

following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978:—

(i) Notification No. F. 10/16/80-Home (P) Estt. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th August, 1980 making certain amendments to the Punjab Police Rules, 1934 in their application to the Union Territory of Delhi.

(ii) Notification No. F. 10/35/73-Home (P) Estt. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th August, 1980 making certain amendment to the Punjab Police Rules, 1934 in their application to the Union Territory of Delhi.

(iii) The Delhi Prohibition of burning or discharging fire-arms in public places Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. 2615/Spl. Cell PHQ in Delhi Gazette dated the 8th September, 1980.

(iv) Notification No. F. 5(134)/78-Home (P) Estt. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th August, 1980 authorising the Commissioner of Police, Delhi to exercise the powers and discharge functions of District Magistrate under the Sarais Act, 1867.

(v) Notification No. F. 3/184/80-Home (P) Estt. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th September, 1980 making certain amendment in the Punjab Police Rules, 1934.

(vi) The Delhi Prohibition of Being Armed Regulations 1980, published in Notification No. 3583/Spl. Cell in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th November, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1537/80].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION FOR 1977-78 AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions)

of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1977-78 together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above documents. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1538/80].

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: (Azamgrah): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Hundred and forty-second Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Direct Taxes.

12.08 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 8th December, 1980, agreed without any amendment to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st December, 1980.”

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CUT IN WHEAT ALLOTMENT TO UTTAR PRADESH

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Sir, I call the attention of the

[Shri Iainul Basher]

Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The situation arising out of the drastic cut in the monthly quota of wheat for distribution in Uttar Pradesh."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): During the years 1978, 1979 and upto the month of June in the current year wheat was allotted to U.P. for Public Distribution System in quantities demanded by the State Government. For the months of July and August, 1980 against a demand of 1.50 lakh tonnes each, allotments of one lakh tonnes for the month of July and 50,000 tonnes for the month of August were made. During September, October and November the State Government placed their demand at one lakh tonnes per month while the allotment that could be made was 50,000 tonnes for September and 35,000 tonnes each for October and November. For the current month against the demand of 70,000 tonnes, allotment has been made of 35,000 tonnes.

Owing to heavy drawal on the food reserves on account of the drought conditions that prevailed throughout the country last year and even during the current year till the onset of the monsoon, as well as under the Food for Work Programme, the stocks of foodgrain reserves with the Government agencies have come down from the level of 18.68 million tonnes on 1st November, 1979 to 11.94 million tonnes on 1st November, 1980. The wheat stocks have come down considerably. Taking the stock position and the monthly off take into account it has become necessary to exercise restraint on the quantum of issues of wheat. Hence it has been considered necessary to conserve wheat stocks by rationalising the allotments and bring allotments near about the level

of offtake so that the distortion in the allotment of wheat could be rectified.

The population in Uttar Pradesh consumes both wheat and rice and the State Government have repeatedly been informed that the reduction in wheat allotment is being made up in rice. As against their demand of 50,000 tonnes of rice for the current month the Central Government have allotted one lakh tonnes of rice.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Mr. Speaker, Sir. the hon. Minister's statement shows that he has given only 35,000 tonnes of wheat in the month of November this year and 50,000 tonnes of wheat in the month of October, 1980. whereas the fact is that in the month of October too he has allotted and he has given only 35,000 tonnes. The figure which I have received from U.P. Government is like this: The allotment in January, 1980 is 90 thousand metric tonnes. February; 90,000. March 1 lakh, April 90,000; May 70,000; June 70,000; July 80,000; August 90,000; September 70,000; October 35,000; November, 35,000. In his statement the Minister is telling us that due to drought, the wheat availability was very poor, the procurement was very much less, therefore he is effecting a drastic cut. We all know that in the first half of the year the prices are low. The availability of foodgrains including wheat is plenty. But in the second half of the year the prices of foodgrains are having an upward tendency to rise and the availability of wheat and other foodgrains is low. In this situation you can well imagine how U.P. which was receiving 70,000 to 1 lakh tonnes of wheat, can manage without wheat. The fair price shops are running without wheat. I have been informed that in Agra, Bareilly and Meerut divisions of western UP, the UP Government has stopped the distribution of wheat to the fair price shops. It is the case in Moradabad also. Moradabad was included in Bareilly division, now it is a new division in these four divisions of western U.P. the fair price shops are not getting wheat. In

the eastern U.P. too, 10 kilo of quota of wheat has been reduced to only 4 Kilo, 10 Kilo was available to the fair price shops earlier. but now people are getting only 4 Kilos. UP Government has to supply 9,000 tonnes of wheat to hill areas. They cannot make any cut in this 9,000 tonnes. It is because in these hilly regions wheat is not produced as the private traders are not taking wheat to that area due to transport difficulties. How can they live on 26,000 tonnes of wheat for the whole of U.P. with more than 20 crores of people? What will happen? You can well imagine the situation. The latest figure is this: prices are ranging between Rs. 1/65 per kilo to Rs. 2/25 per Kilo. They are going high, the trend is high. The hon. Minister is telling us that U.P. consumes wheat as well as rice. he has been kind enough to increase the allotment of rice: he hopes that U.P. will consume rice instead of wheat. The Minister is our neighbour. He belongs to Haryana. He knows this very well. Very little population of eastern U.P. consumes rice. The people in hilly region, in western UP and Central U.P. all take wheat. They don't take rice. Only some little population of eastern UP take rice. Minister knows it very well. So, in this situation, food riots in U.P. cannot be ruled out. They have occurred in the past. That was in 1967 when UP. was passing through a severe drought. Food riot can occur in that place if wheat is not made available. Sir, there is a possibility of starvation deaths because very soon wheat will not be available in the State and there will be nothing to eat and then the

people will suffer. Recently Uttar Pradesh has faced a serious drought situation and the production of food-grains in U.P. has been very very low.

12.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Moreover the movement of wheat from other States to U.P. is much less. The Central Government is not allowing a ban being imposed by the U.P. Government on the movement of wheat from U.P. to other States. Therefore, wheat is moving in a very large quantity out of the State day by day and the prices of foodgrains are increasing day by day. The people of U.P. are facing a great hardship. What can they do under these circumstances? What will they have to eat during the next 4 months? In Uttar Pradesh, a large number of farmers are small farmers and marginal farmers. At least they should have some foodgrains to eat and work in the fields. The meagre stock of foodgrains of these farmers had already exhausted and for the rest of the 4 months they will have to purchase foodgrains from the market. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the situation in which Uttar Pradesh is placed at present.

In fact, wheat was available to the poor people because of the food for work programme. The allocation of foodgrains under the food for work programme has also been drastically cut. There was also a provision for cash payment under this programme. Now that the allocation has been dras-

[Shri Zaimul Basher]

tically cut. I wonder how the poor people will manage themselves for the coming months. Through you, Sir, I can only appeal to the Government that in the light of my statement, the Minister will kindly, consider allotment of more wheat to U.P. The Government is aware of the fact that the food stock is dwindling due to the drought conditions. Why was economy not effected from the very beginning? Why has drastic cut been imposed in the latter half of the year? If some economy had been effected from the very beginning, when the availability of foodgrains in the market was sufficient, it would have been easier to grapple with the present situation. Moreover, the trend in prices of foodgrains would not have been unstable.

Sir, in the month of May, the allotment was 70,000 tonnes. in the month of June, the allotment was 70,000 tonnes in the month of July, it was 80,000 tonnes and in the month of August, it was 90,000 tonnes. Had the economy been effected right from the very beginning and not in the latter half of the year, at least the present serious crisis would have been averted to a great extent. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why this kind of step has not been taken at the beginning itself. Now, in U.P. wheat is not available in the fair price shops and the price of wheat is also increasing day by day. I hope the hon. Minister would realise the situation in which Uttar Pradesh has been placed at the moment. I would like to know whether in view of these facts, the hon. Minister is going to increase the quota allotment of wheat to U.P. in this month and the next four months.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO. As the hon. Member himself knows and has agreed, it was on account of the heavy off-take of wheat as also rice

on account of drought for use under the Food-for-Work programme, that our foodgrains stocks have depleted to a very low level and there is need to effect economy in the distribution of wheat and we have to conserve our stocks. But there should be no apprehension in the mind of the hon. Member that the Government will allow the situation to reach a stage where food riots could take place. We have gone through one of the worst droughts of the century last year and we did not allow that situation to arise even during that difficult period. We are fully conscious of the needs of the people and we shall see to it that foodgrains are supplied wherever they are needed and to the extent that they are required.

In the case of U.P. we have made allotments for public distribution as also for the flour mills on the basis of consumption during the past two years. U.P.'s off-take under the public distribution system during the last two years was about the same as the quantity that we have now allotted to them. For the public distribution system, in 1979 U.P. was allotted about 395,000 tonnes of wheat and that comes to about 32,000 tonnes per month on an average and now we have started allotting them for the last three months 35,000 tonnes per month, that is 3,000 tonnes more than what they have been consuming in the public distribution system during the last year. Similarly, for flour mills also, we have made allotments keeping in view their off-take for the flour mills during the past year. We have reduced allocations because we feel that we cannot afford to be over-liberal now with our remaining food stocks and they have got to live with what the Government of India can make available to them.

There is another point which I would like to stress. U.P. has one of the richest soils in the country; U.P. also has the largest irrigated area in the country compared to any other

State and U.P. is also a wheat producing State. U.P.'s estimated production of wheat in the year was one crore tonnes as compared to about 78 lakh tonnes in Punjab and about 33 lakh tonnes in Haryana during the last crop. In Punjab, out of a total estimated production of 78.6 lakh tonnes, the FCI and other agencies were able to procure 42.7 lakh tonnes for the Central pool, that is over 50 per cent of the total production was procured for the national food and in Haryana out of an estimated production of 33 lakh tonnes, we could procure 11.5 lakh tonnes, but I am very sorry to remark that in the case of U.P. out of an estimated production of 96 lakh tonnes, the total procurement was 5 lakh and a few thousand tonnes. There has thus been no procurement in U.P. That means the wheat produced by farmers was with the farmers for consumption locally. There are a very new regulated markets in U.P. and that is why, we cannot effectively procure wheat and rice also in U.P. We presume that there are sufficient stocks of foodgrains in U.P. and people should make use of them and not depend upon Central Pool to which the State gives very little.

श्री हरश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोडा):
उपाध्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि हमारे साथी जैन्ल बशर साहब ने कहा, यह प्रश्न केवल मंत्री जी को ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए हमने यहां पर उपस्थित नहीं किया है बल्कि जितने भी संसत्सदस्य हैं, उनकी तरफ से उनसे और उनकी मिनिस्ट्री से यह निवेदन करने के लिए भी किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, जिसकी जनसंख्या देश में सबसे ज्यादा है, वह देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रान्त है, वहां के लोगों को इस समय किस प्रकार की मुसीबत उठानी पड़ रही है। मंत्रीजी ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश सेन्द्रल पूल में बहुत कम कंट्रीव्यूट करता है, उत्तर प्रदेश के पास इरीगेटेड लैण्ड भी सबसे ज्यादा है फिर भी वह कम प्रोड्यूस करता है—मैं इससे सहमत हूँ लेकिन इसका दोष मंत्री जी वहां की सरकार को दे सकते हैं, जोकि पहले थी या अब है,

पर वहां की जनता इसका परिष्कार क्यों भुगतते?

मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश को पिछले वर्ष जो एक टन प्रति माह का आवंटन किया गया उसके उठाया नहीं गया। मंत्री जी को यह बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए कि जिस समय यह आवंटन किया गया था उस समय आपने मार्केट में गेहूँ की प्राइस कम थी और फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर गेहूँ की कीमत अधिक थी या दोनों की कीमतों में बहुत मामूली अन्तर था लेकिन इस वर्ष आपने मार्केट और फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर गेहूँ की कीमत में बहुत ज्यादा अन्तर है। अब गरीब आदमी आपने मार्केट में जाने की हिम्मत नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसीलिए अब सारा फ्लो फेयर प्राइस शाप्स की तरफ हो रहा है और वहां पर गेहूँ नहीं मिल रहा है जिसके कारण असंतोष पैदा हो रहा है। मंत्री जी, अपनी मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश को जो गेहूँ का कोटा आवंटित किया गया, उसको स्टैटिस्टिकली जस्टिफाई करना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनको यह बात भी देखनी चाहिए कि आपने मार्केट और फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर मिलने वाले गेहूँ के भाव में जो असमानता पैदा हो गई है उसका दायित्व किस पर है? अगर मंत्री जी इस गैप को कम नहीं कर सकते तो निश्चित तौर से उन्हें फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर गेहूँ का फ्लो बढ़ाना चाहिए ताकि गरीबों को गेहूँ प्राप्त हो सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल जाड़ों के दिन हैं, मंत्रीजी इस बात से भी सहमत होंगे कि आजकल गरीब आदमी अगर चावल खाकर काम करने के लिए जायेगा तो उसको जल्दी भूख लग जायेगी और अगर गेहूँ खाकर जाएगा तो वह ज्यादा देर तक उसके पेट में बना रहेगा। इसीलिए आजकल गेहूँ की खपत भी बढ़ गई है।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश के जो खाद्य मंत्री हैं उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के संसत्सदस्यों को एक पत्र लिखा है :

“...मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप कृपया इस संबंध में भारत सरकार को समझ उत्तर प्रदेश की उपयुक्त कीठनाई को सामने रखने का कष्ट करें जिससे गेहूँ की जितनी हमारी आवश्यकता है,

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

उसकी पूर्ति भारत सरकार द्वारा की जा सके। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आपके इस प्रकार के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को इस समस्या का समाधान हो सकेगा जिसके लिए न केवल उत्तर प्रदेश शासन बल्कि यहां की जनता प्रधान मंत्री जी को ऋणी रहेगी।

श्रीमान्, गेहूं का जो आवंटन किया गया है वह उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखकर नहीं किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गेहूं के आवंटन का आप-दण्ड क्या है? पंजाब को जो गेहूं का आवंटन किया गया है उसको यदि उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या के आधार पर देखा जाए तो बहुत बड़ी असमानता प्रतीत होगी। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गेहूं और चीनी आवंटन करने के संदर्भ में आपका आप-दण्ड क्या है? और यदि यह न्याय संगत नहीं है तो क्या उसको न्यायसंगत बनाने के लिए आप विचार करेंगे?

दूसरा सवाल फूड-फार-वर्क के लिए जो गेहूं आप आवंटित करते हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में है। कई राज्यों में इस दार में शिकायत आई होगी कि जो अनाज दिया जाता था, राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों के लिए उसका दुरु-पयोग किया जा रहा है, जैसे पश्चिम बंगाल है--लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में इस तरीके की कोई शिकायत नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश को आपने फूड-फार-वर्क के लिए जो गेहूं आवंटित किया था, उन्होंने उसको कन्ज्यूम करने का सर्टिफिकेट आपके पास भेज दिया है, लेकिन फिर भी आप उसकी मांग के अनुसार गेहूं नहीं देने जा रहे हैं। तीसरा सवाल यह है कि आपने इस बात को स्पष्ट नहीं किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार, जैसा कि आपने कहा है, गेहूं का ठीक से उपयोग नहीं कर पा रही थी और हम लिबरल नहीं होना चाहते हैं कि हम जो गेहूं दें, उसका ठीक से सदुपयोग न हो। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या स्वयं उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री और वहां के राज्य मंत्री तथा वहां के अधिकारियों ने बरखबर आपसे तथा आपके मंत्रालय से इस बात का अनुरोध नहीं किया है कि हमारा गेहूं का कोटा बढ़ाया जाए और यदि उन्होंने अनुरोध किया

है, तो बाप इस संदर्भ में क्या निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं?

श्री श्रीराम सिंह राव: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो माननीय सदस्य ने खुद ही माना है कि यू. पी. में गेहूं मिलता है, लेकिन कीमत ज्यादा है। तो मैं कहना चाहता था, उनकी इस बात से साबित हो गया है कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम में गेहूं की मांग इसलिए ज्यादा बढ़ती जाती है कि बाजार की कीमत में और सरकारी डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम की इशु-प्राइस के अन्दर ज्यादा फर्क होता है। जब मंडियों के अन्दर कीमत ज्यादा बढ़ी है, तो मांग बढ़ रही है, लेकिन गेहूं मौजूद तो है, मिलता है, एवलेबल तो है, अभी तक यू. पी. में। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि अगर थोड़ी कीमत ज्यादा लोगों को देने पड़े तो हम अपना स्टॉक कम कर लें। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि बफर-स्टॉक इतना बड़ा रखने का मकसद यह भी है कि कीमतों अगर बहुत ज्यादा चढ़ने लग जायें तो उसकी वजह से कीमतों को कन्ट्रोल किया जाए और मुनाफिब कीमत पर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन जारी रखा जाए। लेकिन कुछ खास हालात भी होते हैं और जब आपने पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम में इतना ज्यादा गेहूं का इस्तेमाल किया----

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत: इतना ऊंचा तो नहीं चढ़ना चाहिए।

श्री श्रीराम सिंह राव: यह तो हम देख रहे हैं कि कितना चढ़ेगा, इस पर हम एक्शन लेंगे और हम कीमतों को देख रहे हैं। दूसरी एक और बात माननीय सदस्य की बात से महसूस होती है कि इशु-प्राइस में और मार्केट की प्राइस में ज्यादा फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस बात से उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप इस बात को एग्री करेंगे कि इशु-प्राइस भी गेहूं की बढ़ जानी चाहिए, ताकि गेहूं की ज्यादा मांग न रहे--(व्यवधान)--

श्री जगन्नाथ बखर: उन्होंने यह कहा है।

श्री श्रीराम सिंह राव: मतलब तो यही निकलता है--(व्यवधान)--दोरी पत्ती के माफ़ीन सदस्य ने जो बात रखी है, उससे

हमारा एक बात पर विचार शुरू हो गया है कि इस-प्राइस भी बढ़नी चाहिए--(व्यवधान) स्टेट्स की तरफ से गेहूँ की मांग ज्यादा होगी ही, इसलिए हमने गेहूँ की सप्लाई में कटौती की है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैंने यह भी बताया है कि ज्यादा गेहूँ कम करके हम यू. पी. को ज्यादा चावल दे रहे हैं, जितनी जरूरत हो चावल लीजिए, फूडग्रेन की कमी नहीं है। सारा इस्टर्न-यू. पी. चावल खाने वाला है। हम ज्यादा गेहूँ किस बात के लिए आपको दें, हमें यह शुबाह हो सकता है कि यू. पी. का आपका सारा बार्डर ऊपर की तरफ से आपन है, दूसरी कन्टीज के साथ, क्या मालूम कितना गेहूँ कहां से बाहर जा सकता है--(व्यवधान)--मैं अपना बार्डर बता रहा हूँ आपका नहीं बता रहा हूँ। वाजपेयी जी। सरकार का बता रहा हूँ। आपको फिर करने की जरूरत नहीं है... (व्यवधान)... तो हमें इस चीज के लिए भी सोचना पड़ता है कि हकीकत में कितने गेहूँ की जरूरत है किस प्रदेश के अन्दर, और कितने चावल से काम चल जाएगा, ताकि गेहूँ के अन्दर हम कुछ बचत कर सकें। यदि आप पंजाब और हरियाणा से मुकाबला करना चाहेंगे तो यह मुझे मुनासिब नहीं लगता है।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत: लेकिन माप-दण्ड तो एक होना चाहिए।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: मापदण्ड एक कैसे हो सकता है। पंजाब के अन्दर जिस हिसाब से लोगों को गेहूँ दे रहे हैं, वह यू. पी. की वनिस्वत मात्रा के अन्दर बहुत कम है। पंजाब तो इस बात के लिए चीख रहा है।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत: जन-संख्या के आधार पर हो।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: उसी आधार पर बता रहा हूँ। पंजाब इस बात के लिए जायज तौर पर कह रहा है।... (व्यवधान)... आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। यू. पी. गवर्नमेंट से क्या बात हो रही है, मैं यहाँ क्या बताऊँ। वे क्या मांग रहे हैं और हम क्या कर रहे हैं, इसके मैं यहाँ क्या बताऊँ। आप पाटी के अन्दर अपनी बात पूछिये।

But here don't come into what the U.P. Government is officially talking to us and what we are thinking about it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): What is the Minister talking? Is the Minister in his senses?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I am in my senses.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: It is not a party affair. He is making a statement which will increase the price of wheat tomorrow in the market. At least he should feel what he is speaking. He is talking here and instigating people to raise the prices. (Interruptions).

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: If you have got no sense to understand me I am not going to put sense into your head. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: The Minister does not know what he is talking. The Minister should know what he is speaking. (Interruptions).

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I know what I am speaking. (Interruptions) What is he talking about? (Interruptions) What is he objecting to?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please reply to him. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: You have lost your sense of proportion.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: My sense of proportion is perfectly sound. You seem to have lost your balance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please reply to him. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: ... sense of proportion. You know what you are talking about.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should not interrupt the calling attention. (Interruptions).

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: You are not the Food Minister of this country. (*Interruptions*) I have some responsibility in the matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Chandra Shekhar, you have got up. You are not expected to... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: The hon. Minister of Food is making a statement which is going to increase the prices of food. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made your point. It is all right. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: If you want to create a trouble. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: That is what I am objecting to that this question should not have come before the House, in my view. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have asked him to sit down. (*Interruptions*) Shri Ramavatar Shastri, please.... Order, order please.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: In my humble view, the less we talk about this matter the better it is. But the hon. members want to probe into everything and they want to know more and more; and I am requesting them again and again that it is on a fair basis, it is on an equitable basis that we are distributing whatever stock we have got; and we are keeping a watch over this situation. But, as I said, in the case of Punjab and Haryana we have made no special concession although they deserve special concession.... (*Interruptions*) because they can contribute upto 50 per cent of their product towards.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next item—Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions. Shri Mahavir Prasad. (*Interruptions*)

I have gone to the next item. I am not permitting you. I have called Mr. Mahavir Prasad.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
TWELFTH REPORT

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD (Bansgaon): I beg to present the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SEVENTH AND TWENTY-NINTH
REPORTS

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:

(1) Twenty-seventh Report relating to Union Excise Duties.

(2) Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and ninth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) relating to the Ministry of Defence.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SECOND REPORT

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH (Anantapur): I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Appointment of Auditors in Government Companies.