

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Mrs. Bhatt, you can reply to the debate.

श्रीमती ईला रमेश भट्ट : कोई ज्यादा रिप्लाई तो नहीं करना है। जितने सदस्यों ने इस रिजोल्यूशन के ऊपर अपना समर्थन दिया इसके कारण मुझे विश्वास है कि जो बात हमने हाकर्स के लिए वेंडर्स के लिए कही है उसमें कुछ दम है। सरकार ने हमें विश्वास दिलाया है। सरकार का विश्वास कैसा होता है यह तो हमें मालूम है लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि जब यह रिपोर्ट आयेगी तब उस रिपोर्ट में से वेंडर्स और हाकर्स के बारे में कुछ नीतियां होंगी। हम आशा करते हैं कि उसमें इनका हल निकलेगा। एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहती थी जो मैं अपने वक्तव्य में देना भूल गयी थी वह है कि जैसे अभी बम्बई में सेंसस हुआ तो उसमें कहते हैं चार लाख हाकर्स एण्ड वेंडर्स हैं :

They have totally stopped giving licences. So far, in Bombay, there are only 10,000 licences.

.1964 से किसी को लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया Another example is of Ahmedabad where, in all, only 1164 licences were given in 1984.

उसके बाद एक भी लाइसेंस नहीं दिया। अगर आप तलाश करेंगे तो पायेंगे कि शहरों में लाइसेंस देना बंद कर दिया गया है। इसके लिए किसको बोलें। म्युनिसिपल और पुलिस दोनों इसमें हैं। इससे जो पाइंट निकलता है उससे यह साफ होता है कि इससे ज्यादा करप्शन बढ़ता रहता है। किसी को ध्यान नहीं है कि इसका हल निकाला जाये। कम से कम लाइसेंस तो दिया जाये। जिस तरह से आबादी बढ़ रही है उसके मुताबिक इनका कोई तो परिमाण होगा, उसी हिसाब से इन लोगों को लाइसेंस दिया जाये मैं आशा करती हूँ कि आपके इस कमीशन में इन छोटी बातों के ऊपर भी ध्यान दिया जायेगा मैं यह भी आशा करती हूँ कि आपका कमीशन इन लोगों को भी, इनके रिप्रे-

जेंटिब्स को भी बुलायेगा कि उनको क्या कहना है। इनको भी ठीक तरह से सुनना चाहिए। थैंक्यू।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Mrs. Bhatt, are you withdrawing your Resolution?

SHRIMATI ELA RAMESH BHATT: Yes, Sir, I beg to withdraw my Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Now, we move to the next Resolution, Shri Ashis Sen—now here. Yes, Shri Subramanian Swamy.

RESOLUTION REGARDING GENERATION OF INCREASED GROWTH RATE WITH A VIEW TO SPEEDY DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I rise to move the following Resolution:

Considering the unimpressive economic performance during the last forty years in our country and taking into account the experience of China and USSR, this House urges upon the Government to abandon the Soviet economic strategy adopted earlier and instead formulate the Eighth Five Year Plan on the economic model shaped by the postulates of Mahatma Gandhi. Sardar Patel, Jai Prakash Narayan and Chaudhry Charan Singh, in general, and the principles of economic decentralisation and self reliance, in particular, with the main thrust on the need to motivate people for self-employment by providing them adequate incentives and opportunities with a view to:—

(i) generate a growth rate of ten per cent per year by placing more emphasis on agriculture employment generation and ensuring optimum utilisation of available resources through the effective use of market forces and fiscal policy; and

(ii) making India a fully developed country within one generation.

[The Vice Chairman (Shri B. Satyanarayana Reddy) in the Chair.]

Sir, the preceding Mover of the Resolution, Mrs. Ela Bhatt talked about self-employment and I also in this Resolution would like to place the emphasis on self-employment. The Father of the Nation or the Father of modern India, Mahatma Gandhi had throughout placed emphasis on this. I would, therefore, like to develop my points at length and I would like to seek the permission of the House to continue my speech in the next sitting for this occasion, because there is half-an-hour discussion at 5 o'clock and I do not want to speak only for 10 minutes now.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYANA REDDY): You can now speak for these ten minutes.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: But I would like to have a complete opportunity to develop my points. If I speak for ten minutes now, as there is a half-an-hour discussion at 5 p.m., I would like that to be taken up now, as it says as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of, whichever is earlier, so I would like to continue next time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYANA REDDY): You can continue next time, but till 5 o'clock you can speak.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: In that case the continuity of what I want to say will be disturbed.

श्री राधाकिशन मालवीय (मध्य प्रदेश) :
सर, प्राइवेट मेंबर्स बिल का समय पांच बजे तक है इसलिए तब तक उसको चलने दिया जाए।

उप समाध्यक्ष (श्री बी. सत्यनारायण रेड्डी) : प्राइवेट मेंबर्स बिल पांच बजे तक चलते हैं, तब तक आप चलाइये और उसके बाद अगली आइटम लेंगे।

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, the purpose of my moving this Resolution is because the Eight Five Year Plan is being drafted. We have read in the newspapers many references to the formulation of the Eighth Plan. There was a statement by the Prime Minister that he would like the growth rate to be speeded up and then there was a meeting of the full Planning Commission and the full Planning Commission advocated a growth rate of 8 per cent. Now there is a rethinking going on. And the question is, what has been the experience of the last 40 years? In the last 40 years the growth of the national economy has been about little less than 4 per cent. And the Prime Minister says that it should be raised to 8 per cent. I am saying in my Resolution that the growth rate should be raised to 10 per cent. Why should it be 8 per cent or 10 per cent, I will discuss later. But just now, I would like to pose a very important question to this House as to whether without a change of strategy you can step up growth rate from a little less than 4 per cent to 8 per cent which the Government wants. The Government wants to develop the growth rate of national economy and I would like to know whether it is possible and I would like the House to know and would like the Government to answer whether without change of strategy, the growth rate can be stepped up from 4 per cent to 8 per cent. That is a question which I am sorry to say the Government has not been speaking about. They have been talking about change of policy here or there. But the fact of the matter is that growth rate of 4 per cent has not solved the fundamental problems of the country. The fundamental problems of the country are unemployment, poverty, lack of amenities, lack of adequate consumer goods, lack of housing, lack of purchasing power, lack of minimum standard of living—these are some of the fundamental problems and for these fundamental problems what has the Government achieved so far. The fact of the matter is that the people living below poverty line are in huge numbers; the number is not less than 200 million, and the number of illiterates is also about 200 million. The incidence of disease, the impact of infant

[Shri Subramanian Swamy]

mortality level, the physical quality of living, which is an important index, is still very poor for India. We boast that India is the seventh largest industrial power in the world. We were the seventh largest industrial power in the world in 1947, and today we are not the seventh largest industrial power in the world; we are probably 14th or 15th. Now, which are the countries which have got ahead of us? Those are countries like Honk Kong—a small island, Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea; of course, not to speak of Japan. These countries have gone very far ahead. So, with the 4 per cent growth rate, (a) internationally your position is being lost, and (b) the problems that need to be solved, such as unemployment and poverty, cannot be solved. So, to that extent, I am in agreement with the Government that growth rate should be stepped up but the disagreement is whether it could be done without change of strategy. With every plan, unemployment has increased; the number of people unemployed has increased; it has not decreased. Even the backlog in every plan has not been cleared. It is now pretty obvious by looking at the Employment Exchange registers, looking at the sample surveys of National Sample Survey data and all these data, that poverty and unemployment have actually increased and the Government is not in a position to enforce the Directive Principles of the Constitution which say about right to work, that there should be full employment and everyone should have an opportunity for employment. The Government is not able to implement it. Of course, Directive Principles are not binding on the Government; it is by way of direction; it is by way of suggestion. Now, after 40 years, you have not only not solved unemployment problem, it has actually increased and it is now clear that many of the problems that we have in the country today, at the political level, are due to growing unemployment in the country. Take Punjab problem. There are a number of political aspects to it but there is an important economic aspect which does not come out and that is that Punjab has certainly achieved a certain degree of agri-

cultural prosperity. But the younger generation does not want to work on the land particularly because if they work on land, it will get reduced in size because the land will have to be divided among the family members. So, after completing education, they rush to the cities in Punjab and look for employment. It is because in Punjab, there has been a policy—an erroneous policy in my opinion which has been followed—an unwritten policy that because it is a frontier State, we will not have major industrial projects. Of course, that policy is now being changed because of all that has happened. But for the last forty years, people who came into the cities looking for employment found none. This has caused serious discontent. Therefore, this unemployment problem is present everywhere. Take, for instance, Tamil Nadu. It is the most literate State in the country today; very highly literate. It is the second most literate State in the country. But now this State is among those States which have the highest unemployment rate. This is because of the strategy, the economic strategy, being followed, that has been followed, all these years and the application of the strategy in various parts of the country.

Therefore, Sir, I would say that the most fundamental point is that there should be a change of strategy. A change of strategy is very essential. This is essential not only for achieving the objective that Government themselves have stated; to double the rate of growth, from 4 per cent to 8 per cent. Of course, this is a smaller jump if you compare it with the growth rate achieved in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, five per cent or five and a half per cent. This is a smaller jump compared with that. But when you take into consideration the growth rate over the entire forty year period actually it is a very big jump. Of course, this jump is desirable. I agree. But I want you to jump even more. To ten per cent. Why do I say ten per cent? This is because, if you have ten per cent growth rate, you will be able to achieve full employment in seven-eight years. But this four per cent growth rate will not enable you to achieve full employment. An eight per cent growth rate will enable you to achieve full emp-

loyment only in fifteen years. Therefore, difference in growth rate makes all the difference. If one were to say that the most pressing problem today is unemployment, then I would say that the earlier you can get rid of unemployment the better. Therefore, a growth rate of ten per cent will be feasible. Of course, if you can achieve a fifteen per cent growth rate, you can wipe out unemployment within a period of five years. But a fifteen per cent growth rate may not be possible. But there are some States like, for example, Haryana, and for a small period, even Gujarat, which have achieved very high growth rates. I do not know when the Planning Minister was the Chief Minister of Gujarat, what growth rate was achieved by Gujarat. But I would like to point out to everybody, to all persons in the country, that Surat is one city which has no unemployment. Why is it so? There is something to be learnt from what is happening in Surat. The same idea, the lesson that I have learnt from Surat, I am trying to bring in here.

The question is, what does the experience of forty years of planning suggest? Of course, we have made progress. I am not one of those who would say that we have not made any progress at all. We have made progress sufficient progress of which we can be some what proud. But considering the potential of the country, considering the urgency of the problems in the country, the progress we have made is pitiful. After all, what is it that we are lacking? The people of India; are they somewhat inferior? No. if we look at the history of India, we will know that India was one of the most developed countries in the world till about 250 years ago; people from all over the world came to India to learn, to buy things, to look at our wonders to learn how cloth was made, how spices were produced, to know about technology and so on. Sir, recently I was studying a book on rocketry. I found that the knowledge in regard to rocketry, the modern principles of rocketry, was first made available in India after that famous battle was fought with Tippu Sultan. The rockets that were let loose against the British forces were then taken

to England, given to the scientists and they were asked to study, to redo the rocket and improve upon it. Therefore, India has been a developed country. We were a developed country till about 250 years ago. But suddenly, we have become an underdeveloped country. Now you can say that this is because of British imperialism and all that. I agree. But now we want to improve. We want to become a developed country. How can we do that? This is the key question. Sir, since it is now 5 p.m., I think; I will stop here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): Still there is one minute.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: In addition, we should look around the world. What is happening in China? What is happening in Russia?

What is happening in Russia?

My Communist friends are little embarrassed here.

5.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): It is 5.00 now. You can continue next time. Now we will take up Half-an-Hour Discussion.

Mr. Malaviya will raise the discussion.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION ON POINTS ARISING OUT OF THE ANSWER GIVEN IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON THE 29TH JULY, 1988, TO STARRED QUESTION 41 REGARDING INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES STUDENTS.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी इस सदन में 29 जलाई को श्री अजीत जोगी जी ने एक प्रश्न उठाया था कि जो अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्र हैं उन छात्रों को जो छात्रवृत्ति या वृत्तिका की रकम की सहायता सरकार की ओर से दी जाती है वह बहुत ही कम है और उनका आशय यह था कि इसमें वृद्धि होनी चाहिए।