extend the period of supersession Municipal Corporation of Delhi months more from 11th April, 1982, under sub-section (3) of section 490 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for the issue of the Notification. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3841 82).

MR. DEPUTY.SPEAKER: Now take up Private Member's Business. Ramnath Dubey.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS FORTEETH REFORT

SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY (BANDA): I beg to move-

"That this House do agree with the Fortieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, presented to the House on the 7th April, 1982."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fortieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, presented to the House on the 7th April, 1982."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUOUS RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODI-TIES AND NEED FOR TAKING STEPS TO AMELIORATE CONDITION OF TOILING MASSES—Contd.

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We resume further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri K. A. Rajan on 26th March, 1982.

"The House notes with grave concern the continuous and unchecked rise prices of essential commodities and consequent deterioration in the living and working conditions of all toiling people and the measures taken against the trade union rights and liberties of workers and calls upon the Government to take effective steps to ameliorate the condition of the toiling masses."

masses (Res.)

Shri Rajan may continue his speech.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Deputy-Speaker, last time I was just moving the resolution. I was dealing certain basic questions regarding the economic structure. Why is this price rise very much affecting the whole people of this country? Now I come to the real causes for the price rise in our country, which are really telling on the day to day life of the toiling people. The reason is, for raising resources for development the burden has been continuously falling the common people. Firstly, indirect taxes, the biggest component of which is excise duty on commodities have been steeply raising. If you go through the figures of excise duty on 18 articles of daily consumption, like cotton textiles, sugar, coffee, tobaccoo, salt, kerosene, etc., they have yielded Rs. 2,762.62 crores in 1980-81. A few selected items will clearly show the trend has been developing for these commodities. On sugar the excise duty realised in 1950-51 was Rs. 6.41 crores: it went up to Rs. 228.5 crores in 1980-81. In the case of tea, it was Rs. 3.36 crores in 1950-51 and it went up to Rs. 70.32 crores in 1980-81. The excise duty on tobacco was Rs. 31.99 crores in 1950-51 but it went up to Rs. 40.39 crores 1980-81. Regarding soap, which is a commodity used by the common man, the 1950-51 was excise duty realised in Rs. 1.50 crores; it went up to Rs. 25 crores in 1980-81. The prices of manufactured items and the excise duty on them have increased many times and the obliging Government has been turning a blind eye to all these things. Mostly the burden is transferred to the people. The price increase has been enormous in the case of medicines and all the big pharmaceutical: [Shri K. A. Rajan]

371

companies have been increasing the prices, and the common people have to face many difficulties in their day today life.

Secondly, deficit financing has been increasing, which is deliberately and forcibly re-distributing the wealth created by the labour, in favour of the upper classes.

Thirdly, the operation of a shortage economy and the seller's market is continuing. Our industrialists have gone on amassing black money. The colossal amount created by them, which currently about Rs. 30,000 crores is also invested by them in land and all other conceivable things. A supine Government unwilling to attack the shoppers always talks of increased production as the only cure for the present ills. These are all the real factors which really create the paradise for them which is the main challenge to our economy.

Now, it is being claimed in the Economic Survey as also in the Budget speech delivered in this House that the wholesale price index is being controlled and that it is showing a downward trend. But even if it is admitted that there is a downward trend in the wholesale price index, is it being reflected correctly in the all-India consumer price index? The common man and the toiling masses especially in the countryside depend upon the retail shops for their daily necessities and commodities. Now, a new theory has been brought in that there is a downward trend in the wholesale price indices. But what about its reflection in the all-India consumer price indices? They say that there is a time-lag between the two. But unfortunately, the timelag theory does not seem to work in real life. I quote an article:

"Though the wholesale price index had generally registered a fall during the last several months, prices of several essential items have been steadily rising during the last one year. For example, the percentage variation of the price index of some selected commodities on November 14, 1981 over Novem-

ber 15, 1980 as follows: chillies +97.9, onion +95.9, fish +46.9 groundnut oil +26.4, gingolay oil +12.7, jowar +12.5, vanaspati +11.1, tea X10.8 and rice +10.4."

This is the real reflection of the wholesale price index, even though it is showing a downward trend as it is claimed, on the retail prices and consumer price indices. It is being worked to the dis-advantage of the common-man, who has to depend for his day to day living on these essential This is the real situation commodities. in which we are. However big you may talk about the decrease in the wholesale price indices, we are facing the real problem of rise in the price of essential commodities. This is a problem being faced more acutely by the common man especially in the countrysides. Millions of poor people are suffering from this malady. So, what is the way out of this? We have been hearing for the last so many years, pious wishes that we will bring down the prices to a level where the people would be able to purchase articles according to their standard of living. But unfortunataly, with all our pious wishes, we find that we could not stabilise the prices of essential commodities. This is a very vital problem being faced by millions of people especially the poor lot in the countryside, the agricultural labour, the rural masses, other middle class and lower middle class sections of society. Now, we have to think in the present set up and taking reality into consideration, how far we will be able to circumvent this in order to have some stability in the overall price situation.

I would like to highlight that we will have to streamline the public distribution system. The public distribution system as it is, as I understand, caters through 2.98 lakh fair price shops in the whole country. During one year, their number has inby only 25,000. Moreover, a creased majority of the fair price shops are confined only in cities and industrial centres. And a number of fair price shops are there only with sign boards. The commodities supplied through public distribution system, are seldom available in these fair price shops. An effective and definite public distribution system could be run provided you supply the atleast the minimum essential commodities to the people. As I stated earlier, the common man in the villages and in the rural areas and the agricultural workers are the people who are most adversely affected by the price rise.

How could we streamline the public distribution system? According to the programme of the Government, the new 20-Point Programme, the public distribution system is to be developed so that it will remain a permanent feature of the economy, and it will be strengthened in all parts of the country, particularly in the rural areas, as well as the backward, remote and inaccessible areas; attention will also be given to the requirements of the weaker sections of the community.

It is a fact that in practice the public distribution system has not worked well. We have been discussing this problem in this House on several occasions. How far have the fair price shops catered to the needs of the people, so far as essential commodities are concerned. What are the essential commodities supplied by them? How far were they able to stabilise the prices? I can say from my personal experience that we could not give relief to the toiling millions of this country through the fair price shops, or the public distribution system, because we are not catering to the weaker sections of the community.

Therefore, in my Resolution I have suggested that we have to take some strong measures to see that the essential commodities and consumer goods are made available to the fair price shops at reasonable prices so that the purchasing power and the living conditions of the poor people are not further eroded. Already, they are finding it very difficult to carry on their day to day life. it the agricultural workers, the middle class people or the working class, all these years there is real erosion in their wages because of the ever-rising increase in the prices of commodities. Unfortunately, the wage policy of the Government does not give adequate neutralisation for the rising cost of living index, because they are trying to peg the wage structure or freeze the wages. In that context, the stabilisation of prices of essential commodities has to be taken up very seriously.

Through this Resolution I want to urge on the Government to take two or three steps if they want to keep the prices at a stable level. First of all, there should be a net work of public distribution system all over the country, especially in the rural areas, where the poor peasants, the agricultural workers and the artisans are residing.

Then the Government should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. It is at this stage that price flutuation takes place because of the manipulations of the monopolists, who want to get a major share of the huge profits. So, there should be takeover of wholesale trade and distribution through fair price shops.

Then, consumer items like textile, sugar, edible oil etc. should not be left in the hands of the monopolists. They should also to be distributed through the public distribution system. Since our attempt to do that has miserably failed, many political parties and organisations have suggested the nationalisation of sugar, textile and drug industry. Sir, unless you take these drastic measures regarding these essential commodities, you would not be able to run the public distribution system properly and you would not be able to give relief to the common toiling people in respect of their daily necessities of life. Our experience for the last 30-35 years has shown that the peasant as well as the consumer is being looted by a set of traders and monopolists who are really in charge of the whole production of the important items. That is why you should take some fundamental steps regarding stabilisation of prices, and I suggest through this Resolution two steps:

- (i) The taking over of the wholesale trade in foodgrains is a must;
 and
- (ii) the nationalisation of the textile, sugar and drug industry is also a must.

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

This will be giving a big relief and this will stabilise the prices of essential articles and commodities and at least our common people will get relief by this measure. Through this Resolution I would like to suggest this and it should not be taken as a question concerning a particular section or a particular party because the whole country is facing the problem of price increase and it has consequences or repercussions or real impact on the whole of our economy and on the day-to-day life of the common Therefore, I would suggest through this Resolution these two courses or steps. One is increase in the network of public distribution system especially on the rural side, and the other is the necessity of taking over the wholesale trade in foodgrains and also nationalisation of textile, sugar and drug industries.

Steps to ameleorate

I commend this Resolution for the acceptance of this House.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Mr. Rajan, you have not mentioned all these things in this Resolution. tunately, the Resolution does not mention anything about nationalisation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House notes with grave concern the continuous and unchecked rise in prices of essential commodities and consequent deterioration in the living and working conditions of all toiling people and the measures taken against the trade union rights and liberties of workers and calls upon the Government to take effective steps to ameliorate the condition of the toiling masses."

SHRI NAWAL KISORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

(i) omit "and the measures taken against the trade union rights and liberties of workers"

(ii) add at the end-

"by providing essential commodities at subsidised rates." (1)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

Condition of toiling

masses (Res.)

That in the resolution.—

- (i) after "workers and" "with a view to enchancing production rapdily in the country"
- (ii) after "steps" insert-"to ban the activities of unwarranted strikes and lock, outs, etc. in order" (2)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो संकल्प मान-नीय द्वारा रखा है ग्रीर ग्रन्त में जो उन्होंने बातें बताई, यदि उसी भावना से यह संकल्प रखा है, तो मैं उस भावना का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं।

हिन्द्स्तान में ग्रभी तक वेज-पालिसी नहीं बन पाई है। ग्राज इतने सालों के बाद भी हम लोगों को इस बात के लिए सोचना होगा कि वस्तुग्रों की कीमतें क्यों बढी ग्रौर देश में ग़रीब लोगों के ग्रन्दर ग्रशान्ति क्यों ग्रौर उनके कराणों में हमें गहराई से जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए जिन्होंने यह संकल्प रखा है, मैं उनकी बड़ा ग्राभारी हं।

पहली बात तो यह है कि प्रशासन का खर्चा काफी बढ गया है। काम करने वाले ग्रपनी क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं करते हैं श्रौर श्रपनी पूरी ताकत से काम नहीं करते हैं। ग्राप दफतरों में, कार्यालयों में, कहीं पर भी चले जाइए, उन के व्यवहार से ग्राम ग्रादमी प्रसन्न नहीं है। भ्राज राजस्थान में हड़ताल हो रही है। 3 लाख 25 म्रादमी हड़ताल पर आ गए हैं और कुछ राजनीतिक पार्टियां उनक़ो पीछे से उत्साह दे रही हैं। इतने भ्रादिमयों के हड़ताल पर ग्राने के कारण वहां का सारा प्रशासन ठप्प

हो गया है ग्रौर हालत यह हो रही है कि जयपुर क़ी गलियों ग्रीर सड़क़ों पर गन्दगी के ढेर लगे हुद्धए हैं। इस का कारण क्या है ? कारण यह है कि हम ग्रपने यहां जो पैसा विकास के लिये रखते हैं उस का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा प्रशासन पर खर्च हो जाता है। एक ग्रन्य कारण यह है कि हम ने 20 हजार करोड़ रुपया राष्ट्रीय उपक्रमों पर, पब्लिक सैक्टर पर लगा दिया है जिस का देश क़ो क़ोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। राजन साहब, ग्राप क़ी पार्टी ग्रब तक यह कहती ग्राई है कि हर चीज का सरकारी-करण कर दिया जाय। क्या यही नेशन-लाइजेशन है ? हम ने पहले भी कहा था--हम उन उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहते हैं जिन के कारण हम लोग कुछ ग्रागे बढ़ सक़ें। ऐसे उद्योगों क़ो सरकार ग्रपने हाथ में ले जिन को साधारण श्रादमी न कर सकता हो, लेकिन ग्राज हम देखते हैं कि हम ने सभी चीजों का नेशनलाइजेशन कर लिया। इस का क्या नतीजा निकला ? दिल्ली का परिवहन निगम है-60 करोड़ रुपये घाटे में चल रहा है। ग्राप का क़ोल इण्डिया लि० 200 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे में है। स्टील ग्रथारिटी ग्राफ इण्डिया भी इसी तरह बहुत बड़े घाटे में चल रहा है। क्षमा करें, रेल मंत्री जी, यहां बैठे हैं। रेलवे हमारी सब से बड़ी पब्लिक ग्रण्डरटेकिंग है--पूछ लीजिये कितना घाटा हो रहा है ? हर साल किराये बढ़ाये जाते हैं, हर साल घाटा बढ़ता जाता है।

क्या ग्राप ने कभी इस का कारण सोचा है ? स्पष्ट है कि हमारे श्रन्दर राष्ट्रीय चरित्र की कमी है, नेशनल क़रेक्टर नहीं है । इधर बैठने वाले जब कभी चर्चा होती है तो यह वकालत करते हैं कि उन की तनख्वाहें बढ़ाम्रों,

पगार बढाग्रो, हड़ताल हमारा नारा है ग्रीर ग्राप ये बातें वड़ी हिम्मत के साथ कहते हैं। दूसरी तरफ़ जो गांव के गरीब लोग हैं, कृषि मजदूर हैं, खेतिहर मजदूर हैं उन क़ो 3 रुपये या 4 रुपये भी नहीं दे पाते हैं।....(क्यवधान)... मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले जो वक्ता थे, हम उन क़ी बात से कुछ सीखें। उन्होंने कहा था कि यह सवाल किसी पार्टी का नहीं है, इस पर हमें मिल कर सोचना चाहिये।

मैं ग्राप से एक बात पूछता हूं-म्राज जो मंहगाई बढ़ती जा रही है, यह क्यों बढ़ी है ? ग्राज हर चीज के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, स्टील के दाम बढ़ गये, खेती के काम में ग्राने वाली हर चीज के दाम बढ़ गये लेकिन क्या काश्तकार क़ो उस क़ी उपज के दाम उस क़ी कास्ट के ग्रनुसार मिल रहे हैं? एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन उस की चीजों का भाव तय करता है तो हमारे चित वसु जी कहने लगते हैं कि यह कमीशन काश्तकारों का दुश्मन है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हमें हर चीज बैलेंस्ड दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये। कमीशन क़ो किसान क़ी कठिनाई क़ो भी देखना हे साथ ही उपभोक्ता की कठिनाई को भी देखना है।

देश के ग्रन्दर मंहगाई का जो सब से बड़ा कारण, मेरी दृष्टि में है, वह काला धन है। ग्राप ने भी इस का जिक्र किया है—यह घन क़ैसे पैदा हुग्रा ग्रौर क़ैसे बढ़ता जा रहा है ? मैं इस वक्त म्रांकड़े उपस्थित नहीं कर सकता लेकिन यह सच्चाई है कि इन्कम टैक्स क़ी मशीनरी ईमानदारी ग्रौर निष्ठा के साथ इनकम-टैक्स वसूल नहीं करती जिस का परिणाम है कि देश में तकरीबन 30 हजार करोड़ रुपया कालेधन के रूप में फैला हुम्रा है। हमारे भ्रष्ट म्रधिकारी

380

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

ग्रौर भ्रष्ट राजनीतिज्ञ बड़े बड़े भ्रष्ट लोगों के हाथ गठबन्धन रखते हैं, उन के गठबन्धन के कारण देश में काला-धन बढ़ गया है। ग्राप देखिये--ग्राज कितनी एक्साइज डयूटी वसूल हो रही है....

श्री एम० रामगीयाल रेड्डी: (निजामाबाद) : बहुत वसूल कर रहे हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : ग्राप को ऐसा बोलना ही चाहिये, यही तरीका ग्रिंख्तियार करना चाहिये, इस से फायदा होता है । हर ग्रादमी को ऐसी जुबान में बोलना चाहिये जिस से राजनेता खुश हों। यह जुबान अच्छी है। मैं यह बात नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि मुझे जो बात जंचती है, वही कहता हूं ग्रौर ग्रार्टीकिल 19 में यह है कि हर एक सदस्य ईमान-दारी से जो उसके मन में वात हो, वह कहे ।

मैं एक्साइज डूयूटी के बारे में बात कह रहा था। मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं । उनक़ो पता होगा कि हजारों मकान बेनामी ट्रान्जेक्शन में ग्राज कम कीमत पर बिक जाते हैं जबिक उनक़ी क़ीमत ज्यादा होती है । मैंने इस पर एक सवाल किया था कि ग्राप ने ऐसे कितने मकानों को लिया है, तो उत्तर यह श्रीया कि केवल 12 मकानों को ग्रपने कब्जे में लिया है । ग्राज कितने लोग मकान बना रहे हैं ग्रौर काला धन उसमें लगा रहे हैं कितने मकानों पर ग्रापने टैक्स वसूल किया है । डाइरेक्ट टैक्स ग्राप वसूल नहीं कर पाते और उसके कारण एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाते हैं ग्रीर जब एक्सा-इज ड्यूटी लगती है, जीकि एक इनडाइ-रेक्ट टैक्स है, तो उसके कारण कीमतें बढ़ती ंजाती हैं । एकसाइज ड्यूटी लगाने का एक कारण यह है कि जो डाइरेक्ट टैक्स है, वह हम ठीक से वसूल नहीं कर पाते। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी इस को बताएंगे कि ग्राज हजारों एक्साइज के केसेज हाई क़ोर्टों में ग्रौर सुप्रीम क़ोर्ट में पैंडिंग हैं। इस का नतीजा क्या हो रहा है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी के लिए तो वे क़ोर्ट से स्टे ग्रार्डर ले ग्राते हैं ग्रार सरकार को चुका नहीं रहे हैं लेकिन इन्कम टैक्स के ग्रन्दर उनको डिडक्शन मिलता है । हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी इस का उत्तर देंगे कि क्या ऐसा बात नहीं है कि वे एक्साइज ड्यूटी तो वसूल नहीं कर पाते हैं क्योंकि स्टे ग्रार्डर उन लोगों ने ले लिया है ग्रौर इन्कम टैक्स में उन लोगों को डिडक्शन मिलता है । हजारों ऐसे मुकदमें एक्साइज इ्यूटी के ऐसे हैं जो 10-10 ग्रीर 15-15 सालों से ग्रादा-लतों में पेंडिंग पड़े हुए हैं । हमारे चटर्जी साहब, जोकि यहां चेयरमैन की की कुर्सी पर बैठते हैं, उन्हें मालूम होगा कि कितने लोग मुकदमे करके ग्रदालतों से एक्साइज ड्यूटी के मामले में स्टे ग्रार्डर ले ग्राए हैं क्योंकि वे हाई कोर्ट ग्रौर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में प्रैक्टिस करते हैं । एक्साइज इयुटी सरकार को मिल नहीं रही है ग्रौर इन्कम टैक्स में डिडक्शन का लाभ वे उठा रहे हैं । हजारों ऐसे मुकदमे चल रहे हैं।

एक बात भ्रौर कहना चाहता हूं। 9 ग्ररब रुपया ग्राप का रिकवरी का बकाया है, यह इन्कम टैक्स के ग्रांकड़े बताते हैं । एक्साइज ड्यूटी के जो ग्रफ-सर हैं, वे बहुत ईमानदार हैं, बिल्कुल दूध के धुले हुए हैं, उनकी भलमनसाहत के बारे में मैं क्या कहूं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इतनी एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने का कारण क्या था ? इसका एक हीं कारण था कि हम लोगों ने कभी इस बात का ग्रन्दाज नहीं लगाया था कि 1950 के बाद इतना प्रशासनिक खर्ची बढ़ जाएगा। 1950 में जो प्रशासन का खर्च था, उससे ग्राज 162 पर सेन्ट ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। इतना परसेन्ट खर्ची बढ़ गया है जो हमने सोचा भी नहीं था। सारी तरफ से पैसा इकट्टा करते हैं ग्रौर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दे देते हैं ग्रौर इस कारण हमारा इतना खर्च बढ़ गया है। इस के लिए ग्राप को एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा कर ग्रौर डाइरेक्ट टैक्स बढ़ा कर पैसा वसूल करना पड़ता है।

ग्रब जनता क्लाथ, कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लाथ को ही ले लोजिए । कामर्स मंत्रालय के मती उत्तर देते हैं कि सारी मिलें घाटे में हैं ग्रीर 250 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है, यह ग्रापने रिपार्ट में देखा होगा । यह जी जनता कपड़ा है, इसके लिए ग्राप सब्सीडी देते हैं। एक बीमारी सब्सीडी की ऐसी चली है कि सब जगहों पर सब्सीडी दी जाती है। फ़ूड में सब्सीडी, कपड़े पर सब्सीडी ग्रौर इस सब्सीडी पर करोड़ों रुपया ग्राप खर्च करते हैं । ग्रांकड़ों को श्रगर श्राप दुखें तो पता चलेगा कि 900 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सीडी फूड में देते हैं। 1-40 पैमे प्रति किलो ग्राप गेहूं खरी-दते हैं ग्रीर गेहूं बेचते कितने पर हैं ? ग्रापका जो फूड कार्पोरेशन है, उस में 10 हजार से ज्यादा ब्रादमी हैं, इतनी ज्यादा लेबर वहां लगी हुई है ग्रौर उसको श्राप हटा नहीं सकते । हटाग्रो तो उधर बैठमे वाले ग्राचाज लगाते हैं कि हड़ताल हमारा नारा है।

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair]

श्री एमें राम गोपाल रेंब्डी : यह हम भी कहते हैं। श्री मूलचन्द डाः। : हम यह नहीं कहते हैं । हम तो वही बात कहते हैं जो सही होती है । हम वही काम करते हैं जो सही काम होता है ।

16.00

[श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी पीठासीन हुए]

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो ग्रापने प्रस्ताव रखा है उसमें जो एक कारण ग्रापने एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने का बताया है, उससे मैं एग्री करता हूं। जब तक इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज कम नहीं होंगे, डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज की वसूली ठीक नहीं होगी तब तक मंहगाई बढ़ती जाएगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि श्रापने बिच्छु के काटे, सांप के काटे ग्रीर जहरीले सांप के काटे का एक ही इलाज बताया है। ग्रापने बस एक नारा दे दिया है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दों। हम लीगों ने सोच समझ कर मिक्सड इकोनोमी का फ़ार्मूला बनाया है । ग्राप सबका राष्ट्रीय-करण करने को बात कहते हैं। मेरे यहां राजस्थान में खेतड़ी प्रोजेक्ट है, उसमें 79 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है। इस सारे घाटे के चलते वह प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा है। मैं श्राप से कहना चाहता हूं कि सारा काम केवल राष्ट्रीयकरण से ही नहीं होगा। काम होगा डायरेक्ट टेक्सिज की ईमानदारी से वसूली से ग्रीर इण्डायरेक्ट टेक्सिज को कम करने से।

इसके साथ ही हम सब लोग मेहनत करें। इसीलिए हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने नारा दिया है—श्रम एवं जयते—का। पुरुषार्थ में ही भाग्य बनता है और सब कुछ बनता है। मगर ग्राप जिस प्वाएंट पर सोच रहे हैं उसके लिए मैं ग्रापसे कहता हूं कि वह ग्राप छोड़ दीजिए। [श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

मैं श्रापसे कहता हूं कि हड़ताल न कराई जाएं। जो हड़ताल करता है उसका रोकना चाहिए। तभी देश का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। हड़ताल कौन करता है ? जो मजदूर 20-25 रुपये रोज कमाता है वही हड़ताल करता है। ग्रापर गांव में काश्त करने वाला मजदूर यह काम करने लगेगा तो खेतो कौन करेगा। जब पैदावार कम होगी ता क्या हालत होगी। ग्रापने पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्युशन सिस्टम को बात कही, वह बात होनी चाहिए।

हमारे राजन साहब ने जा प्रस्ताव रखा है ग्रौर जिस ढंग से उसे समाप्त किया है वह बात तो मुझे ठीक लगी । उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूं । लेकिन मैं इस बात का स्वीकार नहीं करता कि सभी का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दो । इस बात से मैं नाइत्तिफ़ाक रकरता हूं । हमारी मिक्स्ड इकोनोमी चलनी चाहिए, डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज ज्यादा वसूल होने चाहिए ग्रौर इण्डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज कम होने चाहिएं।

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Resolution provides one more opportunity to the House to discuss this question of price rise and to invite the attention of the Government to the conditions of the people who are hard put to make their both ends meet. I do not expect much from the debate that is going on. The Government will fling at us some statistics to show that the prices are under control and thinks are right. But you are aware that we embarked up-on the venture of planned development of the country with the avowed objective of reducing the disparities in the society and to level up the living conditions of the people: we had several objectives before us; we wanted to provide free and universal education to people; we wanted to provide health to people; we wanted to provide drinking water, food and shelter. But in all these respects, you will agree, Sir, that we are far behind our objectives. 16.05 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV in the Chair]

And we have not made any appreciable change despite the fact that we have made a lot of gains in various sectors of our economy. But unfortunately, despite the fact that for the last 30 years or so the development activities have been going on, the benefits of development have not percolated to the common people and you find the spectacle of the number of people living below the poverty line increasing every day.

The number of people who are unemployed is increasing and despite the claim of the Government that the wholesale price index has come down, that they have been able to control the inflation and bring it to 2.1 per cent, we find the situation where the consumer price index is going up. Even in the Economic Survey it has been admited by the Government that prices of cereals, adible oil, fruits, vegetables, milk and milk products, eggs, fish and meat have been increasing and have a tendency to increase. This is the position which is obtaining today and we cannot wish away the situation by saying that the wholesale prices have been brought down. You will find that in every sector of our economy people are discontended and as Mr. Daga has said, we do not have any wage policy. We have not been able to confer the benefits of the gains of development on the people. We have not been able to implement the land reforms. We have not been able to devise an effective machinery to ensure the payment of minimum wages to the agricultural labour. We have not got any which will work automatic mechanism out the dearness allowances of the wage earners and Government will be able to ensure its payment. And the result is that you find see thing discontent everywhere and if I may say so, the situation is to so dangerous, I should say, that if you do not take effective measures in this regard, the situation will become explosive. For instance, you are aware that the socio economic scene is so bad and

385

continues to be almost static that it has produced the kind of menace that we see in UP and in many other parts of the country. People are organising themselves against the socio-economic injustices. They are clamouring for wages and social justice. The agricultural labourers want they should be given lands. Despite the fact that the Congress Party and for that matter, even the Opposition when we were in government, were all agreed in the matter of implementation of land reforms as early as possible, we did not succeed and we have not been able to implement this measure so far. We come across press reports that so much land has been distributed.

But, if we go to the rural areas, we will find a different story. That is why there is this widespread discontent. You will find that discontent is surfacing in the form of violent movements. These are dangerous signals before our country. If we want to carry on the administration, maintain law and order in the country so that the development work may proceed unhindered, we have got to take note of these dangerous signals.

Sir, in many parts of Bihar we find violent movements and the agricultural labourers are organising themselves in large numbers and taking away forcibly in many places the crops of actual peasants, the land-holders are unable to fully cultivate their lands. They are not able to go to the fields for harvesting. The result is that there is an atmosphere great discontent, intimidation and everything; in many parts of the country, there are symptoms of frustration. Therefore, I take this opportunity of expressing my views and I am drawing the attention of the Government to this explosive situation which is likely to explode if they take a complacent view of the price situation in the country. If there had been a climate of austerity, if people at the top had really thought of creating that kind of confidence among the people and tried to establish their links with those people who are suffering to-day, perhaps, the people would have been able to suffer the hardships without organising

themselves in violent movements. Unfortunately, that is not so.

masses (Res.)

Then, Sir, there is conspicuous comsumption. I agree with Shri Daga that the income-tax department should be able to realise the direct taxes. Unfortunately we find that there are many posh localities. in Delhi; if you go and see the records you will find that the houses which bave cost Rs. 10 lakhs or Rs. 15 lakhs are: assessed at a value of Rs. 3 lakhs or 5 Thereby people escape wealth tax which they ought to have paid. If taxation machinery has been really efficient this kind of posh bungalows which we see every day, which are mocking at the poverty of the people who are suffering; in the slum areas there; you can find them too-the situation would not deteriorated and discontent would not have surfaced in the way it is surfacing today-So. I would beg of the government to take note of the situation.

Even the liberal Economist like Prof-Galbraith who is by no means considered to be a leftist, had this to say in an interview here. He said:

"I have always had the feeling, as you know, that the existence of affluence, wealth, basides poverty is something that is intrinsically amoral and I cannot prove that, but I believe it and therefore there is a moral obligation to seek to narrow the gap."

These are the views of a person who is not a leftist but a liberal economist. He says that in advanced countries there is such a plethora of social services that people do not feel that kind of gap but here there is lack of social elvices. Perhaps still one and a half lakh villages out of five lakh villages do not have drinking water facilities and this is the position after thirty-two years of Independence and planned development.

श्री एम राम गोपाल रेड्डं: श्रापकी पिताजी के जमाने से चल रहा है।

श्री सत्येद्र नरा ण सिहः जी हां, ग्रीर मैं भी उसमें था।

[श्री सत्कदारायण सिंह]

As Mr. Daga told you we should search our hearts and see things objectively. It is no use ignoring the objective Conditions.

Sir, there is no mechanism today which can ensure effective payment of minimum wages. If you go to the rural areas you will find that those who are holding land are not in a position to pay the minimum wages because you have not supplied them the required inputs at reasonable prices. Then how can they pay the minimum wages fixed by the Government. fore, it is necessary that you should apply your mind to that side also, namely, why is it that these people are not able to pay minimum wages and also the production is not rising. Government has increased the prices of fertilisers, seeds, etc. There is cry for remunerative price for agricultural produce. Therefore, I say that we cannot take this situation lightly.

Sir, the other day the hon. Finance Minister said that they will extend the public distribution system ringt to the villages. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are well aware that this public distribution system has not reached the villages and they are not able to provide necessary services as required. Even in Delhi at many fair price shops there is no availability of either one item or the other item. Further Sir, there were 2.98 lakh fair price shops and Government has been able to add only 25000 more. Do you thing with this speed you will be able to cover the villages and provide what they need at controlled prices? I think this is a very serious situation and I feel that the Government ought to take this situation very seriously and not look at it in a complacent manner.

I now come to law and order situation. Everywhere it is under strain—Bihar, U.P. Andhra Pradesh, etc. Wherever you go you find this kind of situation is obtaining and the report of the Government is that the law and order situation is improving. When we go to the rural areas we find that the villagers are not coming out of their homes after dust out of sheer fear and still you say that everything is okay.

Violent clashes are taking place. Only ago the Opposition parties two days staged a walk out on the question of firing on Harijans in Madhubani. They wanted to discuss this question. If this question was discussed perhaps it would have been discussed with all its ramifications. this was not allowed. This is what is happening. You have to see the situation obtaining in the country. Therefore what I suggest to my friends here is this. The hon. Finance Minister would be replying to the debate. If you want to control black money you must deal with operating in real estate those who are business. The authorities of the Incometax department ought to be more vigilant about it. They must ensure that operators in real estates do not get away by making huge profits and not paying anything to the Exchequer. Yesterday we discussed 'land grab' in Delhi. We were told that some people were making tonnes of money, all unearned profits. The Incometax authorities and the Intelligence Branch never bothered to get hold of them. When black money is circulating you will not be able to hold the price-line. Therefore the most important thing for you to adopt is this: You must first of all streamline the administration. should take some effective steps; you should see where the leakage is; you should be able to catch hold of these big sharks in the society. I agree with Mr. Daga; you have got to catch hold of these people who operate in black money. You should control conspicuous consumption and you must create of climate of austerity.

The third most important thing which I suggest is this: You must devise a very effective machinery to ensure payment of minimum wage to agricultural labour. You must create a machinery at every block level with participation of people's representatives there, to see that minimum wages are paid to these agricultural labourers. During the lean months in agricultural operations you must give them work. There was the Food-for-work scheme, started by us, which has been acclaimed by everybody as a most effective scheme to provide them work during the

lean months. But unfortunately when this Government took over they re-christened it as National Rural Employment Scheme and you would be sorry to hear that the mandays created by them hardly exceeded 1.5 million or something like that. Unless you provide them work during the lean months (when there is no agricultural operation going on) they will have to find means for themselves some how to earn money. And this explains the sort of lawlessness which you find in various parts of our country today. I agree with Mr. Daga that there is no Wages Policy. Sir. I also feel that there is very great need for 'Wages' Prices and Policy' to be adopted by the Government. In the absence of this, we always find that some kind of friction is going on; on the one hand you find that production is going up; on the other hand you find that labour is not being paid in due time and therefore they remain discontented. My friend Mr. Bhagat paid a compliment to labour and said that they did not respond to the call of opposition for a strike on the 19th January. You have been holding the of Democles in the shape of ESMA. National Security Act and so on. 50,000 workers had been put behind bars on the 19th. How can you say that workers are contented and the whole system is working well?

Therefore, Sir, I suggest that Government should take the situation very seriously and take appropriate measures on the lines which we are suggesting so that the country may not be convulged into a regular civil war confrontations and turmoil which have to be avoided. We have got the danger signal before us. We cannot ignore it and if we ignore it, it will be at the peril to the country.

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of D.M.K.,
I wish to say a few words on the Resolution of my hon. friend Shri K. A. Rajan.
This Resolution has been introduced at the appropriate time when there is no let-down in the increase of prices of essential commodities.

During the past 30 years, the value of rupee has gone down to 20 paise. Unfortunately the wages of workers have not gone up in the same proportion. I would regretfully point out that recently the Government of India has increased the salary of top-official by Rs. 1500 a month. The reason advanced for this steep increase is not at all palatable. No doubt the salary of lower level officials has been increased. From 200 rupees it has been increased to Rs. 400. But the increase from the salary of Rs. 3500 a month to Rs. 5,000 a month cannot be justified and it goes against the cannons of social Justice in the country. This assumes grave significance when 40 crores of our people earn less than 75 paise a day. The Central Planning Commission has accepted this figure. They are all below poverty line. The prices of essential commodities should be controlled. Otherwise the poor people cannot hold their body and soul together. In rural areas the essential commodities are just not available. There are no fair price shops at all.

We have about 7 lakhs of villages and hamlets in our country and are only 2.79 lakbs of fair price shops. It means there is one fairprice shop for every three villages. The public distribution system should be strengthened without any delay. Food adulteration is quite common in countryside, since we do not have administrative staff to check this evil. For implementing the provisions of Food Adulteration Act, there should be Advisory Councils at the State level and at the district level in which there should be representatives of trading community also. The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation has become the seed-bed corruption and this must be inquired into.

The paddy given to rice mills for conversion is sold in the blackmarket. Sometimes good paddy is sold in the blackmarket and bad paddy is converted into rice which cannot be eaten by the poor people: The edible oils must be made available at reasonable prices. The prices are soaring. There is acute cement scar-

[Shri C. Palaniappan]

city in the country. The cement and the edible oils must be imported under Open General Licence so that they made available at reasonable prices. 60 per cent excies duty on lorry chassis, tyres etc. contribute to increase in the fransportation charges of essential commodities, which in turn leads to rise in prices of essential commodities. There has been a steep hike in the railway freight naturally this will reflect in the prices of essential commodities. Whatever leads to increase in the prices of essential commodities must be looked into and remedial steps should be taken. In Nadu, the foodgrains supplied under the National Rural Employment Programmes go into the black-market. From godowns they are sold into the black market. This must be enquired into by impartial authorities. In India baby food worth Rs. 90 crores is sold annually. The price of baby food should not be allowed to be increased.

The psychologists have pointed that man is prone to violation of laws of the land. It is pointed out that consciously or unconsciously a man violates the law 20 times a day. These cannot be curbed by rigorous laws alone. There should be psychological change of approach to social problems of the country. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, many Members have expressed their views on this Resolution. If you examine the Resolution as such, you will find that there are three main parts of it. Part (a) refers to the prices of essential commodities, and Shri Rajan has put it '....continuous and unchecked rise in prices of essential commodities'. So, the question naturally arises: Is there a continuous and unchecked price rise? What are the record and facts and figures about that? The second part of the resolution refers to '...living and working conditions of all toiling people am yet to understand and the connotation which he has given here to the toiling people. Let us assume that he refers to the working force of the rural areas. The third part of the Resolution refers to the measures taken against the trade union rights and liberaties of workers. Is it synonymous with the toiling people, which he has mentioned earlier. What is the relations between the toiling people and the trade union rights and liberties as far as the organised sector is concerned? Are they mutually inclusive or exclusive? What are their mutual obligations and rights? And Shri Raj finally makes a call on the Government to take effective steps to ameliorate the condition of the toiling masses.

There is thus a lot of contradiction and ambiguity in this Resolution. That is where I fail to understand, why and under what circumstances he has projected his argument in this House. We cannot deny one fact that there is a visible economic growth since 1980 compared to the previous three years period in the industrial sector, agricultural sector, infrastructure and what not.

The main theme of this Resolution is about the rise in prices of essential commodities, but that affects the entire people. Those who have the ability to purchase will be the affected people immediately. Therefore, any sprout in the prices has to be viewed from a wider angle. What is the impact on the common people and people as a whole not as two classifications he has mentioned in this Resolution.

The facts and figures according to the Economic Survey tell us that the wholesale price index has come down to 5.4 per cent in 1982 compared to 22.8 per cent 1980. Shri Rajan has also conceded that fact. The CPI, not the Party, but Consumer Price Index has also gone down from 14.4 per cent to 12.7 per cent. There is a continuous check on the prices and the inflationary trends in our economy in the country. That is why, I said that when you analyse this Resolution, you find a lot of contradiction and ambiguity. Unless there is proper production and distribution in our country, it is rather impossible to contain the price rise.

Now, I come to the second part of the Resolution. What is the total number of organised worker force in the country? It is mentioned that in 1981, the labour force in the organised sector was 229.18 responsibility lakhs. What is their wards the nation and distribution of wealth? what is their contribution towards the price rise in our country? How do they react to the measures taken by the Government? These are the facts which we have to analyse sysematically.

In the year 1978-79, in the organised sector 39.62 million man-days were lost. In 1980-81 it was reduced to 23 million man-days lost. What is the net result on the total price system in our economy when a man-day is lost and production is stopped? How does it affect the availability of essential goods and services in our country? That is where we have to view the responsibility of the organised towards the nation and sector economy.

There are three these main reasons for the man-days loss. One is wages; second is the allowances and the third is miscellaneous demands. The man-days are lost as a result of strikes or lock-outs. In 1981, strikes accounted for 57 per cent and the lock-outs 43 per cent of the man-days lost. If there is a strike or lock-out, naturally there is an immediate impact on the price system in our economy, because ours is a mixed economy. It gets reflected in two areas. In the Central spheres it is the 22 per cent of the total man-days lost and in the States sector it is 88 per cent. I am presenting these facts figures so that the House will know where do we stand, and who is contributing as a main factor towards the rise in our country. In the Central sector, out of 168 public enterprises last year alone, there was a loss of Rs. 182 crores. You will be amazed to hear that 75 public enterprises in our country accounted for a loss of Rs. 754 crores. So, what is the responsibility of the organised sector towards the production of essential goods and services in our country? When a public sector incurs such a huge loss, naturally the people of this country are affected.

Therefore, in my speech on 27th June, 1980, I with my humble knowledge and information, said that we should embark upon total ban on lock-outs and st kes in essential services. I repeated this demand on 23rd July, 1980 that we should have total ban both on the strikes lock-outs. Now, I have presented the facts and figures before this House, clearly justify that demand. I am happy that the Government has taken measures. Shri Rajan should support the meas res taken by the Government in relation to these two things-banning the and lock-outs. I don't know why he was keeping quiet on that issue.

There is another aspect which I cannot deny or neglect, i.e. unemployment. I m so happy, Sir, you are in the Chair nav. It is a subject which is so dear and near to your heart. In 1980, according to the Economic Survey, "There were 15.95 million unemployed." And if you analyse it further, you will see that youth are the victim of this vicious circle. In 1981, the figure has jumped to 17.42 million. What is the responsibility of the organized labour sector of this country? Have they ever thought of these unemployed youths? What is their contribution to them? pose that question very seriously before them.

There is the population growth, and it is projected at 1.6 per cent per year for the years 1981--1986; and force will be increasing at the rate 2.4 per cent-higher than the population growth rate. In other words, every year we are adding to the existing accumulated amount of unemployed youth. 1979-80 to 1994-95 there will be an addition of 180 million people to the labour force. During 1980-85 alone, and 34 million pepole. Where stand? What is our plan to check this growth rate?

There is another part-to the Resolution relating to the toiling masses. The rural work force in 1973 was 199.83 million. In 1983 it jumped to 349.73 million. is not a small figure. See the magnitude of this great and serious problem facing our country.

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

This contributes another factor: i.e. 51 per cent of our population is below the poverty line. Naturally, this Resolution has a point on that issue. How do the people of this country react to this vicious circle of price rise? Though Government is taking all measures to check this, this is a matter which has to be gone into, in depth.

Therefore, this Resolution, though contradictory and ambiguous, has highlighted a point. The present Wage, Prices and Income Policy, if there is one, has to be re-assessed and re-evaluated. Unless there is parity between those who have the benefit of this, and those who don't have the benefit, there will be a serious economic crisis which may lead to a greater political crisis, and a greater instability. That is why Government has to come forward to play its role.

Going through the 6th five year plan, I find that it has envisaged a lot of rural-oriented programmes. Two years of the 6th five year plan have already gone by. But how far have these programmes percolated to the rural areas? How much have the common people benefitted by them?

I wish I had the time to refer to the introductory chapter where it is categorically stated that the benefit has not gone to the rural areas. And those who have benefitted, are not willing to part with a portion of that benefit, to the There is a contradiction. Those who have benefitted from the various Plan schemes are not willing to share their enrichment or benefit with the majority of people who have not received anything. However, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how they are going to face these problems, which have been explained well here by many hon. Members. More will be speaking on this aspect and others. I would like to know what positive action the Government is taking towards organised labour? What are the measures the Government is proposing to take to

curb the price rise? Are they implementing the existing law in this field? Is the Government going to bring forward a legislation on the ratio of wages, prices and income? With these words, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam): Mr. Chairman, I am going to speak in Malayalam. I will start from where Mr. Arakal has left off. He said that the economic crisis in the country is taking the country towards political crisis. At the outset I would like to say that this resolution moved by Shri K. Rajan is not a very noble one. Nevertheless, it is very relevant today's situation. In the subject of this resolution has been discussed in this very forum almost on every occasion. The discussion must have started before I was born. Then during session itself the points raised in the resolution have been discussed threadbare on a number of occasions e.g., discussion, on motion of thanks, general budget etc. etc. But so far as the fundamental problems are concerned no worthwhile effort has ever been made to solve them.

In 1970 a slogan was raised which captivated the people throughout the length and bredth of this country. That slogan was garibi hatao. We thought perhaps with the garibi hatao programme some basic problems of the people will be solved. But that was not to be. Then in 1975 the 20-prgorammes was initiated. That too could not solve any problem. In 1980. it was said by the Government that stringent would be taken to curb the price rise. In 1982 the 20-programme reappeared on the scene. All this shows that the problems which existed at the beginning have only aggravated and the Government in spite of its loud protestation to contrary has failed in solving them. concede that there have been some achievements in some areas but the Government has singularly failed in solving the crucial problems like unemployment which have effected all aspects of our life. Mr. Rajan in his speech has drawn the attention of the House towards this fact. There no need to discuss whether there is a

^{*}The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

price rise or not. I do not want to reel out statistics to prove my point. It does not serve any purpose. You don't have to look at the statistics that there is price rise. It is a stark reality that the prices of essential commodities have risen phenominally over the years. Even while you say that the rate of increase of inflation is coming down, the prices are rising. Supposing a price of particular item has gone up from 100 to 110, you would say that the inflation is 10 per cent. When the price increases to Rs. 120 you would say that the rate of inflation has decelerated. But the prices would be going up. You can make a jugglery of statistics. But you cannot shut your eyes against reality. We have formulated the 6th Five Year Plan. But this plan contains no effective proposals to grapple with the problems of price rise and unemployment in the country. If you take 1960 as the base year for computing the value of rupee. would find that by 1981, the value of rupee has come down to 21.7 paise. If you go further back to 1947 and take it as the base year you would find that the real value of the rupee is only 16 paise At this rate by 1985 the real value of rupee will shrink to a mere 12 or 10 paise. Thus on the one hand the value of money decreases and on the hand the prices of essential commodities are constantly are increasing. This is what is actually happening in our country. At this rate by 1985, one who wants to purchase some essential items from a retail shop will have to carry a big basket full of money with him. That is going to be the financial condition in the years to come. We have adopted a planned development. That is well and good. But what we see today after three decades of planned development? It is admitted in Plan document itself that even drinking water has not been made available to our people. According to their own estimate around two lakhs and thirty one thousand villages do not get drinking water. About 68 lakhs of people are homeless, 37.87 lakhs of people are living in slums in sub-human conditions. There is no plan or prgoramme to uplift them. Similarly, there are one lakh and thirty three thousand bonded labourers in our

masses (Res.) One crores and seventy lakhs of people are there in the live-register of employment exchanges. 68 per cent of the population are said to be illiterate All these. details are given in the 20-point gramme as well in the 6th Five Year Plan. It is known to every body. But what is the remedy? It is no use saying that the 20-point programme is there to solve these prbolems. In fact, it is not going to touch even the brink of the gigantic problem that the country is facing today. If the Parliament funds itself incapable of solving these problems then it is going to lead to a very serious situation. The people will lose faith in the parilamentary pro-This is going to be a very big challenge to the institution of parliamentary democracy. Shauvinistic forces for rearing their heads. If the people get an impression that the Parliament and Assemblies are meeting only to impose more and more burden on them, and they are not meant for solving their problems then they would think that these institutions are not necessary. They would ask you as to should there be a Parliament. should not surprise us if the people start thinking on those lines. That is going to inflict a heavy blow on the parlitmentary We have to protect the institusystem. tion and the people from such an eventuality. The people will have to be mobilised to fight against the divisive forces and the forces which do not believe in democratice system. What is necessary is to restore their confidence in the system. Instead of doing that the rulers of this country have chosen to resort to repressive measures againset the people whose only request is that if the Government not able to remove their woes atleast they may not compound them. Right to organise and bargain is a fundamental right. of the working class. It is not a favour shown to them by the ruling class. the freedom struggle was going on Shri-Balgangadhar Tilak was deported Singapore. Protesting against this the organised working class waged a struggle: which lead to his release. It was this struggle waged by the working class. this country which inspired the Constitution makers to enshrine the right to organise and bargain a fundamental right in the Constitution. Therefore, if the pre-

[Shri A. K. Balam]

working class should not organise themselves or bargain for better living conditions and that they should remained content with what they are getting today then I want to say that it is going to be fatal to the system of parliamentary democracy in our country.

Another point I want to deal with this land reform which is one of the important item in the 20-point programme. Rajan has suggested certain solution this problem. In fact, there is no problem regarding the availability of surplus land. The question is whether land reform legislation will be passed and effectively implemented. The Government led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi has not been able to implement land reforms although it has been included as an important item in the 20-point programme. 8 lakh acres of land are available as surplus land. But it has not been distributed among landless people. It is said that due to technical and legal complications it could not be distributed. Sir, in Kerala we passed a legislation for implementing land reforms. Surplus land came under the control of the Government but later on an effort was made by the Congress Government there to help the private land owners to get back the surplus land. provision 6-C was cleverly inserted in the Kerala Land Reforms Act. Through that provision all bogus transfers of land which took place between 1974 and 1980 were soughet to be validated. Thus the land which should have gone to the harijans and other weaker sections has been taken back by the land owners. In 1980 we brought an amendment seeking to rescind obnoxious amendment whereunder clause 6-C was inserted in the Act. Unfortunately, that piece of legislation is still gathering dust and even after two years it has not got the Presidential assent. If you are sincere about land reforms and the 20-point programme and if you genuinely believe that land reforms are meant for creating a sense of attachment and love for the land in the minds of the people as that sense of attachment is closely linked with the love for the country, then I would ask you why is it that so far the

land reforms amendment bill passed by the Kerala Assembly in 1980 which was meant for invalidating the amendment incorporated by the Congress Government to defeat the very objective of land reforms, has not been given clearance so far. It only shows that you are not sincere about your protestations in regard to land reforms.

Similarly, take the case of civil supplies In Kerala we have corporation. excellent public distribution system. The public distribution system can save people from price rise atleast to a limited Shri V. C. Shukla, the former Minister for Civil Supplies had praised the public distribution system in Kerala. course, after doing that he had to resign and go before long. But that is beside the point. Why is it that you cannot set up an efficient distribution system in the country? Why is it that you cannot implement the land reforms? It is only because there is lack of sincerety on the part of the Government. It is this lack of sincerety on the part of the Government which has led to a situation wherein the country is beset with so many crucial pro-It is against this background that this resolution has come before the House. This resolution has not been moved with the hope that after it is passed the problems of price rise and unemployment will suddenly evaporate. We don't have such Atleast in future, instead of playing with statistics and indulging arguments and counter-arguments about the success and failure of the Government in holding price line we should earnestly address ourselves to the task of alleviating the miseries of the people who live below poverty line and who do not get even one square a meal a day and we must strive to create feeling in their minds that they are a part and parcel of free India. I request the House to unanimously pass this resolu-With these words I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this Resolution was two hours. Two hours will be over by 5.20. What is the sense of the House now?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Time should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I take it that we may extend the time of this Resolution till 6.00 p.m.?

SOME HON, MEMBERS: Yes,

17.00 hrs.

वित मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सदाई सिंह सिंतोदिया): सभापति जी, क्या ग्राज ही खत्म हो जायगा यह संकल्प ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it should be over today.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Let the discussion be over. The reply can be the next day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are only two or three speakers more. If they speak to the point, it should be over by 6 O' Clock' because most of the members have already spoken.

श्री (गरधारे लाल ब्यास (भीलवाडा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करता हं। मगर बीच में श्री राजन ने जो दो लाइनें जोड़ दी कि ! श्रमिकों के कार्मिक संघ ग्रधिकारों ग्रौर स्वतन्त्रताग्रों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाहियों पर गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त करती है" यह पंक्तियां संकल्प की भावना के बिल्कुल विपरीत हैं। इसलिए इन दो लाइन को छोड़ कर मैं शेष संकल्प का स्वागत करता हूं। कांग्रेस सरकार जब से ग्राई है उसने मद्रास्फ़ीति को घटाने का प्रयत्न किया है। ग्रभी कम्यनिस्ट सदस्य कह रहे थे कि 🖁 मुद्रास्फ़ीति ग्रीर्रें महंगाई बढ़ने के जाल में पता ही नहीं लगता क्या हाल है। यह कथन उनका लोगों को गुमराह करने वाला है। सरकार ने जो ग्रच्छा काम किया है उसकी भी तारीफ़ करनी चाहिए। मुद्रास्फ़ीति घटी है, होलसेल प्राइसेज

घटी हैं, मगर रिटेल प्राइसेज नहीं घटी हैं, बराबर बढ़ रही हैं। सही बात है कि बहुत सी चीजों की कीमतें रुकी हैं, मगर बहुत सी चीजों की बढ़ रही हैं। इसलिए बढ़ती हुई कीमतों पर चिन्ता व्यक्त करना स्वाभाविक है । बढ़ती हुई कीमतें, रिटेल प्राइसेज कब रुक सकती हैं ? जब वितरण प्रणाली मजबूत हो ग्रौर गरीब लोगों कों सस्ते दाम पर भ्रावश्यक वस्तुए उस प्रणाली के जरिए पहुंचा सकें तभी उनकी म्राधिक स्थिति ठीक रहेगी । इसलिए वितरण सिस्टम को ठीक करना चाहिए। कुछ सदस्य कह रहे थे कि इस सरकार ने डिस्ट्रिब्युशन सिस्टम कुछ नहीं किया, बहुत से गांवों में डिस्ट्रिब्युशन एजेन्सी नहीं है। मेरी राय में यह बात सही नहीं है। सरकार ने दो लाख से ऊपर फ़ेयर प्राइस शौप्स खोली हैं। गांवों में हर पंचायत स्तर पर एक दुकान खोल कर ग्रावश्यक सामग्री देने की सरकार ने व्यवस्था की है। मैं मानता हं कुछ दुकानें ग्रौर खोलनी चाहियें ताकि . 2, 3 हजार ग्राजादी पर एक फ़ेयर प्राइस शौप हो जाय स्त्रौर लोगों को सस्ते दाम पर चीजें मिल सकें। जो चीजें ग्रभी उनको दी जा रही हैं, चीनी को छोड़ कर, गेहूं स्रादि पूरा नहीं मिल पा रहा है, कम मिलता है। इसलिए गेहं ठीक प्रकार से उपलब्ध हो, ग्रौर चावल खाने वालों को चावल पूरा उपलब्ध हो. तभी काम ठीक होगा।

इसके साथ मोटे कपड़े की भी बात है। मैंने स्रभी वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि मोटा कपड़ा जो एन० टी० सी० मिल्स द्वारा बनाया जाता है उसमें भा सरकार ने कमी कर दी है। धोती, साड़ी ग्रौर लट्ठे को बनाने की ही बात की है। बाकी कपड़ा भ्रापने छोड़ दिया है। इस तरह से गांव के लोगों को जो कपड़ा मिलना चाहिए कण्ट्रोल भाव पर उसमें कमी कर दी है, [श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

जो कि नहीं करनी चाहिए। ग्रौर जो कपड़ा एन० टी० सी० के जरिए बनता है उसको सब्सिडी देते हुए भी गरीब लोगों को वितरित करने की व्यवस्था को ग्रापको मजबूत करना चाहिए।

17.03 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair]

इसी तरह ग्रगर हम एडिबल ग्रायल ग्रीर जीवन के लिए ग्रावश्यक ग्रन्य सामग्री लोगों को ठीक प्रकार से उपलब्ध करायें, तो महंगाई की वजह से जो मार ग़रीब ग्रादिमयों पर पड़ रही है, उसे ख़त्म किया जा सकता है।

ग्रगर गांव के लेवल पर को-ग्रापरेटिव सोसायटीज को मजबूत बनाया जाए, तो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम भी मजबूत हो सफता है। केरल, मद्रास ग्रीर महाराष्ट्र ग्रादि कुछ प्रान्तों में डिस्ट्रिब्युशन सिस्टम व्यवस्थित ढंग से चल रहा है । लेकिन चुंकि ग्रन्य प्रान्तों में कोग्रापरेटिव सैक्टर ग्रौर को-ग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज को मजबूत नहीं बनाया गया है, इसलिए वहां लोगों ग्रावश्यक सामग्री उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोशिश करने की स्रावश्यकता है। मैंने पिछले साल एक रेज़ोल्युशन पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि जिस तरह सरकार फ़ूड, फ़र्टीलाइज़र ग्रीर ग्रन्य चीजों पर सबसिडो देती है, उसी तरह वह को-म्रापरेटिव सोसायटीज को चार पांच सा करोड़ रुपया दे कर उन्हें फिनांशली वायबल यूनिट बना दे । हम को--ग्रापरेटिव सैक्टर को जितना मजबूत बनाएंगे, उतना ही अच्छा हमारा डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम होगा ग्रौर उसके द्वारा हम गरीवी की सतह से नीचे के 40 परसेंट लोगों की तकलीफ़ को दूर कर सकेंगे।

20-पायंट प्रोग्राम में कहा गया है कि हम पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को स्ट्रीमलाइन करेंगे ग्रौर लोगों को जीवन की स्रावश्यक वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराएंगे। ग्रभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि श्रापने 1975 में 20-षायंट प्रोग्राम चलाया, ग्रब फ़िर चलाया, लेकिन उससे लोगों की धार्थिक स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं हम्रा है । मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि 20-पायंट प्रोग्राम के म्रन्तर्गत देश में बहुत काम किया गया है। लोगों को हाउस साइट्स दी ग**ई** हैं, लोगों पर महाजनों ग्रीर साहकारों के कर्जों को माफ किया गया है, लोगों को बैंकों से ऋण दिलाए गए हैं, खेती-बाड़ी के लिए जमीनें और अन्य साधन दिए गये हैं। इससे बहुत लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरी है ।

इसी 20-पायंट प्रोग्राम के ग्रन्तर्गत देश की ग्रर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाया जाएगा। यदि हम हर साल 30 न्लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन सिचित करते हैं, तो कितना उत्पादन बढ़ेगा श्रौर कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा, क्या माननीय सदस्य इसका श्रंदाजा नहीं लगा सकते ? वह तो सिर्फ़ किटिसाइज करने के लिए कहते हैं कि 20-पायट प्रोग्राम से क्या मिलेगा । 20 पायंट प्रोग्राम के ग्रन्तर्गत बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, नई इंडस्ट्रीज लगेंगी, श्रौद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ेगा ग्रौर उससे देश की ग्रर्थ-व्यवस्था मजबूत होगी । 20-पायंट प्रोग्राम देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है श्रीर देश को मजबूत बनाने का बहुत बड़ा प्रोग्राम है । इस प्रोग्राम में मकान, ऋण, फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग, बिजली ग्रीर पीने के पानी को शामिल किया गया है । जीवन का कौन सा ग्रावश्यक पहलू है, जो इस 20-पायंट प्रोग्राम में नहीं है ? ग्रगर हम इस प्रोग्राम को पूरी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट करें, तो हम देश की ग्रर्थ-व्यवस्था को मजबूत बना सकते

HERAYA

HER IN

श्री राजन ग्रौर दूसरे सायियों ने कहा कि एसेंशल सर्विसिज (मेनटेनैंस) एक्ट भ्रौर नेशनल सिक्युरिटी एक्ट के रूप में मजदूरों के सिर पर जो तलवार लटक रही है, उसका बहुत बुरा ग्रसर पड़ रहा है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कानून इसलिये नहीं बनाये गये हैं कि मजदूरों को तंग ग्रीर परेशान किया जाए। ये कानून उन राजनैतिक पार्टियों ग्रीर उन सिर फ़िरे लोगों को रोकने के लिये बनाये गये हैं, जो इस देश में गड़बड़ी कराना चाहते हैं, श्रंशान्ति फ़ैलाना चाहते हैं, उत्पादन में बाधा डालना चाहते हैं।

nader of the bearing

इन लोगों को रोका जाय ताकि हम जो देश में प्रगति कर रहे हैं ग्रौर देश की ग्रायिक स्थिति को मजबूत बना रहे हैं उसमें कोई रुकावत न ग्राए। जनता के लिये जो म्रावश्यक वस्तुएं हैं, जैसे पीने का पानी है, बिजली है, इनको ही अगर ट्रेड यूनियन वाले रोक दें, उनकी सप्लाई में बाधा उत्पन्न करदें तब फ़िर काम कैसे चल सकता है। इसक लिये ग्रावश्यक है कि सरकार इस प्रकार के कानून बनाये और यह जो कानून सरकार ने वनाया है वह मजदूरों के खिलाफ़ नहीं है। ग्राज तक कभी इन कानूनों को मजदूरों के खिलाफ़ इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है, अगर इस्तेमाल किया गया है तो सैंबो-टीयर्स के खिलाफ़ ही इस्तेमाल किया गया है जिन्होंने कि एसेंशियल सर्विसेज सप्लाई में बाधा डाली थी ग्रौर जिन्होंने सरकार की प्रगतिशील नीतियों को कार्यान्वित करने में विघ्न डाला था। ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ़ ही ऐक्शन लिया जाता है।

यहां पर यह कहा जाता है कि देश में ब्लैकमनी बढ़ गई है, प्राफ़िटियरिंग बढ़ रही है भीर स्मर्गालग बढ़ रही है। लेकिन इसका दोष किसके ऊपर है ?

सन् 1975 में हमारी सरकार ने इस संबंध में कानून बनाया था श्रीर सख्त कदम भी उठाये गये थे, सारे स्मगलर्स को जेलों में भर दिया गया था । तमाम प्राफ़िटीयर्स, व्लैकमार्केटीयर्स ग्रीर हं।ईर्स को जेलों डाल दिया गया था लेकिन जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार ग्राई तो उसने उन सभी को स्राजाद कर दिया । उन्होंने कह दिया कि चोर, बदमाश, गुंडे-सभी को पूरी ग्राजादी है, खूव लूटें ग्रीर खायें, किसी प्रकार की कोई रोक-थाम नहीं है। तो देश की हालत को खराब करने का श्रेय मार्किसस्ट भाईयों को है जिन्होंने भ्रपना समर्थन देकर जनता पार्टी की सरकार को यहां पर बिठाया था । उनको यह बात सोचनी चाहिये कि गलत तत्वों का समर्थन करने से इस देश का कभी लाभ नहीं होगा ।

उधर से नेशनलाईजेशन की बात भी कही गई । लेकिन जो बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज को नेशनलाइजेशन किया गया है उसका क्या नतीजा हुम्रा ? मैं नेशनलाईजेशन के खिलाफ़ नहीं हू बल्कि उसके पक्ष में हूं लेकिन जैसा आप जानते हैं हमारे देश के नेता पं ० जवाहर लाल नेहरू तथा श्रीमती इंदिरा गांघी--सभी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि हमारा देश ऐसा है जहां मिक्स्ड एकोनामी चलनी चाहिये। उसी के अनुरूप इस देश को प्रगति के पथ पर आगे बढाया जा रहा है। भ्राप कहते हैं कि शुगर मिल्स, फूड, टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्रीज, सभी को नेशन-लाइज कर दिया जाय लेकिन श्रभी जो नेशनलाइज्ड इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनकी क्या दशा है ? ग्राज पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करने वाले मजदूरों में ज्यादातर मार्किसस्ट पार्टी या कम्मुनिस्ट पार्टी की ही ट्रेड यूनियन्स हैं। भ्राप लोग किस तरह से पब्लिक सेक्टर को चला रहे हैं भ्रौर वहां पर क्या प्राफ़िट है—इसको भी देखना चाहिये। यदि म्राप

408

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

चाहते हैं कि सभी इंडस्ट्रीज को नेशनलाईज किया जाना चाहिये तो पहले प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने में श्रापको पूरा सहयोग देना चाहिये। तभी सरकार भी सोच सकती है कि नेशन-लाइजेशन सें देश को फ़ायदा होगा। लेकिन ग्रापकी यह दोनों परस्पर विरोधी बातें एक साथ नहीं चल सकती हैं।

इसके साथ साथ मेरा निवेदन है कि

ग्राज मजदूरों की दशा बड़ी दयनीय है,

उनको मिनिमम वेज नहीं मिलता है ।

हमारे राजस्थान में पिछले चार सालों से
भयंकर ग्रकाल की स्थित है । राजस्थान
सरकार पूरा सहयोग नहीं दे रही है । भारत
सरकार भी पूरा पैसा नहीं देती है । इस
लिये राजस्थान में लोगों की स्थिति बहुत ही
खराब है । लोगों के पास न तो पीने के लिये
पानी है ग्रौर न खाने के लिये ग्रनाज है
ग्रौर मजदूरी की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है । ग्रगर
सरकार पूरा सहयोग नहीं देगी तो वहां
के जो किसान ग्रौर मजदूर हैं उनकी क्या
हालत होगी ?

हमारे राजस्थान में श्राज के समय में दस लाख मजदूर काम करते थे, लेकिन श्राज वहां पर दो ढाई लाख मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं। राजस्थान सरकार ने पांच-सात दिन पहले 15 हजार गैड्युल्ड कास्टस ग्रौर शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को पैसे के अभाव में नौंकरी से निकाल दिया। इस प्रकार के लोगों की उल्टा काम पर रखते की म्रावश्यकता है या निकालने की म्रावश्यकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको रखा जाना चाहिये इस संबंध में मैं बराबर पैरवी करता हं कि उनको काम पर लिया जाय ? यदि इन ग्रामीण मजदूरों को काम नहीं मिलेगा, तो उनकी श्रार्थिक हालत कैसे ग्रच्छी होगी । इसलिये मैं विशेषकर वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान ग्राक्षित करता हुं कि राजस्थान सरकार से कहकर, जिन 15 हजार शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस ग्रौर शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स मजदूरों को निकाला है, जिनकी ग्रायिक स्थिति कग्नजोर है, उन लोगों को काम पर लिया जाए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात समान्त करते हुये, आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिये समय दिया ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my esteemed colleague, Mr. Rajan. The Resolution, in the concluding lines, calls upon the government to take effective steps to ameliorate the condition of the toiling masses. As you have listened, Comrade Rajan has depicted the miseries and plights of a segment of the population of our country. I take this opporunity to draw the attention of the House and through the House to the entire country and to the Government, the pitiable plight of a segment of our population who are living in the countryside of our country.

I really want to draw your attention to the raising poverty in the countryside. As you know, the number of people under the poverty line is continuously growing not only in the rural areas but also in the But since I venture urban areas. draw your attention to the rural areas, I shall confine myself to the conditions of life and work of the rural masses of our country. In 1960, as you know, the total number of people living under poverty line was 220 millions. It rose in 1972, to 250 millions. And, Sir, according to the estimates of the Sixth Five Year Plan, it is of the order of 290 millions. I hope you would agree with me that the estimates made by the Sixth Plan is not also correct. According to some other estimates, the total number of people under the poverty line has already reached a height of 375 millions. One very particular aspect is this. Of this 290 millions of people who are under the poverty line, as estimated by the Planning Commission of this country, 160 millions are "extremely poor". What is really meant by "extremely poor"? That is, this section of the people can earn only 75 per cent of the income of those under the poverty

line. That is, they have not access only up-to 75 per cent of the income of those section of the people who are within the brackets of the poverty line. Therefore, you can very well imagine the plight and distress of this section of 160 millions of our people, that is 16 crores of people.

Now, as a matter of fact, the latest figure available with me, the number of people in the rural areas below poverty line in 1979-80 is 259 millions. Unemployed persons in the rural areas, in March, 1980, are 16.6 millions. This is achievement.

Another aspect which has never been mentioned in this House and I want to draw the attention of the House to that aspect also. That is the aspect of indebtedness and debt burdens. About the debt burdens-I hope, Prof. Ranga will agree with me-these are crushing to speak in the mildest possible language. According to the Rural Credit Survey conducted in 1951-52, the toal debt burden all over the country was Rs. 750 crores. This burden increased to Rs. 2400 crores after 10 years. The sample survey conducted in 1971-72 indicated that the total debt burden was in the region of Rs. 3000 crores. There is an unofficial estimate also in this According to that unofficial estimate, the total debt burden has reached to the height of Rs. 6000 crores. fortunately, there has not been any survey conducted in the recent past. I would urge upon the Government to have another survey regarding the indebtedness of the people particularly in the village areas. Naturally, my young friend will be happy to know and he would also join his voice with me when I demand that this kind of a survey should be conducted on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes because the incidence of indebtedness is much more among those sections of people. Therefore, you can understand that it is a very important aspect of the rural life of our country.

The least I speak about the agricultural labour because it is not necessary for the House to understand the magnitude of the problem. The House knows it.

magnitude of the problem is that landlessness is increasing. There has been growing alienation of the farmers from The figures in that respect ате adequate enough to show that draw the attention of the House to the colossal figures of 5 crores of agricultural labourers in our country. there should be some kind of particular attention being given to that aspect of the problem. A pitiable condition that I just want to mention is that during 1964 1975, the number of days worked by the agricultural labourers, that is, employment potential, declined from 208 in 1964 185 in 1975. That is still increasing.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): That is increasing with an increase in population. Let him say that also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Don't bring in that thing here.

The minimum wage has been fixed but it is not implemented. The entire approach of the Government in fixing the minimum wage is to retain the wage at the poverty line. Have we achieved freedom with the dream that our country will ever remain poor? The entire concept of minimum wage is to keep the minimum wage at the poverty line, as if our dream is not to cross the poverty line." We want to condemn our people to eternal and perpetual poverty.

Another very important aspect is that the gap between the rich and the poor is increasing. I think, Prof. Ranga shall not be angry with me and he will agree with

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It is bound to increase.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It will be increasing because of the policies that they pursue.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Not because of the policies of the Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Not because of my policies, but because of their policies. [Shri Chitta Basu]

He admits that the gap between the rich and the poor is increasing.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: There are more and more children added to every family.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I will make only one point which, I think, will convince the entire House and that is that 3 per per cent of the top land-owners possess 25 per cent of the total cultivated land in the country. This monopoly is not only in existence but this monopoly control or the monopoly grip over the land is being further tightened up and further strengthened

According to the last agricultural census, 4 per cent of the big land-owners still now own 31 per cent of the total cultivable land and, on the other hand, 70 per cent of the cultivators own less than one acre of land.

This is the country that you have built!

PROF. N. G. RANGA: My dear friend, they would have lost that also. In West Bengal....

SHRI CHITTA BASU: West Bengal is a part of the country.

We do not claim that poverty has been eradicated from West Bengal. We cannot make the people of West Bengal happy and prosperous so long as you are here.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I will remain here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The unfortunate thing is you will remain here. That also I concede. But so long as you remain here, the country would be condemned to poverty.

(Interruptions)

Looking at the concentration of rural assets, the top 10 per cent of households own most of the total land assets and 20 per cent own 1 per cent of the total rural assets. This is the India which you have created!

I refer to the question of land reforms, which is regarded as the key step in narrowing down rich and poor gap in the rural areas. What has been your achievement? Your achievement is that after 33 years of enactment of laws in many States, you have got available surplus land which stands at 38 lakh acres. The land so far taken over by the Government is only 12 lakh acres and land so far distributed comes to only 15 to 16 lakh acres. What is the estimate of available surplus?

The Sixth Plan Document says that it will be 15 lakh acres.

But the Economic Survey of 1979-80 says that it would be 46 lakh acres.

Even if that is so, then, this is only 1 per cent of the total cultivated land in our country.

This is the target achieved for the distribution of land!

I would only like to mention that Prof. Mahalanobis made a study and said that if 20 standard acres are put as the ceiling, there will be about 630 lakhs acres of land which would become surplus and to be distributed among the 5 crores of the landless agricultural workers of our country.

Where has the land gone? Naturally, you can understand that there has been benami transfer.

I can give many instances how these benami transfers have been done.

Therefore, land reforms have been stuck up. Land reforms have been destroyed. And you do not want to implement the land reforms.

You should know that in West Bengal they have implemented the land reforms.

In Kerala, they have implemented the land reforms.

And you are proud of your follies! You are proud of your defects! You are proud of your deficiencies?

We are proud of our achievements.

The only panacea, the only talisman which you have is the 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister.

This 20-Point Programme is nothing but the enunciation of certain policies and this policy you want to execute within the existing framework of the socio-economic conditions.

You do not want to bring about any change in the pattern of income and assets.

Unless this pattern of income and assets is restructured, the basic problem of the people, namely, the liquidation of poverty is not going to be achieved.

Therefore, while supporting Mr. Rajan's Resolution, I would urge upon the House to accept it and also direct this Government to change the basic socio-economic structure. There should be distributive justice and that can be done only by bringing about changes in the pattern of income and asset distribution.

श्री एम॰ राम गोपाल रेड्डी: सभापति जी, मैं चित्त बसु जी का भा षण ध्यान से सुन रहा था। उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि देहात में साहुकार लोग गरोबों से नाजायज इन्ट्रेस्ट ले रहे हैं। बीस भरसेट तक संभली एन्ट्रेस्ट लेते हैं। जब देश में इमर्जेंसी का डिक्लेग्ररेशन हुग्ना था तो जो यह ध्या करने वाले लोग थे वे सब वहां से भाग गये थे। मैं फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से चहाता हूं कि जितने भी बड़ा सूद लेने वाले लोग हैं उन सब का ग्रपने देश से भगाया जाए। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता तब तक गरीब लोगों की हालत नहीं सुधर सकती।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंहा हमें 32 साल पीछे ने गये। मैं सिर्फ़ सात-श्राट साल पीछे ले जाना चाहता हूं। ग्राट साल पहले इस देश में ऐसा भी ग्राया था कि इन्फ़ले इन बिल्कुल खत्म हो गया था ग्रीर प्राइसिज नीचे गिरने लगी थीं। उस समय फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने एक सजेशन दिया था कि यह जो डी॰ ए॰ ग्रलाउंस दिया जा रहा है इसे कम किया जाये। उस समय इन्दिरा जी ने यह कहा था कि किरानियों को जो डी॰ ए॰ मिल रहा है उसको कम न किया जाये।

उस वक्त हमारे पास एक हजार करोड़ टन श्रनाज गोदामों में था श्रौर पांच हजार करोड़ रुपया खजाने में था। वह सब खत्म हो गया । 1977 के बाद वह सारा ग्रनाज खत्म हो गया, ग्रौर सारा पैसाभी खत्म हो गया। शक्कर का उत्पादन हम 65 लाख टन तक ले गये। वह भी खत्म हो गया । इसके कारण गन्ना पैदा करने में किसान डर रहा था। जहां 65 लाख टन शक्कर पैदा होती थी हम 38 लाख टन तक पर ले श्राये । श्रब दो सालों में फिर हम उसको 70 लाख टन तक करने जा रहे हैं । इसके कारण उसक़ी प्राइस गिर रही है। दूसरी चीजों की भी प्राइसिज हम नीचे लाते जा रहे हैं। ग्रापक़ो मालूम है जब गवर्नमेंट ने चार्ज लिया था तो उस समय इन्फलेशन का रेट 6.5 परसेंट था ग्रब वह 5 परसेंट पर ग्रा गया है। क्या यह इम्प्रुवमेंट नहीं है ? इम्प्रूवमैंट नहीं है तो श्रौर क्या है ?

टेक्सिज के मामले में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्राजकल टेक्सिज जिस तरीके से रिकवर किये जा रहे हैं वैसे किसी जमाने में भी नहीं किये गये । क़ोई भी टेक्स ग्राप ले लीजिये । चाहे इनकम टैक्स हो, चाहे एक्साइज डयूटी हो, सभी टैक्स ज्यादा ज्यादा वसूल किये जा रहे हैं ग्रौर इसका नतीजा यह है कि टेक्सिज का पैसा गवर्नमेंट के पास बढ़ता जा रहा है ।

जो हम एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं, उसको एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। ग्रब हमें यह लग रहा है जो 70 लाख टन शक्कर ग्रा रही है उसका क्या करना चाहिये। ग्रगर इसी तरह से उत्पादन बढ़ता जायगा तो

416

अनइकोनोमिक कंडीशंज पैदा होती जायेगी श्रौर फिर उससे प्रोडक्शन गिरने का डर है। इसलिये गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि जो हमारा एक्सेस प्रोडक्शन हो उसका एक्सपोर्ट करें। चावल का, गेहुं का सब चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ता जा रहा है । ग्राप कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो रहा है, इससे गरीबों को नुकसान होगा । मैं कहता हूं कि इंदिरा जी के जमाने में गरीबों का जितना ख्याल रखा जा रहा है उतना ख्याल किसी जमाने में भी नहीं रखा गया । किसी जमाने में भी ऐसा नहीं हुग्रा कि प्राइसिज गिरी हों। मुझे ग्राज यह डर है कि कहीं ये प्राइसिज ग्रनरेम्युनरेटिव न हो जायें।

हमारे ग्रांघ्र प्रदेश में पब्लिक डिस्ट्-ब्युशन सिस्टम के ग्रन्तर्गत तेलुगु दिन से यह प्रोग्राम बनाया है कि एक एक गाव में एक एक लारी ग्रसेंशल ग्राटिकल लेकर जायगी ग्रौर वह लारी क़ौन से गांव क़ो जा रही है, यह उस पर लिखा रहता है। लारी गलत रास्ते पर तो नहीं जा रही, यह बात हर आदमी देख सकता है ग्रौर उसको पकड़ सकता है। इस तरह की व्यवस्या नए मुख्य मंत्री श्री वेंकट साहब के सभय में शुरू को जा रही है। इस तरह को व्यवस्था हर जगह लागू को आए। **अ**।प वैस्ट-बंगाल में जा कर देखिए कि किस तरह से डिस्ट्रीब्युशन हो रहा है। उत्पादन बढ़ने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, वितरण व्यवस्था भी ठीक करनी होगी।

हमारे यहां खाने के तेल की कमी है, जिसके लिए हम लोगों ने कृषि मित्र राव साहब से कई बार कहा है कि ग्राइल सीड्स को प्रोत्साहन दें। ग्राज हमें 600 करोड़ रुपये का प्रति वर्ष खाद्य तेल ग्राधात करना पड़ता है।

इसी प्रकार पेट्रोल के उत्पादन की ग्रोर भी विशेष ध्यान देने की श्रावश्यकता है।

पेट्रोल को कीमतें बढ़ने से खाद प्रादि कई चीजों को कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं और जब से इजराइल-ग्ररब युद्ध शुरू हुग्रा है, जिसमें अमरीका ने भी हिस्सा लिया है, उसके बाद से अरब लोग मनमाने ढंग से पेट्रोल की कोमतें बढ़ रहे हैं। इससे हमारी इकानामी पर श्रक्षर हो रहा है।

इन सारी मुसीबतों के बावजूद जो गवर्नमेंट इन समस्यायों का सामना कर रही है श्रीर उन्हें दूर करने का कोशिश कर रही। है, ऐंसी गवर्नमेंट को तो शाबासी मिलनी चाहिए । इसलिए में मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं, उनके समय में बड़ा ग्रच्छा काम हो रहा है। ग्रनर सही दृष्टि से देखा जाए, राजनैतिक दृष्टि से न देखा जाए तो ग्रापको पता लग जाएगा कि कैसा काम हो रहा है।

श्रो रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा): समापति महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव राजन जी ने रखा है, इसका में समर्थन करता हं। देश, काल, परिस्थित के ग्रनुसार यह बिल्कुल सहा प्रस्ताव है ।

इस सम्य जा श्रम बेचने वाला मजदूर है, उसका समस्याग्रां को सरकार का दूर करना चाहिए । जब तक श्रमिक खड़ा है तब तक देश खड़ा है ग्रगर श्रमिक गिर जाता है तं: देश गिर जातां है। ग्राज श्रमिक की भुजाग्रोंपर देश का निर्माण कार्यचल रहा है। उनका मुख-सुविधायों की भ्रीर सरकार सहानुभूति- पूर्वक विचार करे।

आज श्रमिक की स्थिति दिन-ब-दिन गिरती चली जा रही है। इस दिशा में सरकार के प्रयास पर्याप्त नहीं कहे जा सकते। "जिस प्रकार महंगाई वढ़ रहीं है, ग्रावश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, और धन्य समस्यामां को दूर करने के लिए श्रमिकों को समानान्तर सुविधाएं नहीं दी जा रही हैं। इस कारण मजदूरों को विवश हो कर के ब्रान्दोलन ब्रींग हड़ताल का रास्ता ब्राप्ताना पड़ता है। ब्राप्त सरकार उनकी सुविधायों की ब्रोर ध्यान दे तो मजदूर के लिए इन हथियारों का उपयोग करने की ब्रावश्यकता नहीं होगी। ब्राप्त सरकार 'एसमा' ब्रीर 'एन० एस० ए०' द्वारा कानून पाबंदी लगाती है तो श्रीमकों के सारे ब्रधिकार समाप्त हो जाते हैं। उसका उत्साह खत्म हो जाता है।

ग्राज देश के हित में उद्योगों के हित में मजदूरों को उनके काम का पूरा दाम मिलना चाहिए। ग्रगर काम का पूरा दाम नहीं मिलता है तो ऐसी अवस्था में उसकी ग्रान्दोलन का ग्राधकार मिलना चाहिए। ग्राज बिना ग्रान्दोलन के कोई काम नहीं होता है। जब तक जोरों से म्रावाज नहीं उठाई जाती है तब तक किसी की बात को सुना नहीं जाता है। बहुत से मिल्रों ने कहा कि सरकार बहुत ग्रच्छा काम कर रही है। जितना आज गरीबों के लिए किया जा रहा है उतना शायद कमो नहीं हुन्रा । छठो योजना में बहुत से प्राजवान भी गरीबों के लिए किए गए हैं। लेकिन उनका ट्रांस्तेशन एकान में हो रहा हो, जमीन पर कार्रवाई हो रही हो, ऐसा देखने को नहीं मिल रहा है। सुनहरे नारों से अनर गरीबों के ददौं को दास्तान समादा हो सकतो थी तो वह कभी को समाप्त हो गई होती । नारों से दर्द दूर नहीं हो सकता है। दर्द दूर करने के लिए उचित दबाई को व्यवस्था होतो चाहिए। मूल्यों को कम करने के लिए प्रापके पास कोई साधन नहीं है, कोई व्यवस्था नहीं। विधि व्यवस्था के जिलने कानून हैं तब अतफर हो चुके हैं। सार्व-जिनिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए श्रापको चाहिए कि रियायतो दरों पर प्राप उनके जीवन के लिए भ्रावश्यक सामान मुहैया करने के लिए 424 L.S.—14

कोग्राप्रेटिव स्टे:रों की स्थापना करते और गारण्टो सभी मजदूरों के लिए उचित दर पर सामान देते ताकि महंगाई का असर उन पर न पड़ता। यह व्यवस्था ग्राप नहीं कर पाए । इस वास्ते वाध्य हो कर प्रापको उनके वेरान बढ़ाने पड़ते हैं , महंगाई भत्ता 'उनको देना पड़ता है, उनको ग्रन्य ग्राब-श्यकताओं की द्यांशिक पूर्ति करनी पड़ती है। अगर ग्राप नहीं करते हैं ग्रीर उनको ग्रावाज भी उठाने नहीं देते हैं, बीलने भी नहीं देते हैं, तो ग्रापका यह कदम प्रजातंत्रीय नहीं कहा जा सकता है, जनतंत्रीय नहीं कहा जा सकती है। डिगलिटो आफ लेवर, श्रम को मर्यादा की ग्रापको मानना होगा। हमारा देश जनतांतिक देश है, प्रजातांतिक देश है। लेकिन ऐसा होने के बावजूद भी उनके अधिकारों पर प्रहार किया जा रहा है, धोरे-धोरे उन पर कुठाराघात हो रहे हैं, उन ो काटा जा रहा है। साम्यवादी देशों में श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा मानी गई है, श्रमिकों के ग्रधिकारों को मान्यता प्रदान को गई है, उसके ग्रौर उनके परिवार के जीवन यापन को गारण्टो दो गई है। हम समाजवाद को बात करते हैं, समता-बाद को बात करते हैं। लेकिन इतको व्यवहार में नहीं लाते हैं, इसको जमीन पर नहीं उतारते हैं । इसका नतीजा यह है कि मजदूरों की दशा बिगड़ती जा रही है। इस पर म्रापको गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा।

जितने श्रमिक संगठन हैं उनका राजनीतिक दृष्टिकीण से अपने नियंत्रण में लाने
की आप कीशिश करते रहते हैं। जिन
यूनियंज की सदस्यता नगण्य होती
है उनको अनना हित साधन करने के लिए
आपके द्वारा मान्यता प्रदान कर दो जातो
है। ऐसा सभी प्रतिष्ठानों में, सभी
उनकामें में होता है। इस कारण से मजदूरों
के जो सही प्रतिनिधि हैं वे आगे नहीं आ
पाते हैं। जे सी एम में भो पार्टी लाइज

420

श्री शोत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा

पर प्रतिनिधियों को चून लिया जाता है। जो मजदूरों के सही प्रतिनिधि नहीं होते हैं उनको-चुन लिया जाता है, जा चमचा-गिरी करते हैं, ऐंसे व्यक्तियां का रख लिया जाता है। इस वास्ते मजदूरों का हित सिद्ध नहीं होता है। मैं मांग करता है कि डैमाकेटाइजेशन आफ जे सी एम तथा ग्रौर यूनियंज का होना चाहिए । यह बेरिफाई किया जाना चाहिए कि श्रमिक किस यूनियन के साथ हैं ग्रीर जिस यूनियन के साथ श्रमिक हों उस यूनियन को हो ग्रापको तरफ से मान्यता प्रदान को जानी चाहिए । जब सरकार उत्तका मान्यता प्रदान नहीं करती है तो उत्पादन की भी क्षति पहुंचती है, राष्ट्र का ग्रहित भी होता है, उद्योग का अहित भी होता है और साय हो साथ श्रमिकों का भी ग्रहित होता है। तब ग्रापकी चाहे जो मजबूरी हो, मजदूर यही कहेंगे कि हमारी मांगें पूरी होनी चाहिए।

बीसवीं शताब्दी में जिस प्रकार का जीवन श्रमिकों को बिताने को मिलना चाहिए. जिस प्रकार का एक आदमों का जीने का प्रधिकार है, रोटी कपड़ा, मवान तथा प्रत्य ग्रावश्यक मुविधाये प्रयीत् पानी बिजली या स्वास्थ्य का व्यवस्थायें, कल्याण के काम, ये सब उनक लिए नहीं होते हैं तो उस अवस्था में वे आन्दोलन करने के लिए मजबर होते हैं।

इसी दिशा में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्राज ग्रामीण श्रमिकों की हालत खराब है । गांवों के लिये बहुत योजनायें बनायीं जैसे एकीकृत योजना, ग्रामीण विकास राष्ट्रीय नियोजन श्रम कार्यक्रम भ्रादि । लेकिन एक भी योजना जमीन पर नहीं दिखाई देती । इसी तरह से 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम कहीं जमीन पर नहीं दिखाई देता । श्रगर जमीन पर ग्राजाय तो निश्चय ही देश का भला हो सकता है। लेकिन ऐसा है नहीं । 20 ग्रादमी ब्लाक में बैठकर मीटिंग कर लेते हैं। लोगों का टी । ए । डी । ए । बन जाता है ग्रीर वहीं मामला समाप्त हो जाता है।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में कहीं भी टी० ए०, डी० ए० का प्रीवीजन नहीं है।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्गा: ग्रापको मालम नहीं । श्रधिकारी लोग मीटिंग में आने का भ्रपना टी० ए डी० ए० बनाते हैं। ग्रापको देखना चाहिये कि जमीन गरीबों को मिली कि नहीं, गाय वगैरह उनको मिली कि नहीं । बैंक जितने गांवों में खुलते हैं सब में परसेंटेज बढ़ गया जिसके बिना कोई बैंक ऋण नहीं देता है। ग्रीर जितनी भी एजेंन्सीज हैं सब बोतस है। ख्रापने कहा था 650 गरीब परिवारों को जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं ऋण दिया जायगा । भ्रापने दूसरी फाइनेंसिंग बन्द कर दी, लेकिन किसी को ग्रभी तक व्लाक में ऋण नहीं दिया गया। मैं हजारी बाग ग्रीर गिरिडीह के बारे में कह सकता हं कि 650 लोगों की लिस्ट भी ग्रभी तक लोगों को नहीं मिल पायी है। ग्रभी हाल की घटना है कम्पोनेट प्लान के ग्रनुसार गिरिडीह जिले के देवरी प्रखंड में एक ब्लाक के दो हरिजनों को 2,750 रु दुधारू गाय खरीदने के लिये दिया गया लेकन बी० डी० श्रो०, एनीमल हस्बैंडरी श्रफसर श्रीर बैंक मैनेजर तीनों ने मिल कर 800 ह की एक बढ़ी गाय जो साल भर भी जिन्दा नहीं रह सकती, ग्रच्छी गाय की जगह वह उसको दे दी । उस गरीब को 2750 रु वापस करने होंगें, लेकिन गाय मिली 800 रुं वाली परिणाम यह होगा कि उस ऋण की ग्रदायगी करने में उसका सारा परिवार विक जायगा। कैसे वह गरीबी रेखा के ऊपर उठगा ? वहां के ईमानदार डी० डी० सी० ने केस करवाया तो सारे ब्लाक के भ्रष्ट ग्रधिकारियों ने एक संग बनाकर कहा कि डी॰ डी॰ सी॰ जब तक यह केस वापस नही लेगा तब तक हम बैठकों को विह्ष्कार करेंगे। मैंने मंत्री जी को लिखा है, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाठी नहीं हूई। क्या 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम कि कांग्रेस के कार्याकर्ता और ग्रधिकारी मिलजुल कर 500 रु॰ की गाय दें ग्रौर 2,000 रु॰ हजम कर जायें? क्या इससे गरीबों की हालत सुधरेगी? तो श्रापको व्यावहारिक चीजों को देखना चाहिए। केवल भाषणों से कोई कल्याण नहीं हो सकता।

श्री हरीश रावत (ग्रल्मोड़ा) : ग्रधि-ष्ठाता जी, मैं बहन विद्या जी का संकल्प यहां पर श्राये इसके लिये श्रपनी वात जल्दी से समाप्त करना चाहता हुं। मैं स्रापके माध्यम से माननीय राजन से एक बात जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कितना ही टायलिंग मासेज का नाम लें, वह उनका साथ देने वाले नहीं हैं, क्योंकि देश के टार्यालंग मासेज, गरीब तबका, मजदूर, सब ग्रच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि यदि उनका हित किसी के साथ जुड़ा हक्रा है तो वह कांग्रस पार्टी ही है । कोई उसके हित के लिये कुछ करने की क्षमता रखता है या रखती है तो वह श्रीमती. इंदिरा गांधी हैं । स्राज जिस प्रकार के विरोधाभास में उनकी पार्टी फ़ंसी हुई है, कभी वह हमारे साथ जुड़ना चाहते हैं , तो कभी विरोध में भी रहना चाहते हैं, माननीय सभापति जी जो स्रापकी पार्टी है, वह उसके साथ भो ग्रपना सम्पर्क रखना चाहते हैं, तो उसी तरीके के विरोधाभास का संकल्प भी लाये हैं। उन्होंने एक तरफ़ मूल्य वृद्धि की बात कही है कि सरकार को इसे कंट्रोल करना चाहिए। मैं भी उनकी इस बात से सहमत हूं, बावजूद इसके कि हमने इन्फ़लेशन को कंट्रोल कर लिया है, उत्पादन को बढ़ाया है लेकिन जो श्राम श्रादमी के उपभोग की चीजें हैं, उनकी कीमतें जिस प्रकार से नियंत्रित होनी चाहिये थीं, वह नियंत्रित नहीं हो पाई हैं।

श्राज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम श्रपने डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम पर सोचें श्रौर उसको ज्यादा इफ़ैक्टिव बनायें श्रौर ऐसा बनायें कि श्राम श्रादमी को कम से कम उसके उपभोग की चीजें, श्रावश्यकता की चीजें सस्ते दामों पर मिल सकेंं। ऐसे व्यक्तियों को सस्ते दाम पर मिल सकें जिसकी श्रामदनी बहुत कम है।

लेकिन राजन साहब को यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि जब तक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, जिस टायलिंग मासेज के नाम पर वह संकल्प लेकर ग्राप ग्राये हैं, उस ग्राम ग्रादमी का कोई हित नहीं हो सकेगा । उनकी पार्टी ग्रार उनके सहयोगी जिस प्रकार की नीति का ग्रनुसरण कर रहे हैं, जिस तरह से वह गावगाह उत्पादन के रास्ते में रूकावटें खड़ी करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, हड़तालें कर रहे हैं, उससे ग्राम ग्रादमी का हित नहीं हो सकता है । उस तरीके से महंगाई नहीं रूक सकती है, ग्राम उपभोक्ता की चीजें सस्ते दामों पर नहीं मिल सकती हैं।

उन्होंने राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कही है । मैं स्वयं जितने मूलभूत उद्योग हैं, उनके राष्ट्रीयकरण का हिमायती हूं, लेकिन हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में जिस प्रकार से ग्राज नुक्सान पर नुक्सान हो रहा है, उस पर भी तो उनको विचार करना चाहिये। स्रधिकांश पब्लिक सैक्टर में उनकी पार्टी की या बामपन्थी पार्टी की यूनियनें हैं ग्रौर वह लोग जिस प्रकार उन पर ग्रहा जमा कर एक के बाद एक नुक्सान में पब्लिक ग्रंडरटेकिंग्ज को डाल रहे हैं, उससे ग्राम म्रादमी का राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्रति जो स्नेह ग्रौर श्रद्धा थी, वह घटती जा रही है। इसलिये जरूरी है कि ग्रगर वह राष्ट्रीय-करण के वास्तविक ग्रर्थों में हिमायती हैं तो पब्लिक ग्रंडरटैंकिंग्ज में ग्रपनी यूनियनों को कहे कि वह उत्पादन बढ़ायें ग्रौर ग्रनुशासन में रहें।

[श्रो हरीश रावत]

Steps to ameleorate

मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार की जो नीति है, श्रिमिकों को अनुशासन में रखने की, वह श्रिमिकों के और आम आदिमियों के हित में है, सारे राष्ट्र के हित में है, इसलिये कहीं विरोधाभास की बात इसमें नहीं है। हमारी नीति में विरोधाभास की बात नहीं है।

कुछ लोगों ने कई प्रकार की बातें कहीं, कुछ लोगों ने जमीदारीं, भूमिसुधार की बात कही । यह तो कांग्रेस पार्टी है जो भूमि सुधार को उसने लागू किया । भूमि सुधार को जिसने धर्म मान कर इम्गीलीमेंट करवाया । वह लोग चाहे केरल का उदाहरण दें या पश्चिम बंगाल का, जब उनकी पार्टी सत्ता में नहीं ग्राई थी, तो उनके पहले केरल में ग्रौर पश्चिम बंगाल में भूमि मुधार नियम कांग्रेस पार्टी लागू कर चुकी थी।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जो इनका संकल्प है, उसमें जो विरोधाभास है, में उसका विरोध करता हूं, ग्रौर मंत्री महोदय से ग्रनुरोध करता हूं कि ग्राज मूल्यवृद्धि के संबंध में सोचने की जरूरत है, ग्रौर पल्लिक डिस्ट्रीवयूशन सिस्टम को ग्रौर ग्रधिक मजबूत बनाने की ग्रावश्यकता है । धन्यवाद ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mayathevar.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Has not the Minister to reply now? How much time have we got?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agress then we can have the time extended. Does the House agree that the time allotted for discussion on this Resolution be extended by half-an-hour?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right; that is the consensus; the House agress to it. Half-

an-hour will be given on the next appropriate day. Now, Mr. Mayathevar.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr Chairman, Sir, I strongly support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend Mr. Sir, the prices of essential commodities in this country are rising steadily. In the years 1977-79, the economic condition of the country, was very alarming and it was looking very awkward during the Janata period. In the year 1980, it was looking backward and in the years 1981-82, it is going forward. But still the alarming rise in the price level consumer commodities is not being contained. I think both the Central and the State Governments have to take concrete measures for this. It is the duty of the Government of India and the State Governments to come together and put their concerted efforts to bring down the prices of all the essential commodities so that the interests of the common people are safeguarded. It is the duty of the Central and the State Governments provide housing facilities, shelter to all the poor families in the country, employment to the unemployed, food to all the needy and poor persons, provide clothing to the weaker sections of the people.

Here I may point out that in my own constituency, that is, Dindigul, Madurai District, drinking water is not available to the people. Drinking water is supplied by the Tamil Nadu Government once in three days. I am going to undertake a token hunger-strike on the 17th this month demanding provision of regular drinking water supply to the people in my constituency. According to the statistics of the Government, we learn that production of the essential commodities has increased to a great extent. by side, unfortunately, we are also adding more and more children which is leading to the explosive situation of the ropulation growth in our country. This is affecting our economy and the increase in production does not have any salutary effect on the price level due to increase in population.

Sir, first of all, I would suggest that the Government should take a serious view of this situation and necessary positive measures should be taken to contain or arrest the growth in population. That is one of the important duties of the Central Government.

There is a severe power out in all parts of this country. We know that practically all the State Governments have effected economy in power consumption in varying degrees cutting power consumtion by 40 per cent to 60 per cent. is one of the reasons why prices of so many essential commodities have gone up. The theory of Economics says that production goes up, automatically prices should come down. But to our great surprise, we find that this theory is belied. What is the reason for this? Who are responsible for creating artificial demand for the goods which in turn rise the prices is the open market at the consumer level? The present Government at the Centre has very competently and ably contained the rising inflationary trend in the country. Not only that. They brought down the percentage of inflation from 22 during the Janata period to 16 in 1980-81. it is about 5 per cent or 6 per cent. But still we find that the prices of essential commodities have not come down. There is something wrong somewhere. 1 spite of the fact that we are able to contain the inflationary trend and bring it down to 5 per cent or 6 per cent the prices have not come down. Who responsible for this? Both the Central Government and the State Governments

are resoponsible for this. I would therefore appeal to the Central Government and the responsible persons from Andhra Pradsh that severe action should be taken against blackmoney holders who are running a parallel economy in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Why are you mentioning about Andhra Pradesh only?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVER I am coming to other 4 Southern States. We are facing a dangerous situation there. We have read in the newspapers and other magazines that about Rs. 30,000 crores of blackmoney are moving along with the

18.00 brs.

white money circulated by the Government of India. This black money should be contained ruthlessly. You should not have any mercy while dealing with these people; you should take severe action against them. In fact, they are ruling the country. Some States have been governed by the black money people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue next time.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 12, 1982/Chaitra 22, 1904 (Saka).