

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

I had also pointed out certain things which were very much directly related not only to the UPSC, but also to the discrimination between the Union Territories and the States. I had given an example of the Constitution of our country. Even the Constitution unfortunately makes some sort of a differentiation. Article-1 of the Constitution says, India, i.e. Bharat is a Union of States. It does not mention Union Territories, although we may say by interpretation that States include Union Territories. I had pointed out that when the boundaries of States are to be changed, such a law or such a Bill is to be referred to the State Assembly concerned. But if the boundary of a Union Territory or the name of a Union Territory is to be changed Article-3 of the Constitution says that we need not refer such a Bill to the concerned Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory. This is a sort of discrimination which is there and which should be removed.

Why should we have the Union Territories Act of 1963? Whatever provisions which are there in the Union Territories Act 1963 should be incorporated in the Constitution of India. Why the States be governed by the Constitution and why the Union Territories be governed by a small piece of legislation enacted by the Parliament? Let us all be governed by the Constitution directly. Today the Union Territories are not governed directly by the Constitution. So, this discrimination should also be removed.

As far as feasibility is concerned—coming directly to your answer to my Bill—since only 50 persons on an average are selected, there is all the more justification for a Public Service Commission for the Union Territories. Suppose I have got only five rupees to be spent, I have to be more careful because I have got only five rupees. If there are more number of posts, things could be understood. When only a few posts are to be given to the Union Territories; then you have to see that the people of that locality get those posts. If there are more posts, you can distribute them for Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and every-

where, Since the number of posts is less, there is all the more need for a Public Service Commission for the Union Territories.

Sir, I know when we are likely to get Statehood in the near future, I am basically fighting for my friends Shri Manoranjan Bhakta and Shri P.M. Sayeed from Lakshadweep and other Union Territories.

*(Interruptions)*

Sir, in the Union Territories like Pondicherry, Andamans, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli where tribals are living if UPSC goes there do you think the tribals will be considered from Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Kindly consider these aspects. I would say that whatever exhaustive things that you may have in mind for future that apart but kindly for the time being give some immediate instructions to UPSC to see that the aims and aspirations of the people of the Union Territories are looked after.

In consideration of what the hon. Minister, Shri Panigrahi ji has said I would like to withdraw my Bill.

“I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

16.15 hrs.

ERADICATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT  
BILL, 1987

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up the next Bill. Shri G. M. Banatwalla.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Poonani):  
Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill to provide for a scheme for eradication of unemployment from the country, be taken into consideration.”

The Bill deals with the question of unemployment which has not only assumed menacing proportion but is also continually on the increase. The live register of employment exchanges listed 25.2 million unemployed by 1985 as against 16.2 million unemployed by the end of 1980. This shows about 62 per cent rise in the number of job seekers. And we cannot rely totally and solely on the figures given to us by the employment exchanges because unemployment data is grossly underestimated. I think it was the Second Five Year Plan which had rightly pointed out that it is only 25 per cent of the unemployed who register themselves with the employment exchange. Therefore, the point that I was making is that not only unemployment has already reached menacing proportion but is also continually on the increase.

Sir, man cannot be allowed to languish in want. Serious political, social and economic tensions—tensions of the explosive nature—are created because of this massive unemployment. Therefore, it is necessary that we have policies which are oriented towards the concept of full employment. Our policies have to see that full employment is secured and where an individual remains without work the society owes a great responsibility to him. He cannot be allowed to languish in want.

The Society must see to it that his wants are fulfilled for the purpose it is necessary, that he should be provided with work and till he is provided with work, it is the responsibility of the organised society to provide him with unemployment allowance. Therefore, this Bill seeks to give to every individual a legal right to secure unemployment allowance in case the society fails to give him the required merited work.

Sir, we need a double strategy towards this question of unemployment. Here the Bill seeks to provide that the right to work should be made a legal right. If work is not provided, unemployment allowance should be provided. At the same time, a scheme is also mentioned in the Bill that those who are given the necessary employment through the employment exchange should be required to contribute at a particular rate to a fund or to unemployment insurance scheme for a certain prescribed period after they have been given employment. This is only to lighten the burden a little on the exchequer. But the fact remains that the Government has to come up in a big way to see to it that work is provided to one and all. Otherwise, Sir, we all know the havoc that is created, the political, the social, the economic tensions that are generated as a result of massive unemployment.

Sir, I submitted that not only has work to be made a legal right but all our policies have to be reoriented towards securing a phenomenon of employment. Here I must respectfully submit that there are various lacunae in our policy. We talk of a very fast economic growth. Yes, there has to be a fast economic growth. But I respectfully submit to this House that mere economic growth is not going to solve the question of unemployment—fast or slow. The economic growth has to be in a particular manner. I must say that what is needed is not merely a fast economic growth but that particular kind of growth which creates a vast employment potential. Unless that particular type of growth which creates vast employment potential is aimed at, I am afraid merely the concept of the fast economic growth is not going to lead us to a position of full employment.

Here we may look at our industrial policy, Sir. Industrial policy is expected to accelerate employment. An important aspect of our industrial policy is that which pertains to technology. Sir, the Government is following a policy of indiscriminate technology upgradation in every sector. We nowadays have the slogans of indiscriminate technology upgradation wanted in every sector. Sir, this indiscriminate import of

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

technology will be harmful to the concept of full employment. It is well known that technology imported from abroad has anti-labour and pro-capital bias. Indeed we have sectors and industries where modern technology is required. I am not here to deny that.

But then, there has to be proper identification of these sectors, proper identification of these industries, by allowing collaboration all along the line every sector. We are opting for anti-labour and pro-capital policy even in areas where they can be avoided. I must, therefore, caution the Government with respect to this slogan of modern technological imports from abroad. The various sectors also will have to be properly identified and then a conscious policy will have to be adopted otherwise we will be in for greater unemployment.

In the question of unemployment, we have also to take in consideration the inter-regional variations in this matter of unemployment. There are vast inter-regional variations in unemployment. We cannot go by mere all-India average level. Take the question of various States and it pains me to say that Kerala today has the highest rate of male unemployment. While that is so, we have Rajasthan which is at the other end. The all-India average, as I understand, of unemployment, is 4.79 per cent in rural areas and 5.45 per cent in the urban areas. Kerala had the highest rate of male unemployment during 1983 both in the rural and in the urban areas. In the rural areas, the unemployment in Kerala was 13.39 per cent and in the urban areas it was 12.76 per cent.

Kerala is closely followed in this matter by Tamil Nadu where we have 12 and 9.43 per cent of unemployment respectively.

I may draw the attention of the House to the fact that while the all-India average is 4.79 per cent in the rural areas, we have great regional variations. A number of States are below this average. For example in Pondicherry, the rate is 12.08, in Delhi

it is 10.91, Dadra and Nagar Haveli 10.54, West Bengal 8.80, Jammu and Kashmir 8.36, Andhra Pradesh 5.59, Andaman and Nicobar 5.09 and Orissa 5.09 per cent. All these States in the matter of unemployment are worse as compared to the all-India level.

Similarly, if we take the urban areas, we find the rate is : Pondicherry 11.12, Sikkim 7.77, West Bengal 7.51, Andaman and Nicobar 7.46, Karnataka 6.34, Goa 6.27, Orissa 6.22 and Gujarat 5.50 per cent. Among families in the matter of unemployment the position is worse in Pondicherry. There the rate is 9.39 per cent, followed by Tamil Nadu 8.55 per cent, followed by Kerala 6.56 per cent.

The point I was making is that while drawing up a policy to attack and deal adequately with the question of unemployment, we have to see that our allocations are justly made and arrived at considering these wide inter-regional variations in matter of unemployment. One hardly finds a comprehensive policy with the Government taking these factors into consideration.

Sir, while we deal with the question of unemployment, our attention goes to our this question of the educated unemployment. This educated unemployment, I need hardly add, leads to create frustration and to have such a frustration in our nation is to be sitting on a live volcano. Educated man power in India currently accounts for 10 per cent of work force in the age group of 15 to 59. Sir, the number of educated applicants on live register of Employment Exchanges was 11.16 million in 1983 and 12.53 million in 1984. I must here suggest that a beginning somewhere has to be made. Take up the question first of these educated unemployed and extend the right to work as a legal right first, even to this particular group in our economy.

Here also, when talking about a vexed problem for generation of employment we may see among the educated unemployed, certain classifications; in 1984 Matriculates unemployed on the live register of Employment Exchange were 7.30 millions. Higher Secondary pass including inter-mediate and under-graduates were 2.81 million,

graduates and above were 1.97 million. At least somewhere, the point I am emphasising is, we must make a beginning. If we cannot extend this right to work to the entire population of ours, then we may identify certain sectors, certain groups to begin with and grant that right to them. At the same time have proper policies to see that in those particular groups at least we are marching towards the concept of employment.

Sir, while talking about the educated unemployed we have of course the scheme for self-employment. Banks and Government agencies, here I must say, lead them to a new avenue of employment. While drawing up schemes for helping the educated unemployed, bank loans are granted, but I may take this opportunity to point out that a large number of cases of under-financing and delayed financing occurs in the case of helping these educated unemployed. This affects the viability of the projects. Thus, when the projects are under-financed or when there is considerable delay in financing the projects, then it is the viability of the project concerned which gets affected. It is, therefore, necessary that the projects have to be cleared expeditiously. At the same time, it should be made mandatory to disburse funds within say one or two months of approving the projects by granting the necessary sanction. At the same time also there is a great need for an upward revision of the loan assistance limit.

Therefore Sir, I have been in a practical manner pointing out that we require a double strategy. First we have to select a particular sector or a group and then in that sector or group, we must have a double strategy. Grant the right to work as a legal right and at the same time consider orienting our policies towards securing full employment in that particular sector.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the National Sample Survey data reveal that nearly 80 per cent unemployment is concentrated among the rural poor and the landless. Therefore, programmes have to be emphasised which can remove unemployment amongst these two classes. Sir, talking about rural unemployment, I must say that these rural employment programmes can best be imple-

mented if there is proper political and economic decentralisation. Sir, political and financial powers must be adequately devolved to the local bodies. This will not only ensure popular participation in these programmes, but also make bureaucracy more sensitive in the proper implementation of these policies. Talking about rural employment, let there be adequate reclamation of wasteland to create work. Let there be better utilisation of major irrigation schemes which have been completed I am only identifying them. Every item can be gone into in great detail. Let there be proper development of the minor irrigation works. Let there be double cropping. Let proper work be taken up to make drinking water available. Thus a lot of work can be generated.

Sir, it must be regretted that projects are selected rather in a haphazard manner. There is no time limit even, within which to complete the work. Many times, assets are created and then very little is done to maintain those assets. For example, we know very well that at times roads come up under these programmes and are washed away in the very first monsoon! So, these are the things that have also to be properly gone into.

I must with all respect emphasise the role of the private sector too, in the generation of employment. Sir, a substantial part of private investment must be made to flow into the production of wage goods needed by the middle class and lower class people. There is, of course, a general allegation that the private sector caters to the needs of the upper classes only. But then, it is the Government that has to come forward with proper orientation of its policies. I must say that we have to put greater purchasing power in the hands of the lower class and the middle class so that their demand becomes effective in the market and the private sector is made to substantially increase its investment in the production of wage goods needed by the lower and the middle groups.

Sir, more jobs are therefore to be created in the rural hinterland. Agricultural labour will have to be paid better wages. We always are lethargic in all such matters.

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But it is only then we can put more purchasing power in the hands of the middle class and in the hands of the low income groups and then only their demand becomes more effective, attracting greater flow of private investment to the production of goods that are needed by these people and thus creating and generating employment.

Don't get uneasy. We are dealing with the question of employment. I will just take a few more minutes and then I will conclude. I must point out that the growth and development of small towns has been neglected. In the decades of our planning, we have been rather neglecting the growth of small and medium towns. What is the result? From the rural areas, the people jump over these small and medium towns and come directly to the cities, with all consequential results. To avoid this congestion in the cities we have to see that the small and medium towns and also villages taken as a cluster to be developed through proper policies. We will then see that not only we check this undesirable migration towards bigger cities but then these small towns and medium sized towns will also help a lot in absorbing this migration. I must also emphasise the need to create greater attention towards the co-operative rural industries. We can take cluster of all villages. They can be combined and then they can form co-operatives for production by pooling their resources and expertise. This could provide a lot of additional work. The training programme in the rural areas need also to be re-oriented. We must see that the training and educational institutions in rural areas are to impart such low level training skills which would equip the trainees to take up work which is related either to agriculture or to industry within the rural areas. So such types of re-modelling of our policies are wanted. A lot still can be said. But to conclude, by summarising the points which I was making, what I say is that we cannot be a mere spectator to this question of menacing proportions which unemployment has assumed. Adequate policies are wanted in the first place with a radical re-orientation of our policies and the concepts with which we are working and under which our policies fell, we have to see that the right to work is given as a legal right.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the approval of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved.

‘‘That the Bill to provide for a scheme for eradication of unemployment from the country be taken into consideration.’

Shri Virldhi Chander Jain.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRLDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Bill which has been brought forward by Shri Banatwalla. The unemployment problem is a great challenge to our democracy and socialism. Our Government is making efforts to meet this challenge and they have achieved success in their efforts also.

Just now Shri Banatwalla was saying that the problem of unemployment is more acute in rural areas. In fact, it is true also. Due to this, our Central Government have given more emphasis on the development of our rural areas. Under the revised 20 Point Programme also top priority has been accorded to elimination of poverty which means solving the problem of unemployment. The I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. all these programmes have been launched to provide employment in rural areas. Crores of rupees are being spent under these programmes. First of all, we took up the Intergrated Rural Development Programme and we have been successful in achieving our target in raising 1½ crore families above the poverty line during the Sixth Five Year Plan period and thus we have raised 11 per cent people above the poverty line. In this way 37 per cent people are below the poverty line. Now we have accorded importance to this programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period and this year also. The question before us is how to implement this programme. The State Governments are also paying attention towards it and the Central Government are also paying special attention towards its monitoring. Under the I.R.D.P., money is disbursed through banks in the Gram Sabhas and in big melas

This has reduced the scope of corruption which was prevalent on a large scale. We have to make the Integrated Rural Development Programme a success. If we can make it a success, we will be able to raise all the people above the poverty line.

The National Rural Employment Programme has been heartily welcomed in the rural areas. In Barmer a desert areas, the situation is that in all villages *pucca* buildings have been built for all the primary schools. There is not a single village, where such a building has not been constructed. If any village has been left, the same has been included in this year's programme. It is a very big achievement and this has provided employment to a large number of people. Similarly, *pucca* buildings have been constructed for all sub-Centres, dispensaries and primary Health Centres. In this way, there has been much development.

The situation to-day is this that wherever co-operative societies and primary co-operative societies are there in my district, godowns have been constructed and in this way we are proceeding towards achieving success and all these programmes have provided employment to the people in the rural areas. But it is more essential that cottage industry should be promoted in rural areas. We have not been able to march forward to the required extent in this direction. I have observed that the work in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at the Centre and Khadi Boards in the State can be and should be increased to a great extent so that the question of un-employment can be solved to a great extent. I have come to know that the money being invested in the Khadi and Village Industries is very meagre. There is a need to give incentives to the Khadi and Village Industries. It is necessary to invest 3 times of the amount that is being invested now. We have made calculations that the Khadi and Village Industries cannot function properly with this meagre amount. If we can invest more, we can provide employment to more number of people. We find that the number of workers engaged in mills is very less, only 1.10 per cent are employed there and 1.8 per cent in the public sector industries. What I mean to

say is that we will have to promote cottage industries in the rural areas. If we promote cottage industries, it will go a long way to remove poverty from rural areas.

I want to say that wool is produced in large quantities in my area. We should try to improve the breed of the sheep in order to raise the production of wool. We will be able to further raise its production after improving the breed of sheep. Blankets, cloth and designed cloth are made of wool. We can make changes in the designs and the cloth abroad after making improvements therein. This will help us in boosting our Khadi and Wool Industry there.

There is also the Carpet Industry in my area. We are continuously making efforts to promote the carpet industry. A training Centre for this has been opened at the district headquarters of Barmer. In order to further promote this industry such Centres should be set up at Panchayat Headquarters and at all other places for imparting training to the people. This will provide a lot of encouragement to the carpet industry. What I mean to say is that there is need to promote cottage industries there.

Recently we have made substantial changes in our education policy. We have formulated a new education policy. The hon. Prime Minister is laying special emphasis on it. We have formulated this new education policy after seeking co-operation and opinion of all the concerned people. We have formulated the scheme of 10+2+3 under it. Stress has been laid on I.T.I. institutions which will be very much helpful in removing un-employment in our country.

Now the question arises that on the one hand we are producing Engineers but on the other, we are not utilising their services. This question is under our consideration. We have produced 3,000 diploma holders and 700 graduate engineers within a period of 3 years in Rajasthan. Out of 3,000 only 100 diploma holders and out of 700 only 125 graduate engineers have got employment. The question is why such a situation is being created. Earlier, the age of retirement was 55 years which has now

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been raised to 58 years. This has given rise to the question of unemployment. It is, therefore, necessary to think that the age of retirement should again be reduced to 55 years both at the Centre and in the States so that the youth could get opportunity and there is some relief from unemployment. This suggestion of mine be looked into ?

To-day, we are making efforts to develop rural areas, to set up industries in urban areas, to promote the small scale industry and also to indentify no-industry districts. Big industries have also been set up in backward areas and in this way we have created many opportunities for employment. But no-industry districts are facing considerable difficulties. I want to cite the example of Jaisalmer. It is a no-industry district. But this district does not get its benefits, because there is no railway line in this district and without railway line, no industry can be set up. In the absence of means of communication, the area is not progressing. Similary, the schemes for educated un-employment, are not being implemented properly. 50 per cent of the beneficiaries of this scheme have not set up any industry. If you enquire into it you will find that this is true that they have not set up any industry. It is a very complicated situation which needs to be understood. It should be looked into.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have laid stress on the construction of the Indira Gandhi Canal with a view to provide employment to our people in our desert area. If it is constructed, a large number of people in the desert area will get employment. But when we talk of the Indira Gandhi Canal, we face the promblem of funds. The project was started in the year 1958 and its estimated expenditure was Rs. 66 crores. During the last 29 years, Rs. 523 crores have already been spent on it. Rs. 1200 crores are still required to complete this project. If funds are provided for it, it will be greatly beneficial. The State Government has made a provision of Rs. 250 crores. The Central Government may extend special assistance for this. Because it is a national canal and it will change the map of the desert area. It will change it into a greenary and remove famine. But the

Central Government has not so far taken any concrete steps in this direction. We want that the Government should give special assistance for this just as for the Setluj-Jamuna link canal Rs. 126 crores were sanctioned in 1986-87 and Rs. 67 crores in 1987-88. Similarly, if Rs. 100 crores annually are provided for the Indira Gandhi Canal, it will provide employment to lakhs of people and also solve the problem of famine. Crores of rupees which are being spent on famine relief, could thus be saved for all time to come.

17.00 hrs.

What I mean to say is that if we want to remove poverty and solve unemployment problem, we shall have to lay emphasis on agricultural production. Besides agriculture, there is need to increase irrigation facilities. The inter-State river disputes pending for the last 15-20 years will have to be settled and agricultural production stopped up. The disputes regarding river waters need to be settled by making water resources a concrete subject and by incorporating it in the constitution. Agricultural production will have to be given special emphasis. The bill moved by Shri Banatwalla is very good indeed. I support it and express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Hon, Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Eradication of Unemployment Bill brought forward by Shri Banatwalla. I would like to submbit that based on the size of India's population, the 'unemployment problem is also gigantic. According to the figures given by Shri Banatwalla, the number of unemployed runs into crores. In order to solve this problem, such schemes should be formulated which could generate maximum employment. Who will listen to us when the hon. Minister is in conversation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): I am listening to you and talking about the points raised by you.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Are we unemployed that you are talking of giving us employment ?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Minister needs no consultation.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY : He is provisionally employed.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : We might get into the list of unemployed ; as of now we are employed. I was saying that such schemes should be formulated which could generate employment for the people. Eighty per cent of the people in our country live in rural areas. Therefore, the foremost need is to effect land reforms. The big industrialist, *Rajas*, *Maharajas* and *Jagirdars* have cornered land measuring lakhs of bighas through *benami* transactions. They have usurped land in fictitious names of bullocks, horses, cats, dogs, etc. in spite of the fact that the Land Ceiling Act is there. Therefore, a legislation should be enacted under which land reforms are effectively implemented and the surplus land is distributed among the rural landless. If land is given to them, they can earn a living through it. Laws are enacted, but they are not properly implemented. Therefore, the foremost need is to implement the land reforms properly so that the people could get employment. Such an arrangement should be made in all the States. I would like to tell you about West Bengal. The people did not like communists in Bengal. But ever since they implemented the land reforms, the election results went in their favour. The main reason for their election victory is that they have enforced land reforms. Earlier, the rural people did not vote in their favour, but the position has since changed. This is all because they have enforced the land reforms.

AN HON. MEMBER : What has been its benefit ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The benefit has been that they won and we lost. If we properly implement the land reforms, they cannot enter the Assembly. If we are

to check their entry, we shall have to implement the land reforms properly in all the States. We stand for socialism, but our schemes are not properly implement. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that he should impress upon the Government to implement the land reforms properly. Otherwise, our Government and for that matter the country will suffer heavily. It was my duty to give suggestion and I have done it ; now it is for the Government to accept or reject it. If the Government do not implement it during the Seventh Plan, they will have to suffer its consequences later on. Therefore, the implementation of land reforms has to be ensured. A few days ago, somebody pointed out that the Government have implemented the land reforms in the rural areas but they have not enforced the Land Ceiling Act in the urban areas. The result is that lakhs of bighas of land is in the ownership of big people, *Rajas* and *Maharajas* and the poor people are living in jhuggis in slums. How long this arrangement will last ? For this purpose, we will have also to solve the Housing problem in our country. The hon. Housing Minister is present here and I hope he will pay attention towards this problem. The Land Ceiling Act should also be implemented in the urban areas so that the people, who are constructing big houses and parks in hundreds of Bighas of land, like old *Rajas* and *Maharajas*, can be checked. If this problem is not solved in time, the people living in slums will rise in revolt. After all for how long they can wait for it. Therefore, you should implement it at the earliest. It will provide employment to the people and they will get satisfaction and they will also work to strengthen the hands of the Government. You have taken a small step in this direction, but you will have to take more steps in this respect. It has been said that a Bank would be established with an amount of Rs. 100 crores. With this Rs. 100 crores, the problem of Delhi alone cannot be solved. The population of our country is 75 crores, so you should make arrangement for all the people. Therefore, you should take much decisions which may provide opportunity to the poor to march forward. Housing accommodation should be provided to the poor to enable them to save their children from the sunshine and rain. You have started ringing the bell, whereas I have said only one point.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Time will be distributed among all. Please conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS ; He spoke for one hour and for us you have rung the bell after five minutes. You lock up our mouths. When you have given us time to speak, let us speak and express our views.....

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now,

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : How to conclude, Sir, I have just started my speech and you are asking me to conclude, Mr. Chairman, Sir, please allow me to speak.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN ; Don't waste your time. You go on,

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : When you are not giving me time I will conclude after raising some points briefly. You disturb me and do not allow me to speak. Just now I raised two points, so I request you to look into them. My third point relates to minerals. We have mineral deposits in abundance in our country but we have not been able to exploit them with the result that our people remain deprived of the employment opportunities.

17.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Not only this, mineral activities all over the country have been given to the capitalists and they are exploiting us all, the poor cultivators and labourers. I would request you to nationalise the mineral activities all

over the country and speed up the exploitation of our mineral resources so that more and more labourers can get employment and better salaries to ameliorate their financial condition. Though you have fixed the minimum wage in case of every mineral but you have not yet revised the minimum wage in the case of soap-stone which is available in abundance in our area. I have been shouting in this House for the last one year but the minimum wage in case of soapstone has not yet been revised. They are still getting Rs. 10 or 11 per day. Due to the non-revision of the minimum wages, the feeling of resentment and dissatisfaction is increasing among the labourers. When the Government have revised the minimum wages in the case of other minerals, I do not understand why the minimum wage has not been revised for the soapstone workers. We have a young Minister. In this regard, I wrote him a letter and I received his reply also but nothing has been done in this regard. You should at least make such arrangement whereby workers are protected from exploitation because the capitalists are exploiting these people everywhere. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to liberate the workers from their clutches. Therefore, you should take an immediate step in this direction and make it clear in your reply.

Secondly, you have started a self-employment scheme for the unemployed educated youth of the country which is a very good scheme but it is not being implemented properly. You have left everything to some Bank Officers and they are spoiling your entire programme. When any application duly approved by an Industrial Officer goes to the Bank Officer, the loan is given by seeing the face of the individual. If one has good face he gets loan otherwise his application is rejected. When you have constituted a Committee at the District level to sanction loans, on what basis the Bank Officers put obstacles in sanctioning the loan. Why have you given such powers to them ? How can they reject any application ? I do not want to say how the poor gets loan because everybody knows about it, that only capitalists or rich people get loans from the Banks and not the poor. Poor fellow, like me, cannot do anything. If by change Rs. 25 to 35 thousands are sanctioned to any one, he hardly gets Rs.

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

10,000 and that too after roaming about 10 to 12 months. Under these circumstances how he can start his work and how he can remove his unemployment. Therefore, some improvements should be made in it. Though it is a good scheme but it is not being implemented properly and that is why our youths are not getting any advantage of it. It is a very good scheme and if you set all these things right, the youth will eulogise you and your Government. But you will have to make arrangement for its proper implementation. I cannot understand that when an MP recommends the application of a person for loan, why the Bank Officers keep his application in abeyance and do not grant loan to him. Therefore, it is necessary to pay immediate attention towards it. If you will not improve it, you will not be able to achieve the objectives of the scheme.

Similarly TRYSEM programme is there under which you want to provide employment to the rural people after giving them training as also loans. This is also a good programme but the problem is the same that this programme is also not being implemented properly.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is enough. Now Shrimati Phulrenu Guha.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Because under this programme also, people have to go to Banks for loans and there they get the same treatment. The improvement in this system is very necessary. If you, in fact, want to solve the unemployment problem in the country, you will have to think seriously in this direction. Same is the position of the IRDP also and it also requires improvements.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record now.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not record anything.....

(Interruptions)\*\*

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : I thank Shri Banatwalla for moving this Resolution in this House and giving us opportunity for discussion. But I must say and I hope you will excuse me, I do agree with the content but not the language of the Bill. Nowhere in the world employment can be given to all people. It should be the earning capacity of the people of the country. There is a difference between the earning capacity of the people and unemployment. I think 'earning capacity' should have been more appropriate.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : They are increasing the earning capacity.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Yes, they are increasing the earning capacity. I would like to say that there are many unemployed in our country. Statistics have been given by the Mover of the Bill. I am not going into them. But I would like to say that, when we say about figure of unemployed, we never include the women of the villages because usually we do not take care of them. We do not want to include them in the list of unemployed. I am telling you that from the practical experience. This is the fate of women of our country.

I would like to point out that the Mover of the Bill has suggested about unemployment allowance. I am not very much in favour of the un-employment allowance because what I have seen after the partition of India, particularly in the eastern side, people used to get dole. Dole has ruined the life of many young people what I have perceived in our State, if there is unemployment allowance, what will happen if allowance is given for two years? After two years, they will be without anything. Apart from giving unemployment allowance, etc. there should be creation of more employment and more earning places. I know that we cannot create many employment opportunities.

\*\*Not recorded.

\*\*Not recorded.

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

But we can have the arrangement by which people can earn their livelihood. For example, we do not have yet the small scale industries in many places which can be developed.

There are failures from the side of the Government. There are failures from the side of the people concerned who do not go for all this because this is always the psychology that we want employment. Do not try for all this creation of earning. In the co-operative sector there are lots of things which can be done. Time is very short. I cannot give the details of all this. But lot of things can be done. But it is not yet being done,

Apart from that I would suggest that there are so many crafts in our country, Our Indian villages are full of crafts. But, unfortunately, we are not able yet to utilise crafts. Neither we can give them enough money nor material, nor know-how nor any arrangement for market facilities.

I would say that if we do it, thousands of people will have the earning capacity. The country will also earn good foreign exchange. I agree with the mover of the Bill that the banks should sanction money to the applicants within the specific time. I would request through you, Sir, the Government that the Banks should within a specific time the applications for loan should be processed. If they can't give loan, they should inform the person concerned that due to such and such reason the loan cannot be given to him. I have seen the young people waiting for months together, for years, even for four years, for getting loans. So, the whole system should be changed,

Now, Sir, we can really develop our villages. We very often refer to Gandhiji's ideals. But we never follow those ideals. If we are sincere and decide to do our utmost for increasing the earning capacity of our people, particularly in the villages, then we have to develop our villages. If we develop our villages, the poor people living there will be able to earn their livelihood. There should be proper plan for the development of the villages. I am not

going into the details. However, I want to mention here one point, that is about cropping pattern. In most of the areas of all the regions of our country, we can raise two or three crops. That will definitely ensure capacity of our people. Not only that. What is the present living condition of the people in the villages? They don't have anything to carry on their livelihood. Therefore, they go to the urban areas. But there also the condition of their living is much worse. They go to the big cities and they live on the road side or on the pavements. They don't have anything to eat. They not only beg in the cities but they collect the food that is thrown into the dust-bin on the road side. Sir, we say that we are a developed country. No doubt, our country is developed, But we do not see this part of the living condition of these poor people in our country. In this context, I would submit that women are the worst sufferers and they suffer with their children.

Now, Sir, not only the cropping pattern should be developed in the villages but we should also provide other facilities like roads, communication, transport, etc. connecting the villages and the small towns. I come from West Bengal I come from the district of Midnapore. In my constituency, there are a number of villages where jeep cannot go. There is no road at all and even if one wants to walk down to reach the vililages it will be very difficult for him to do so. That is the condition prevailing in many vllilages. Therefore, Sir, if the Government take up construction of roads, that will give employment to our people and that will be a source of income to the people in the villages.

Sir, there are a large number of ponds in most of the places in West Bengal. If the Government renovate and expand those ponds, we can provide fishing facilities to the poor people in those ponds and that will also help them to earn their livelihood.

Sir, I would like to say that there is a decision about no-industry district. But in that connection I would like to say that there are big towns and small towns. For example, I tell you that the Midnapore district is a vast district where at least three

of the small districts can be put in. So, we should decide the population of a district and then plan for the industry. That will give more earning capacity to the people.

Sir, I do not want to take much of your time because I know you will just give the bell. I do not want to hear the bell. (*Interruptions*). So I would like to finish my talk. Only I would like that the Government should come forward either with a Resolution or with a Bill that there should be arrangement for more earning of the people of the whole country and there I would like to say not only men—there is a tendency, wherever you say 'people', people means 'men'.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Even Mr. Banatwalla talked about only male 'unemployment.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I have followed it up with feminism, and Statewise I have given females pointing out which Indian Union territory has.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : It is for the first time that he is talking about females, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : You misunderstand. Even what I say you don't hear. This is the whole trouble with you. Many a time before.....

(*Interruptions*)

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : I can tell you Mr. Banatwalla that I have heard you very carefully and whenever the friends talk about women here, I am very careful if I am in the House and I will quote many of my friends when they talked about women. (*Interruptions*). That is why I say that I would request the Government—I know you will ask our friend to withdraw this Resolution. (*Interruptions*). But what I would like to say is, you can ask him to withdraw, but you promise that you will bring some Resolution so that all the people of our country within a specific time—give the

specific time, they will get the earning capacity and the condition will be created so that all the people including women will get the facility of earning.

With these words, I thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the resolution moved by Shri Banatwalla. It has been much discussed. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister through you towards some factors which rapidly are responsible for increasing unemployment in our country.

As you know, at present, there are two types of countries in the World. There are countries where there is no unemployment and there are others where unemployment is increasing tremendously. China is a country where there is no unemployment and on the other hand India is a country where unemployment is increasing day by day. Therefore, we should adopt such a way, that can eradicate unemployment. We should give up the capitalistic way and instead should adopt the socialistic way.

We have so many such things in our country by which we can make our country self-reliant and thereby provide employment to the people. We can ensure more and more progress of our rural youths, farmers and agricultural labourers through co-operatives. But it is regretted that today, cooperatives in our country are only for the benefit of some handful of people and lakhs of people have become jobless despite functioning of co-operatives. Some handful of people have become millionaires and Billionaires. Therefore, I would like to say that merely the formulation of the plans is not enough but the main question is how these plans should be implemented.

Secondly, hon. Members have raised the question of land ceiling. The matter of land ceiling has not been raised today for the first time but it is being raised since quite a long time and the law is also there since long, but this is not being enforced.

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

Why it is not being implemented? I think the policy and the programmes reflect the reality of the Government. Policy is there but there is not programme because the people to whom this law is to be applied, are the hon. Members who are sitting here with you. They are sitting in the Lok Sabha and in the Legislative Assemblies. So how you will apply this law to them. You do not have the courage to do that. Therefore, I want to say that you have to see all these things.

Thirdly, I would like to say that where unemployment increases rapidly, there the cases of lawlessness, terrorism, extremism, theft, robbery and murder also increase rapidly. Today we are witnessing all these things throughout our country. It is not a simple thing and do not take it as a joke. Due to widespread unemployment, today, many of our Overseers, Engineers and Doctors are turning to extremism. Electric engineers and overseers are sitting idle for the last 12 years, they have crossed the age-limit prescribed for employment and they have no chance of getting any employment. I would like to ask the Government whether every village of the country has been electrified and now there is no need of their services? Your planning is wrong, that is why Engineers, Overseers and Doctors are turning to terrorism and arms. Today, lakhs of people are migrating to the cities where they earn Rs. 8 to 10 per day and pass their lives on foot path. But what would be the condition of unemployed engineers and doctors? Naturally they would become violent and would like to burn us alive because after completion of their long studies, they have nothing to do. If they go home, the Members of their families tell them that they have spent so much money on their studies. These things should; therefore, be looked into.

You have launched the twenty point programme in villages. You have greatly publicised it through Doordarshan and other media. You have started a work guarantee scheme under which work is provided to the workers but they are getting only 50 per cent of their wages. Whether it be Government work or work through

contractors, the workers are getting half of the wages i.e. Rs. 7.50 out of Rs. 15 per day. How you will remove their poverty. You cannot remove these evils unless you adopt the right path.

I would like to say that in Bihar and in my own constituency, the boys of workers and landless labourers are adopting wrong path because you are busy in decorating cities and do not pay attention towards villages. Today, people do not like to live in villages. The people who are having 10 to 20 bigha of land also want to settle in cities after disposing of their land. Therefore, only those people will remain in villages who do not have any means and are economically weak. And such people are not less than 80 per cent. Under such circumstance they become extremists. There no medical aid is being provided to these people. You say that you have opened Sub-Health Centres there and now it is the responsibility of the State Governments to run them properly. Many States have gone out of your hands and now the people of those States are not pressurising you but you should at least pay attention towards those States which are still in your hands. The sub-Health Centres opened in rural areas have neither Doctors nor Compounders and medicine are also not available there. Rich people can afford to get treatment outside but the poor cannot. So they will naturally become extremist. You have to see all these things. This situation is not created in a day or two but it has been increasing for the last 40 years. Now, the situation is that all of you are worried about the unity of the country. The situation can still be controlled if the hon. Minister has the wisdom to adopt a right path.

AN HON. MEMBER : Communists have that.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Communists have that. I tell you, earlier the Chinese were opium-eaters but today China has a large population and you can yourself say honestly about their present condition. They have made a tremendous progress in the agricultural sector. There is no politics in it,

you can yourself say honestly...(*Interruptions*)...You have interrupted me by saying that communists have that. Only communists have one way by which unemployment can be removed. The time will tell that there is no way other than socialism to remove unemployment. Your Prime Minister says that the marxist ideology is a spent up ideology. How wrong it is to say that it is a spent up ideology. Marxism has shaken the world and has become a super force in the world, If the Prime Minister of any country says like this, only God can save that country.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : The Prime Minister is not in the House and therefore, he cannot defend.

\*MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You tell about your philosophy. Why about Chinese philosophy.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : What is the difficulty.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : You are advocating the Chinese philorophy and counting their beads...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Do not speak out of the way.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI ; They are your God father, that is why you are counting their beads.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : They are not our God father alone but they are also your God father. God's father is one who saves you in adversity comes to your help in time... (*Interruptions*).

If you want to supress this menace of unemployment, you will have to set up cooperative *de novo*. You will have to implement the Land Ceiling Act with greater speed. The twenty point programme

which you have started for the upliftment of the villages, will have to be implemented speedily and honestly so that it may not remain on the paper only. Your programmes are not being implemented properly

I do not want to say anything more and I conclude.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak and I also would like to thank Shri Banatwalla for bringing such an important subject before the House which relates to every individual. Sir, whenever the question of unemployment is raised in the House, every Member wherever he may sit, feels hurt. There is no area, no village, no city, sector and no district in India, where there is no problem of unemployment. It is a commendable thing that this subject has been brought before the House and I once again thank the hon. Member who has brought this subject before the House as a private Member Bill and provided us an opportunity to discuss it.

Sir, today unemployment is increasing rapidly in our country. Whenever a young man from an area, a district or a State come to us considering us as a social or political worker and asks us for any petty job saying that he is ready to do any work, we, the public representatives feel helpless. We have no reply. We tell him that he should do something and we will also do whatever is possible for him. Therefore, it is a very important issue which is being discussed in the House.

Shri Banatwalla has suggested two- or three ways to remove unemployment. One of them is that unemployment allowance should be given to those who are enrolled with Employment Exchanges. I am finding it difficult to agree with him on this point because a large number of people are unemployed in rural areas but only a few of them have got their names registered in the Employment Exchanges. The figures as given may be correct but these are merely on paper. If we search our heart and look into the problems, we find that unemployment in our country is many

[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

times more and there are so many unemployed people who have not got their names registered in the Employment exchanges. There is no one to take up their case. If their case is not taken up they will remain unemployed,

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can they find out ? Without registering in any place, how can you know about the unemployed persons ? How the Government can give help ? Even the village people, let them register in the Employment exchanges...

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : It will be a problem. The registration work will increase so much that there will be no end of it. The most important thing is to understand the meaning of employment. We will have to change our concept in this regard. By the term employment we understand that a table, a chair a few other articles and salary on the first day of every month to any one. One may or may not do any work but if he attends office from nine to five every day he is entitled to get his salary. This is what we understand by employment. Our leaders who are running the country will have to change this definition of employment.

If job opportunities are increased in the rural areas and in the farms and proper facilities are made available in the villages, then these people will not run after such kind of employment. Otherwise they want to have a table, a chair, a pen and an ink-pot duly decorated on a Table and salary every month and if they think in this way, it is not their fault. The only reason is that we are not able to provide any other work to the unemployed. If it is set right, then anything can be done.

Sir, when the issue of unemployed men and women comes up, the image of Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi appears before us, at least before those who are committed to her. In order to establish a socialistic pattern of society—I want to inform the hon. Member who spoke before me and

who belongs to the Communist Party and talking of Socialism, that Shrimati Indira Gandhi got the Constitution amended to declare India as a 'Sovereign, Socialist and Democratic Republic'. The Congress does not merely talk of socialism but put it into practice as well. This House itself had passed that Constitution (Amendment) Bill. The intention behind it is that the poor, the hungry who after putting day's work are not sure whether they would get meal or not, could get some means, some opportunities to better their lot and gradually rise to the level of those who have something. It is due to this fact that a socialistic pattern of society has been visualised and we are slowly moving towards that goal.

But I want to point out that the sentiments with which our young Minister is taking notes are not earning fruit. Let us take the example of the National Rural Employment programme, the intention behind this programme is to provide employment to the unemployed and to the labourers, but what is happening today. In this connection, I would like to say about Uttar Pradesh which has stood first in the implementation of this programme, but my personal experience is quite different. The entire work which is done under the NREP is to construct link roads and brick-pavements in the villages, to clean the drains and to stop the seepage of canals, but the main feeling behind it which overwhelmed late Shrimati Indira Gandhi was that the unemployed people should get some employment, but the opposite is happening today, What I am saying is true and I am prepared to do anything to prove that the entire work under the National Employment Programme is being done by contractors. The rich is becoming richer. The work under the NREP and the RLEGP which should benefit the landless labourers, is not being done to achieve that end. Of course 10 to 20 per cent of the work of constructing link roads, brick-pavement, cleaning of drains, desilting has been done but I am quite sure and you can also hold inquiries, and I have said it several times that the idea behind these programmes was not to get the work done by contractors, Hence, the time has come that the Central Government should look into it and hold inquiries

and if what I have said is proved correct then the contract system should be done away with and we should move in the proper direction.

I want to submit one more point that the people in the rural areas have inherent skills in them. They have hereditary craftsmanship, but Government has not been able to pay so much attention towards them as they should have paid. I think that if their crafts are encouraged by giving assistance to them and thus employment opportunities are made available to them there in their own villages then they will not migrate to the urban areas in search of jobs. The Government has formulated several schemes including the self-employment scheme under which they are provided financial assistance by the banks but in this connection, I want to say with certainty that there a lot of funds are being misused under these schemes. The Government employees, the bank employees do not cooperate with these helpless people and moreover by raising some or the other technical point or some shortcoming, they do not allow them to get the money. Today it is essential that the Government should see that the money reaches these craftsmen by doing away with the technical point and formalities to enable them to earn their own living. Otherwise we will not be able to march forward in this direction. It is, therefore, essential that the Government should take some concrete steps in this regard and should pay attention to the villages. When the question of the country comes up then we have to think about our villages because if we do not bring about improvements in our rural areas, our efforts to make improvements in the urban areas will not bear fruit. The population is increasing in the cities and people are migrating in large numbers because it is there in cities where facilities like newspapers and employment opportunities are available. In rural areas these facilities are not being made available and that is why I said that the development of this country lies in the fact that our rural areas are developed. Therefore, more attention should be paid to the villages and concrete steps should be taken for their betterment and prosperity.

With these words I thank hon. Shri Banatwala once again for bringing forward this Bill and providing an opportunity to us to speak on the subject.

[English]

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir : I appreciate the sentiments behind the Bill brought forward by Mr. Banatwala. But the Bill is too simple and sketchy to solve the major problems of this country. Unemployment and poverty are the basic major problems of India.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said so hundreds of times and our 7th Five Year Plan begins by saying that the 7th Plan is an attack on poverty and unemployment. The immediate objective of the 7th Plan is work, i.e., to provide productive employment to millions of people in this country. The Plan sets out to provide increased employment in various ways, first by intensifying the agricultural process in the country-side, by making it more intensive through the provision of additional irrigation facilities, by providing fertilizers, insecticides and sometimes even by mechanisation. It is a wrong idea that mechanisation reduces employment. Mechanisation ultimately increases employment in every field of life.

Then, the 7th Plan says that the green revolution must be spread to areas which it has not reached. There is another way of increasing employment, by emphasizing development not only of major and medium industries, but also of small scale industries which can provide employment to many people with a small amount of capital.

This is the strategy of the 7th Five Year Plan and I am glad to say that the Plan aims at reducing unemployment in this country for the first time during the planning period. The first three Plans always gave us the backlog of unemployment. Each Plan estimated how much its employment would be created in its period and how much backlog would be increased till end. These statistical figures were given in the first three Plans. Then there was a committee of economists to define unemploy-

[Shri Y.S. Mahajan]

ment. They did not agree on the concept of unemployment and so from that time our Plan document has stopped giving us a full picture of unemployment, the increased backlog and how it would be affected by the operations of the Plan under consideration.

But there is no doubt that unemployment is the major problem of this country and the 7th Plan sets out to solve that very problem. In other words it sets out to solve the problem of poverty because unemployment and poverty are two sides of the same coin. If we provide employment, poverty is abolished. If we try to reduce poverty, we have to provide employment. Therefore, unemployment and poverty are two sides of the same coin and the 7th Plan deals with it in that way.

We have elaborated a number of programmes to deal with unemployment and poverty. I need not deal with them at length; but I must mention them because they are the basic instruments of dealing with this big and major problem. First of all, the 20 point programme which is the Bible of the common man for abolishing poverty. Then, the National Rural Employment Programme, the Rural Landless Employment Programme, the IRDP, etc. As a result of all these programmes which we began in the 6th Five Year Plan, between 1977-78 and 1983-84—during these seven years—we could bring 36 million of our people above the poverty line. We wish to proceed with programmes more vigorously, more efficiently and we wish to remove the corruption that has entered into all these programmes.

I agree with the Hon. Members who have said that much of the money spent on these programmes sticks in the hands of the intermediaries. There is a terrible lot of leakage. It is a matter of shame on our national character that a programme which is meant for abolition of poverty being scuttled by the intermediaries, which include politicians, officers and others. The Government is quite aware of it. I am sure the Prime Minister and the other Ministers are doing what they can to solve this problem. Then there are also the hill areas development programmes.

In Maharashtra we have the employment guarantee scheme, that is, we provide employment to all able bodied people provided fifty of them come forward. The Government is under obligation to create work for them works which will create productive assets for the community. As a result of these various programmes I am sure unemployment in the country will be reduced.

In the Seventh Plan the annual growth rate of employment potential in the agriculture sector is 3.5 per cent. This is significantly higher than the growth rate of the rural labour force which is expected to be 2 per cent. Those who enter the labour market their increase will be 2 per cent whereas we will be providing employment to 3.5 per cent. The Seventh Plan will provide fuller employment in the rural areas. In the non-agriculture sector, employment potential is expected to increase upto 4.5 per cent which should lead to some shifting of labour force from the agricultural to the urban sector. Employment opportunities are likely to be provided to 40 million people as a result of our operations in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Seventh Five Year Plan is the first plan among the seven plans which will reduce unemployment in the country for the first time. During the first six Five Year Plans the backlog has kept on increasing but in the Seventh Plan the backlog will diminish.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that when we think of providing employment opportunities to all we have also to consider the number of the people seeking jobs. As a nation we cannot think of meeting the demands of an indefinitely growing population in the country, The Planning Commission has said that the rate of growth of our population during 1971-81 was 2.4 per cent. It was higher than the growth rate in 1961-71. According to the statistics of population increase by different nations provided by the United Nations for the year 1983-84 it is seen that the largest increase in the population took place in India. Though I am a member of the Congress yet as a student of Economics I would like to say that no Government can possibly meet the aspirations of such an indefinitely growing population. The resources are limited

The resources at our disposal are limited in relation to the expanding demands of the people. Therefore, when we think of providing full employment we have also to think of population control. I am glad to say that as a result of the herculean efforts made during the last 15 years we have just begun to bring down the rate of growth of our population but still the reduction in the rate of growth is not much. Unless it comes down to 1 per cent it may not be possible for the Government to provide full employment opportunities to all. With these words, Sir I conclude.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people start *trembling* as soon as they hear the name of Banatawalaji. The Bill which he had brought forward earlier made the nation *shudder* with apprehension. But this time it is a pleasant surprise that he has brought forward a Bill in connection with the problem of unemployment. I have read this Bill very carefully and I feel that he deserves to be congratulated. The Bill contains two or three practical points. One of them is that those who are above 18 years and are registered in Employment Exchanges should be given unemployment allowance, but my experience is.....

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may continue next time.

18.00 hrs.

[*English*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

Notification under Central Excise Rules  
1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 109/87-Central

Excise (Hindi and English versions) published in Gezette of India dated the 10th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to sugar produced in a factory during the period commencing on the 1st day of May, 1987 and ending with the 30th day of June, 1987 which is in excess of the average production of the corresponding period of the three sugar years, namely 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86, from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [placed in Library. See No. LT-4167/87]

18.01 hrs.

[*English*]

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO COOPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up Half-an-Hour discussion. Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Sir, before I touch upon the points which arise out of the reply given by the Minister of Urban Development regarding allotment of land of the cooperative societies in Delhi, I wish to mention a few broad issues which affect the cooperative movement in our country.

Sir, the cooperative movement is a very sacred movement. Mahatmaji had stressed the need for cooperative movement for the prosperity of the country even before the advent of the Independence. But today what is happening, Sir? Whether it is a housing cooperative society or a thrift and credit society or a consumer society, everywhere we find that it is striven with groupism and also infighting among the members. Sir, these facts affect the cooperative movement as a whole.

Now coming to Delhi, being 2,000 miles away from this capital, I was under the impression that the cooperative movement is functioning very effectively in the national