

[Shri. P. Parikh.] This scarcity is going to remain till our irrigation, agricultural and other development programmes come to fruition. That will take 5 years and we will have to wait till then.

I do not say that controls should be allowed to exist, but I say that some measures should be taken by which they become inoperative or ineffective and therefore these measures are necessary.

Sir, if we do not export the article which is required in the country, the prices will come down. If you have huge exports, then naturally the price will shoot up by 100%. The remedy is in the hands of the Commerce and Industry Minister and the way in which this Act is operated much depends upon that.

Then, Sir, I will refer to coal, cotton, cotton textiles. Coal is essential for running our industries, railways and so many other things. Coal is sufficient in our country and only the distribution has to be controlled. Unless distribution is in the hands of the Centre it will do no good. Owing to our transport system being not adequate for the requirement of our new programme, we have to keep careful watch on coal movements. The rail transport in our country is not even adequate to carry all the goods traffic. Coal prices and distribution have to be controlled, as otherwise some industries might be closed for want of coal. It is not control of production, it is not control of distribution and it is not control of price, but it is control for having adequacy of stocks in the matter of manufacture and supply of consumers' goods at fair prices. That is the object of this Act and for that the production has to be controlled and the distribution has to be supervised also.

Now, Sir, I will come to cotton, cotton textiles and raw cotton. First of all, I will take raw cotton. Fortunately, for the last three years the position in the country has improved |

Last year the crop was in the neighbourhood of 37 lakh bales, whereas our requirements are 42 lakh bales. Owing to this, we have adequacy of cotton supplies in the country—indigenous cotton which is so much required. Now, Sir, if only attempts were made to increase this indigenous availability by 3 lakh bales, naturally, our whole problem of cotton required by our mills as well as cotton required for export will be solved. It is in the hands of Government to fix prices which should prevail for cotton. It is only a price inducement which makes the cultivator to grow more cotton.

AN HON. MEMBER: On a point of *Order*, Sir. The clocks have stopped, it is already past one.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member will probably take more time. There are two Messages received from the House of the People. Secretary will read them.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

(1) THE ESSENTIAL GOODS (DECLARATION AND REGULATION OF TAX ON SALE OR PURCHASE) BILL, 1952.

(2) THE NOTARIES, BILL 1952.

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report to the Council the following messages received from the House of the People signed by the Secretary of the House :

I "In accordance with the provisions of Rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House of the People, I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the Essential Goods (Declaration and Regulation of Tax on Sale or Purchase) Bill, 1952, as reported by the Select Committee which has been passed as amended by the House at its sitting held on the 28th July, 1952".

II

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House of the People, I am directed to enclose herewith

a copy of the Notaries Bill, 1952 as reported by the Select Committee, which has been passed by the House at its sitting held on the 28th July, 1952".

Sir, I lay a copy of each of these Bills on the Table.

MB. DEPUTY, CHAIRMAN j The Council stands adjourned to 8.15 a.m. tomorrow

The Council then adjourned till a quarter past eight of the clock on Wednesday, the 30th July 1952.