

extend the period of supersession of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi by six 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 we take up Private Member's Business. Shri Ramnath Dubey.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS FORTIETH REPORT

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 COMMODITIES AND NEED FOR TAKING STEPS TO AMELIORATE CONDITION OF TOILING MASSES—*Contd.*

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now 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 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 Rajan may continue his speech.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, last time I was just moving the resolution. I was dealing with 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 on 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, tea, coffee, tobacco, 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 in 1980-81. Regarding soap, which is a commodity used by the common man, the excise duty realised in 1950-51 was 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: