 82 per quintal.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : Rs. 55 will be the price?

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : I am coming to that just now. Nov/, if you add to this figure the various other items of cost, it is possible to distribute rice through the distribution channels at a price of Re. 1.00 per kg. Sir, we have made studies to show that this is possible if the Government has got the political wiH to supply wheat through the distribution channels at the rate of 75 P. per kg. But this type of distribution policy and the pricing policy would mean that the Government should have a positive approach, a positive policy of discrimination, in favour of the small and medium peasants and against the land-loads. This is the price, this is the procurement price, which could be paid, which should be paid, to the landlords. Sir, my

suggestion, therefore, is that procurement should be limited to the rich landlords and the really very rich peasants. Sir, the entire surplus of the landlords should be taken over through a products levy and monopoly purchase and, on the contrary, the small cultivators and the poor cultivators and small peasants should be given a bonus of Rs. 12.50 per quintal. Therefore [am suggesting a procurement price of Rs. 65 or Rs. 75. I am suggesting for the poor peasants and the small peasants whose cost of cultivation is relatively higher that they should get a bonus so that they can live reasonably well and reinvest in agriculture. But I am suggesting this procurement price only for the landlords and I suggest the procurement should be limited to the landlords and the entire marketable surplus should be taken over by the Government through a producers' levy. Sir, if this suggestion is accepted, it will enable a large majority of the peasants, more than 75 per cent or 85 per cent of the peasantry, to get a reasonable price including the bonus that I have suggested. But the landlords will be given only the procurement price which is the legitimate price according to the average cost and the entire surplus should be taken over.

Sir, when we suggested this; it was not accepted. In fact, if you make a study of the distribution pattern in the country, you will find that at least 30 million tonnes of foodgrains can be procured from the top strata in the rural areas, the landlords and the rich peasants. If you limit your procurement only to the top strata, it is possible to procure at least something like 25 to 30 million tonnes. In other words, if you calculate the total marketable surplus or even the marketed surplus, you would see that it is the rich landlords or the holders of bigger lands who produce a substantial amount which is really the marketable surplus and, therefore, if the Government has the political will to take over the entire surplus, it is possible to feed the working people in this country at a reasonable price. But, Sir, again the question arises as to why the

[Dr. K. Mathew Kurian]

Government is not doing it. Sir, I charge the Government that it is not only in collusion with the landlords, but it is sharing the political power of the landlords in the rural areas and that is the reason why the Government is unable to hurt those with whom it is sharing the political power. The big capitalists who share the political power and the rich landlords in the rural areas have no political interest in the country and the Government has no political will to take over the entire marketable surplus of the landlords and provide it to the people at Re. 1.00 per kg. for rice and Re. 0.75 per kg. for wheat. If the Government had the will and the determination to do this, they could have done this. But then they will have to hurt precisely this section of the landed gentry, from whom they get their political sustenance.

Lastly, Sir, I can also show that the plea of the Government, particularly of the Finance Minister, that price rise is a passing phenomenon, I think, is one of the most ridiculous statements that any Finance Minister can ever make. There is a country like Viet Nam which, in 1951, had the price of rice at 60 paise per kg. If you calculate the exchange rate, it will come roughly to 60 paise per kg. Viet Nam supplied rice to its people at 60 paise a kg. in 1951. And even today, after 25 years of war with imperialism, the Viet Nam Government, North Vietnam, sells rice to its people at the rate of 60 paise per kg. Sir, if Viet Nam, despite about 30 years of war, can supply, and stabilize the price of, rice at a reasonable price to the consumer, the Government of India cannot get away with the plea that it is difficult, to do that . . . {Time bell rings}

I would also like to argue that even when people have tried to come forward for de-hoarding operations in various parts of the country, and the Leftist democratic parties have come forward to help

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair.]

procurement through de-hoarding operations, it is the Congress Government in the various States who have come in the way of people taking action and helping de-hoarding. The Government has not only arrested and beaten up people, but they have also lodged false cases. In Bihar, for instance, a member of the Communist Party (Marxist) has been arrested and beaten up. Sir, in Bhagalpur district, where a 'Kisan' conference was going on, discussing the question of procurement, the police let loose terror, arrested and started beating up four 'Kisan Sabha' leaders and against about 40 'Kisan Sabha' workers all kinds of concocted charges have been brought. This is the manner in which the Congress Governments in various States are acting and preventing the people to go into action to help de-hoarding . . .

(Time bell rings)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I charge the Government that their policies are utterly wrong, they have a pro-landlord basis, they are biased in favour of the landlords. And I fail to understand as to why they cannot procure and distribute foodgrains to the people.

Sir, this applies also to the supply of various other essential goods like sugar and kerosene. It is clear that the Government, with its present class character, does not want to provide the people with adequate sustenance. Government would rather help landlords. And that is the lesson we drew when the Government introduced their crash programme for agriculture. Rupees one hundred and fifty crores were spent in the so-called crash programme. But the entire money has gone down the drain. Without any increase in agricultural production, Government spent Rs. 150 crores in the name of crash programme in agriculture, which went into the pockets of landlords . . . {Time bell rings}. Therefore, so long as this pro-landlord policy continues, the Government cannot formulate any policy for proper monopoly

procurement. They will, in fact, scuttle the whole scheme of monopoly procurement. Therefore, I urge upon the Government even at this last hour to Tetrace their steps if they are really interested in avoiding an explosive situation in rural areas and even in urban centres and in ensuring that this does not erupt into more violent forms, into forms which are likely to bring anarchy in this country. Since we are interested in democratic processes, I urge upon the Government to retrace their steps and introduce wholesale trade supported by monopoly procurement and producers' levy.

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
उपसभापति महोदय, इस संकल्प का विषय बहुत विस्तृत है। मैं केवल कुछ वस्तुओं के संबंध में ही अपने विचार प्रकट करूँगा।

सरकार ने जिन समय खाद्यान्नों के व्यवसाय के राष्ट्रीयकरण का फैसला किया, बहुत ही सही फैसला किया—उसके अलावा और कोई दूसरा रास्ता था ही नहीं—लेकिन फैसला करने के बाद और कुछ अनुभव के बाद जिस तरह से सरकार ने चावल के व्यवसाय के बारे में अपना फैसला बदल दिया और उसके व्यवसाय को अपने हाथ में लेने का फैसला स्थगित किया वह इस बात को साबित करता है कि सरकारी मशीनरी जो उस काम में लगायी गई थी वह कितनी अयोग्य और अक्षम है। एक बार फैसला करने के बाद बीच में अगर उस फैसले का कार्यान्वयन रोक आता है, इस आधार पर कि उसके लिए मशीनरी नहीं है, तो इसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकलता है ? एक ही निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि सरकार कोई फैसला करने के पहले उस पर मुहम्मल तौर पर गौर नहीं करती है। श्रीमन्, इस तरह की चीज यह साबित करती है कि सरकार किस तरह से उस जानवर की तरह से है जो एक बार अपना सिर बाहर निकालता है और फिर भीतर करता है, फिर बाहर निकालता है और फिर भीतर करता है। जिसे टार्टर, कछवा, कहते हैं उस तरह से सरकार का काम हो रहा है और सर-

कार का यह कदम जिसके जरिये सरकार ने चावल का व्यवसाय अपने हाथ में लेने से अपने को रोककर सरकार की कमजोरी को भी साबित करता है और उनकी सफलता को भी साबित करता है जो खाद्यान्नों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के विरोधी हैं। श्रीमन्, शिन्दे साहब खाद्य के मंत्री हैं, गल्ला वसूल करने के मंत्री यह हैं, वितरण के मंत्री यह हैं, और जिस चीज से अनाज पैदा होता है उस पर उनका कोई कन्ट्रोल नहीं है। श्रीमन्, आज खाद 40 रु० 47 रु० बोरी की 80 रु० बिक रही है और किसान मजबूर है 40 रु० बोरी की खाद की 80 रु० बोरी में खरीदने के लिए। हमारे खाद्य मंत्री मूक दर्शनक हैं। श्रीमन्, खाद्य उनके जिम्मे और खाद्य बरूवा साहब के जिम्मे है। अगर कोई व्यक्तिगत व्यवसायी या उद्योगपति, टाटा या बिड़ला के कारखाने की खाद ब्लैक में बिके, तो यह बात समझ में आ सकती है, लेकिन सरकार के कारखाने की खाद खुले-ब्राम ब्लैक में बिकती है मगर सरकार असहाय होकर देखती है। इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात हमारे लिए और क्या हो सकती है ? गोरखपुर में सरकार का खाद का कारखाना है और उस खाद के कारखाने में बनी हुई खाद सरकारी और सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा नहीं बंटती है और न ही सरकारी और सहकारी माध्यम से ही बिकती है। वहाँ पर जो खाद तैयार होती है वह कारखाने में ही व्यापारी खरीद लेते हैं और वहाँ पर ब्लैक भी कर देते हैं। इस तरह से सरकारी कारखाने के फाटक पर ही सरकारी खाद का ब्लैक हो जाता है। इस चीज की ओर श्री बरूवा साहब का ध्यान दिलाया गया था, मगर वे अपने को असहाय महसूस करते हैं।

खाद उनके जिम्मे है और शिन्दे साहब ने इस बात की बहुत कोशिश की कि खाद का व्यवसाय कोऑपरेटिव के माध्यम से हो, लेकिन बरूवा साहब के ऊँचे आफिसर इस चीज को सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। यही कारण है कि आज वह खाद व्यवसायियों द्वारा वितरित

[श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही]

किया जाता है और इस तरह से सरकारी अधि-
सुरों के पीकेट में लम्बी लम्बी रकम जाती
है ।

श्री ए० जी० कुलकर्णी : क्या कहा ?

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : सरकारी अधि-
कारियों के जेबों में लम्बी-लम्बी रकम जाती है
और यही कारण है कि सरकारी और सहकारी
माध्यम से इसका वितरण नहीं होता है ।

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए ।
आपको पांच मिनट दिया गया था मगर पांच
मिनट से ज्यादा हो गया है । अभी एक और
सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : मैं एक बात
कह कर खरम कर दूंगा । उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ
किस प्रकार से अन्याय किया जाता है, यह आप
इस बात से देख सकते हैं । अभी सरकार ने
जो गन्ने के दाम तय किये हैं, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश
के लिए तो 12.25 क्विन्टल और पश्चिमी
उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए 13.25 रुपये क्विन्टल ।
शिरुते साहब आप इस बात को गौर कीजिए,
क्योंकि आप भी समाजवादी हैं और उसके पोषक
हैं । यह फैसला सरकार ने उस इलाके के लिए
किया है जो एक गरीब इलाका है, जो बहुत
पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है । वहां के किसानों के
लिए तो आपने 12.25 रुपये क्विन्टल गन्ने
के दाम तय किये हैं और जो मालदार इलाका
है, उसके लिए आपने 13.25 रुपये क्विन्टल
तय किया है, इससे ज्यादा अन्याय की बात
और क्या हो सकती है ।

आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया,
इसलिए धन्यवाद ।

SHRI K. S. MALLE GOWDA (Karnataka):
Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is no doubt
that a vast majority of people of the nation are
subjected to untold suffering due to the
unprecedented rise in the prices of essential
commodities

and due to the scarcity in the open market.
These conditions would be effectively
prevented by a strong Government with
efficient administration and by eradication of
corruption from the top downwards.

Sir, I would like to say a few words about
the monopoly purchase with reference to the
procurement of foodgrains. You are aware, Sir,
that already the farmers' income is limited to a
great extent. And we know also that in the last
year due to the procurement price being low,
the whole procurement policy of the Gov-
ernment failed. The Government fixed un-
realistic procurement prices. So, if the
income of the farmers is to be incre as ed,
prices have to be fixed on a realistic basis. For
example, in Japan where there is a monopoly
procurement, farmers are paid 20 per cent
more than the market price. That is how the
Government procures the whole thing. And
distribution to the consumers is by paying a
subsidy 20 per cent below the market price
fixed by the Government to the farmers. I do
not know whether the Government will be
able to give a proper price to the farmers here
in India. If 20 per cent more is paid to the
farmers as in Japan, then the farmers in India
will receive nearly Rs. 1000 crores more.
And I am not in favour of monopoly
procurement of wholesale agricultural
commodities. It will be a good policy to
procure about 10 millions of foodgrains as
monopoly procurement and leave the rest to
the open market to ensure fair prices to
the producers. Thank you. Sir.

5 P.M.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCCSSION ON POINTS ARISING OUT OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 35, GIVEN ON THE 13TH NOVEMBER, 1973, REGARDING STEEP RISE IN CLOTH AND YARN PRICES

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN-. We now
proceed with the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

Mr. A. G. Kulkarni, please try to
finish in ten minutes.