

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:

That in the resolution,—

omit "quite" (2)

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"by giving necessary powers to Members of Parliament, Legislators and Members of Progressive Organisations and eliciting their active support." (3).

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: I want to speak on them.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I also want to speak on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not wish you to finish with this 20-point programme today. It will go on.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): The next resolution must be moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN. It is not concluding today.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: That will lapse. If that will not lapse, we have no objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not concluding today. It will continue next time.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: The time on this resolution should not be restricted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the predicament. We shall see at about one minute to 6.00, what is the position. If most of the members have spoken, then I will allow you to speak for one minute so that you can continue next time.

SHRI C. K. CHADRAPPAN: (Telli-cherry): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are very thankful to our hon. friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, for bringing forward this Resolution so that this House gets an opportunity to review the imple-

mentation of the 20-Point Economic Programme.

As far as we are concerned, we have made it very clear from the very beginning that we support the 20-point Economic Programme. We also consider that the 20-point Economic Programme is a very important instrument by which, if successfully implemented, it would be possible to liquidate the reactionary forces which had built up a fascist offensive in our country. It is in that context that we supported the 20-point Economic Programme.

We also understand that this is a part of the package deal. This is a part of the declaration of the state of Emergency in our country. It was followed by the banning of RSS, Anand Marg and various groups of Naxalite elements. So, as a part of the great responsibility, the democratic forces of this country have undertaken on themselves the task of fighting and defeating the reactionary offensive. We understand that the 20-point Economic Programme has a great role to play if it is properly implemented.

When we come to the implementation of the Programme, I fully agree with the concern expressed by the mover of the Resolution that there are many lapses. I would like to point out some of the important aspects of the 20-point Economic programme and, in regard to those, how the Government has failed or how the Government could not come to the expectations of the people in this country who want this Programme to be properly implemented.

This Economic Programme, basically speaking, is meant for improving the life of the common man in this country. When we keep that in mind, all the steps that we take should be in tune with the spirit of the 20-point Economic Programme. That is why, in the Programme, we can see that there is a great emphasis put against

in our society. If successfully implemented, at the end of implementation, we will find that to a great extent this country will wipe out the blot of feudalism from the face of our socio-economic base. It has a point against monopoly also. We feel that it should have gone far more than to the extent it has gone. For example it should have assured the distribution of essential commodities at a fair price to the people. It is proclaimed that it is one of the aims of the Government. But to assure the distribution of essential commodities at a fair price, certain measures are necessarily to be taken. The first and foremost measure is that at the source of production, the essential commodities should have been brought under the control of the Government. If essential commodities like drugs, edible oil, clothes and food are to be made available to the people, then the twenty-point programme should add certain things to it. So, while implementing the twenty-point economic programme, the Government should take certain additional measures such as either nationalising or bringing under control those firms which are producing the essential commodities.

Then, Sir, from the first day of this Session we have seen what was the reaction of the Government in regard to the implementation of the Hathi Committee's report. The Government was vacillating; the Government was appealing to monopolists that they should have a social sense. Well, so long as their motive is profit and so long as the multi-nationals who are sucking the blood of the country have no sympathy for the people, mere appealing and mere wishes will no produce any results. If you really want results, more action is necessary in that regard.

In regard to the distribution of drugs to the people, till today, six months after the declaration of emergency and the proclamation of the twenty-point economic programme, I don't think Government could make

any fundamental advance towards giving the people these essential materials.

Now, coming to food, this year it has been said that the God of nature was so kind to our country and there was a bumper production or bumper harvest, as it is called. But, while we have a bumper harvest. I appreciate that the Government tried to procure some part of this production, but the fact remains that the Government is even today spending 700 crores for the import of rice and import of wheat. Why could we not procure more and why, at this time, cannot we successfully introduce State take-over of the whole-sale trade in the food articles—wheat and rice? Government had taken this policy decision in 1974: when the country was facing a serious crisis, when the agricultural production and especially food production was bad and when inflation was running riot, then Government adopted it. Now it is fair weather. If today, Government had adopted that policy, it could have produced good results. But the Government is not even thinking about it; and to ensure food to the people, Government is again depending heavily upon imports. That is not the policy by which you can implement the twenty-point economic programme with the spirit in which it was announced.

Now, coming to another aspect of the matter, the twenty-point economic programme says that house sites will be given to poor people—a very good thing. It was something like the fulfilment of a dream which the people were cherishing in their minds for several centuries: the people welcomed it. It is good that the Minister who is going to reply to this debate is from Delhi—at least he knows Delhi, though he is not from Delhi. Here, in Delhi, I have taken the trouble of going to a place in Jamuna Paar which is called Kalyanpuri and Kichripur, where there is to be his new "rehabilitation programme" as was described by the

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Prime Minister and the Minister from Delhi, Mr. Bhagat. When I came there, I remembered Md. Bin Tughlak. A gentleman who lived several centuries ago in Delhi who had exercised such a thing in this part of the country. He was an emperor; he was a king. Today, what is being done in the name of rehabilitation is nothing better than that. I have seen the poor people from Race Course being taken to Jamuna Paar, far away from where they were living. And what is the site they have been given there? I have seen only white marks, white lines covering a few yards. What is more interesting is this. There are boards which say, "This is the site for park; this is the site for marketing centre, this is the site for playground, this is the site for recreation". But nothing is there, absolutely nothing is there. There are only boards and chalk-lines. People have been thrown to the mercies of nature. The other day when we were discussing the DDA Bill. I spoke about this. The Minister gave an answer. I do not know with what cheek he could say that. I am sure he cannot go outside and say that to the people. He said, 'It is rehabilitation'. It is not rehabilitation. It is a cruel joke being played on the poor people covering yourselves under Emergency and blinding the people, showing with grandeur the 20-Point Economic Programme. It is nothing more than that. If you have any sympathy for the poor people, this is not the way how it should be done. I have certain suggestions to make. First you build the shopping centre, help the people to rehabilitate themselves, give them financial assistance to build their small houses, make the recreation ground and not keep only the board, make the school, and then, after doing all these, send the people. But, here, you are putting the cart before the horse; you are sending the people first. And those people are dying there. If you go there, you will see children dying. There is no blanket for them in this biting cold;

they have been mercilessly thrown in Jamuna Paar, which is almost on the water level, a very unhygienic and damp place. Nobody could have done this in the name of implementing the 20-Point Economic Programme! But this is how it is being done. Why is it happening? It is because this is done in a highly bureaucratic and authoritarian manner....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under which point of the 20-point Economic Programme does this come? You said, the people were being thrown.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Yes, the poor people have been thrown there in the chalk-marked places....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you mean 'house sites'?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Yes. They have been sent there from their houses. They have been thrown in places where everything is marked and nothing is built.....

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur). They have not been removed from their houses, but from the slums. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN I have gone there and I have seen how people are living. I have been to Mazdoor Basti. I can take you there and show you how people are living there. I do not say that they should live forever in the slum conditions. But I know how people are to be rehabilitated. We have experiences, the world over, how people are to be rehabilitated. Let them learn a lesson from those experiences. In this country itself there are examples. That is one thing.

Secondly, as I was saying, this is because of the bureaucratic way in which it is being implemented. In the 20-point Economic Programme, there is a presumption that the people who want to implement this programme will be invited to provide cooperation. But Government is against it at least in Delhi. There is no popular committee. That is why, this is becoming counter-productive.

Now, I come to certain other aspects of this Programme. I do not want to speak about labour participation in the production process. We have had sufficient questions in the House and we have seen how the Ministers are answering, how the whole thing is becoming almost a hoax. The Committee is powerless. The apex body is powerless. The Government had the cheek to come and tell the Parliament that 14 States, including the Union Territories—which, strangely, included Delhi also—refused to implement the decisions of the apex body. And they do not have any say in their apex body itself, and the Government only say: we are requesting. That is not the way it should be done.

Now, I come to the various concessions, the Government has given to the monopoly houses, big business houses, black-marketeers, and to the smugglers. There are opportunities to discuss it in the House, so I am just making a passing reference. The Voluntary Disclosure Scheme, whatever be the tom toming the Government is making, is nothing but a concession, a surrender the Government has made before the black-marketeers, who had made lot of black money in this country. Black money makers have been given a bonus, whereas Government refuse to give bonus to the working class.

Now, the abolition of bonded labour is one of the points on which the 20-point programme lays lot of emphasis. It is very good that the Home Minister himself has come when I am raising this point. In Madhya

Pradesh, where the Bonded Labour Abolition Ordinance has been promulgated, some people thought that it was necessary to go and propagate among the people about this. What has happened is this. Those who have gone to the villages to propagate this have been caught by the landlords, their heads have been shaved off, they have been put on a donkey back and taken out in a procession and the police register a case not against the landlords, but against the victim, because he came there and created a sort of chaos there his is the way it was done. I am not ridiculing the whole thing; I know some good things have been done, but this has also happened. I would suggest that for the implementation of this, Government should take more stringent measures against those who are trying to scuttle this.

There was a news last week in the New Age about a Jan Sangh M.L.A. His daughter was married, a dowry was given; the dowry was not in money, not in ornaments, but in the form of a mate, who is a bonded labour. It was done; it is really so shocking. What are you going to do about this? This is our country where you have to implement 20-point programme. Unless, the Government takes a very serious view of the matter, nothing can be done.

Now, R.S.S. is banded. I said at the very beginning that we look at the banning of certain organization, declaration of Emergency and the 20-point programme as a package deal. RSS has been banned. Anand Marga has been banned, but I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, especially Shri Brahmananda Reddy to this fact. You must have heard about Vijaya Bank, one of the biggest banks in this country. They are patronising a Union which is running almost like a Department of the Bank. This is manned almost ninety per cent by RSS people. The recruitment to the bank staff is not made through any other agency, but the Shakhya's Chief

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Sanchalak; their letter is only the basis of recruitment. I would bring a fact to the knowledge of the hon. Minister. The Joint Secretary of this Union which is affiliated to the Jan Sangh controlled BMS is under arrest, because he is an RSS man but the bank....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up. Under the Rules there is a time limit. Nobody can speak on a Private Member's Bill for more than 15 minutes. But I have given you more than that. Please conclude now.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I will just mention only one more important point.

This RSS man who is under arrest has been given leave by the Bank. He is in jail on leave provided by the Bank. Another RSS Union leader who has gone under-ground is on leave provided by the Bank. Is this the way you are implementing the emergency and the 20-point programme? I wonder about it.

Now, I am coming to the last point because the time is very limited. How can you do it successfully? That is a point to be thought about. Unless you make a democratic machinery at every level, especially at the grassroot level in which you involve all those people who are interested in the implementation of the programme, there is no guarantee that this programme will be implemented successfully. There is no guarantee. Now, the Government is heavily depending itself for the implementation on the bureaucracy. That is why, I think, they are faced with such consequences.

Lastly, the work at the grassroot level to make the people aware of the need for implementing this programme, should be done in a very systematic manner. Unless this is done, the 20-point programme also will meet the same fate as that of many other programmes announced in this country.

A programme is an expression of a desire, an expression of a wish, but it needs organizational guarantee and democratic guarantees for successful implementation. No organizational and no democratic guarantee has been provided so far by the Government. This is one of the serious drawbacks that the Government should overcome. This is all I would like to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi—he is not here.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) :

1971 के चुनावों में हम लोगों ने जनता के साथ एक वादा किया था कि हम गरीबी मिटायेंगे। लेकिन शासन तंत्र में कुछ ढिलाई आई और उसका नतीजा हुआ कि सभी क्षेत्रों में डिसिप्लिन कम होता गया? लड़के स्कूलों कालेजों में ठीक समय पर नहीं जाते थे, प्रोफेसर ठीक से पढ़ाते नहीं थे, फॅक्ट्रियों में काम करने वाले ठीक समय पर काम पर नहीं जाते थे और यहां तक कि सरकारी दफ्तरों के कर्मचारी वे भी ठीक समय पर दफ्तर नहीं जाते थे। ऐसी भीषण परिस्थिति हो गई थी कि देश कहां जाएगा, समझ में नहीं आता था। उस वक्त प्रधान मंत्री ने आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा कर देश को बचाने की कोशिश की और साथ ही लोगों के फायदे के लिए, देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम देश के सामने रखा। अभी आल राउंड इम्प्रूवमेंट कुछ न कुछ हुआ है। किमी क्षेत्र में ज्यादा हुआ है, किमी में कम। ऐसी बात नहीं कि इम्प्रूवमेंट न हुआ हो, डिसिप्लिन न आया हो। देश का उत्पादन बढ़ गया है, कहीं दस परसेंट कहीं पंद्रह और कहीं बीस परसेंट। चीजों की कीमतें भी गिरी है। पहले जहां अन्न बहुत महंगा मिलता था उसके दाम अब सब में ज्यादा गिरे हैं। इससे किसानों को कुछ तकलीफ जरूर हुई है। लेकिन जैसा हमारे प्रस्तावक महोदय ने कहा है जो फॅक्ट्री गड्ज है और जो किसानों की गड्ज हैं इन सबका समन्वय करके नइके दामों को ठीक किया