

their number is even more than that of boys.

It is very necessary that we should make earnest efforts in this direction. I do admit that the recent programmes of the Government do generate some employments but that alone will not completely solve the problem which we are facing. We should see that when we enter the 21st century there will be no one below the poverty line. For that we should have programme which will have more thrust on rural development and agricultural development rather than only on urban areas.

With these words I support the Motion moved by Sri Banatwalla.

16.05 hrs.

[English]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha :-

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1986, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1986."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 1986, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March, 1986, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of Rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1986, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March, 1986 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said bill."

[English]

INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES  
(AMENDMENT) BILL

SECRETARY GENERAL : I lay on the Table the Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)

BILL—Contd.

(Insertion of new Article 16A, etc.)

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHAND JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have achieved political freedom and now we have to attain economic and social liberties. We have been endeavouring utmost to attain economic freedom. We formulated the First Five Year Plan and at present our Seventh Five Year Plan is in vogue. We have made much progress through the plans and have succeeded to a great extent to solve the problem of unemployment. In such a situation the biggest hinderance in our progress and development is our growing population. Unless we are able to check the increasing population, however hard we may try, we cannot be economically free. It will never be possible to implement the proposal of Sri G.M. Banatwalla to include the 'Right to Work' in the 'Fundamental Rights.' I would request Shri G.M. Banatwalla to cooperate in making successful the programme of family planning formulated by the Government.

[Shri Viridhi Chand Jain]

If he has brought forward this Bill sincerely and if he wants to make 'Right to Work' a Fundamental Right, then he should come forward and should extend his cooperation in making the family planning programme successful. If he does not cooperate in this programme. I will say that this Resolution regarding amendment of the Constitution has not been submitted from core of his heart. He actually does not want to contribute in achieving success of economic freedom.

Another thing I want to emphasise is that we have started the programme of economic freedom. We took keen interest in this programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan. We formulated 20 Point Programme and are implementing it. During the Sixth Five Year Plan efforts were made to bring about one and a half crore families above the poverty line. For this a provision of Rs. 4500 crores was made and now our goal is to bring 2 crore families above the poverty line. During the Sixth Five Year Plan the percentage of the people living below the poverty line has been brought down to 37 per cent from 48 per cent. Now we are aiming that during the Seventh Five Year Plan this percentage should further come down to 22. For the success of this programme, co-operation of all the representatives of the people is a must. Co-operation by MLAs and MPs and contribution by the Heads of Panchayat Samitis and District Councils is also necessary. At the same time we also have to think of the changes which are necessary to bring in the programme.

I may also submit that the grants given under IRDP are being misutilised. We should think of some ways to stop misutilisation of the grants. We have to think as to how we can monitor all this. We have to try our best to make this programme a success. In addition to IRDP, there is another programme, NREP. It has made a good impact in the rural areas and several significant assets have been created under this programme there. School buildings have been constructed and in Rajasthan where earlier there used to be not even a single pucca house, presently pucca houses have been constructed

in village after village. Today the situation is such that office buildings of the village Panchayats have been constructed pucca ones. Even the office buildings of the head offices of the societies have been constructed pucca ones. It is indicative of our progress, development and with this, people have also got employment. RLEGP which was started by Shrimati Indira Gandhi on 15 August 1983 has also proved to be a big success. The roads are being constructed and minor dams are being constructed and these developmental activities are providing job opportunities to the people. We are making a lot of progress and we are marching forward, but one thing needs to be considered and Shri Rajiv Gandhi and our Government are thinking about that and that is about our Education Policy. We have to change it radically and it is a challenge before us. Tomorrow there is going to be a discussion on it in a seminar and many educationists will come with their suggestions and would suggest as to how the policy could be made job-oriented. This aspect will be considered in the seminar. We want that our education should be made job oriented. They should give their suggestions in this regard. In Lok Sabha also there will be discussion on it and we all Members should come prepared after doing our home work to take part in the discussion so that we are able to contribute in a better way and present constructive suggestions. We should try to provide employment to the maximum number of people by changing our Education Policy. It will be a very important contribution. We know that people in the absence of jobs become idle and in such a situation many people start indulging in violence. This is known to all of us and as such some concrete steps will have to be taken in this regard. We will have to take some constructive measures. Only then we will be able to stop this anarchic situation. This is what I have submitted about the Education Policy.

I would also like to suggest that during the Seventh Five Year Plan period we should provide employment to at least one member of each family. This will improve the situation. This will contribute a lot in alleviating poverty in our country. Presently, the children of the big officers only become big officers; the children of the

IPS officers only become IPS officers. On the other hand not even a single member of the family of the poor gets a job and in this way that family remains deprived of any means of livelihood.

You have decided to give pension to the aged and the handicapped, but this pension is absolutely inadequate in the present situation. Somewhere this pension is Rs. 40 per month and somewhere it is Rs. 50 per month. Keeping in view the high prices prevailing today, this pension should be at least Rs. 100 per month. Only then we will be able to provide the desired relief to them.

There are many widows who are unable to get any job. As a result, they divert to immoral activities. To prevent this, it is necessary that provision is made to give pension to the widows also. In this connection I have introduced one Bill also. When that Bill comes for discussion, I will express my views in details. The Government must provide for pension to the widows.

I want to submit in our Constitution, under the chapter of the 'Directive Principles' there is a direction to provide for 'Right to Work'. If this direction is implemented, then under Article 226 of the Constitution a large number of applications will be received and the Government will have to spend large sum of money on Employment Allowance. This will adversely affect the developmental activities of the country and the country will not make progress. I, therefore, vehemently oppose the Bill presented by Shri Banatwalla.

[English]

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have completed six Five Year Plans and in spite of herculean efforts to raise the standard of living of the millions of people in our country, we still have poverty and unemployment as a very serious problem in our society. We have a Constitution which is supposed to be the best in the world. It is an eclectic Constitution framed by bringing together the best parts of Constitutions of different countries in the whole world. Dr. Jennings described it as the best in the world, Jennings was a great Constitutional expert in

London University. In spite of the best Constitution and in spite of best efforts we have put in during the last 36 years, the spectre of poverty and unemployment stalks the land. Therefore, I have great sympathy for the sentiments behind the Bill brought forward by Mr. G M. Banatwalla. Our policies during the last 36 years have been directed towards abolition of poverty and reducing unemployment. Poverty is a result of unemployment. The dominant objective of the Plans, especially of the Sixth and Seventh Plans has been.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just a minute.

Do the House desire that the time should be extended for this Bill ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : You can extend it by two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is extended for two hours. I think, the House agree to it.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : In spite of our best efforts to reduce unemployment, the main object of our Five Year Plans, unemployment remains on a large scale in our country. During the Sixth Plan and the Seventh Plan, we made special efforts to reduce poverty and unemployment. We have a number of projects, plans and programmes. I need not detail them because the previous Members have already dilated upon them.

The IRDP, the Rural Employment Programme, the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, the Hill Area Development Programme, the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the 20-Point Programme, all these are different ways of dealing with poverty in its various forms in different parts of the country. Reducing unemployment is not a simple problem in our country. Unemployment assumes various forms. A man may be employed but still very poor. He may be employed but he is very poor because his employment does not pay him enough to maintain his family. Therefore, our problem, as properly conceived by our planners is, to remove

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

poverty and to remove poverty, removal of unemployment is one of the main objectives. But there are certain things which are militating against the achievement of this objective. Apart from traditional behaviour, many people have not got the ambition to get out of poverty. They have not been motivated to improve their standards of living. Apart from this, there are people who refuse to limit their family responsibilities. I wish Mr. Banatwalla had put his finger on the problems of poverty and unemployment. Everybody will agree that this nation has done its best during the last 35 years. We have completed our plans and achieved a rate of growth of 5% every year through planning which is not an easy thing. It is as difficult as lifting oneself with one's own bootstraps. That we have done for the last 30 years and still poverty remains in a very serious form in this country because we could not cope with the increasing population of our country. When we became free, our population was 350 million. Now it is 740 million. From 35 crores, we have gone to 74 crores and during this period, the land surface remained the same. We could not make many additions to housing property. Our skills and technical ability has improved slightly but not proportionately and, therefore, our resources per head are much lower, much smaller, as compared to resources per head in America, France and Germany.

This is the main cause. The fruits of economic growth have been neutralised, to a large extent, by the increasing number of our people and unless we get over our inhibitions which come in the way, it will be very difficult to achieve the objective which Shri Banatwalla has in view.

In the report for 1982-83 published by the United Nations, it is said the population of the world had increased by 85 million and India topped the list, with the addition of 15 million. Though we have succeeded in reducing the rate of growth of population slightly, the net addition to population every year is increasing.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is a thermometer of development.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Yes. Exactly. 15 million in 1982-83 and it is still increasing in spite of fall in the rate of growth because the base has increased. The total addition is more than ever before. Unless we can reduce the net addition to population every year, we will not be able to solve our economic problem. The problems of poverty and unemployment are intimately related to the number of people whom we have to look after. I believe that we are up against an insurmountable wall of resistance because of traditional views, religious prejudices and superstitions of our people. I hope that the Members of Parliament and all public in this country will join us in seeing that the family welfare programme becomes a movement of the people and we achieve a zero rate of growth within five years because family planning has become very easy. In Japan, in 1951-61 decade, with the cruel method of abortion, they could reduce the rate of growth in one decade to 1 percent. So, unless we remove the causes of poverty and unemployment and unless we make our plans and economic programmes still more successful, it will not be possible to achieve the objective of removing poverty and unemployment from our country. Still I appreciate the sentiments behind Mr. Banatwalla's Bill. Those sentiments have already been enshrined in our Constitution. The framers of the Constitution have already included a directive principle that there should be opportunity for work for everybody. Then the aged and the old should be looked after. In this matter, may I point out that in Maharashtra we have taken a very great step forward. Three years ago our government said that there should be some financial help to those who have no means of livelihood or those who have nobody to look after and who are old under the *Niradhar Yojana*. We give them a pension every month. It is a great step forward and I hope other States also follow this example. It was done by Mr. Antulay when he was Chief Minister of Maharashtra. So I believe that unless we remove the causes, it will not be possible to achieve the objective's of Mr. Banatwalla's bill. Opportunity to work for everybody, is already enshrined in our constitution. But he wants to make the right to work a juridical right which

can be enforced by going to a court of law. What is the use of passing such a law? The law will remain on paper if you cannot implement it. So wishing him success, I believe Mr. Banatwalla's Bill is rather premature.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : I appreciate the efforts of Mr. Banatwalla in bringing forward this Bill to get the right to work to every unemployed citizen of this country. But, as my friend, Mr. Mahajan has said, we must look at the root causes of unemployment and poverty in this country. If we look at the developed countries and the developing countries of the world, majority of the developed countries have the problem of less growth in population—it is a zero growth or even minus growth—whereas developing countries are growing faster whether in Africa or in Asia and whether it is India or Indonesia. But again, as my friend, Mr. Mahajan has said, the rate of increase in population in India is the fastest in the world. There we should have some curbs and some controls. We have all our rights and our constitution has provided us the right to freedom of speech, the right to assemble peacefully, so on and so forth. But there is one implicit right to the citizen, that is the right to multiply. Some citizens multiplies ten times, some multiplies 3 times and some 4 times and some 15 to 20 times. So here the right should be curbed and the Government should think of a family unit and to whom the assistance should be provided and whether a family of 5 is to be provided or a family of 35 is to be provided the same assistance.

I have seen the example of two brothers after their retirement. One is suffering in poverty. The other is a middle class man enjoying. When they started their lives, they started on an equal footing. One was serving in the Postal Department and the other was serving in the military. After retirement the man who served in the Postal Department has 32 persons in the family and the other man who served in the military has only 5 in the family—himself and his wife, his son and daughter-in-law and one child. The other man from

the Postal Department has six sons, two daughters all married and all six sons also married and with daughters-in-law, total is 12 and the children and the total strength of the family is 32.

So, the question is whether the State Government or the Central Government should give assistance to the 32 persons or 5 persons. That is the thing we have to decide now. We must think from this angle. In 1947, we started with 35 crores of people; now it is more than 74 crores and by the end of this century we will be, population-wise, more than that of China. China has contemplated a plan to reduce its population by 2020 A.D. to the figure of India's population of 1947 which was 35 crores. They can do it. In that case, India will be the largest populous country in the world and it will be called a country of beggars in the real sense. Hence I suggest that there should be some direct incentive than indirect curbs so that the population can be curbed. What we are doing in the form of giving grants, subsidies, to the people that should be controlled by the efforts of people in regard to controlling the population and adopting the four-member family norm. My suggestion is that in view of the fast increase in the population, the Central Government and the State Governments can adopt indirect incentives and curbs so as to make all sections of people to resort to family planning measures. We can give a sum of Rs. 50/- per month to the Government servants who do not have any child or till the time they have only one issue. This will, no doubt be a drain on the revenue, but in course of time, it will benefit the nation. The Central and the State Governments can make rules so that not more than two sons may be given employment in Central or State Government Service. Providing essential commodities at controlled and subsidised rates is the duty of the Government. Rules can be framed so that not more than three children will be listed in the ration-card for providing essential commodities at controlled rates.

MR. CHAIRMAN : For the other children have they to purchase in black-market?

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : If they produce 12 children, we should not go on supporting all the 12 children at a time; whereas when the other person is producing only one child, what wrong has he done in this country? Providing for subsidies, grants or other incentives to small and marginal farmers and weaker-sections may also be guided by the concept of small family pattern. Age relaxation in recruitment for services may also be given to persons who are un-married at the time of recruitment. Similarly, other incentives can be thought of for controlling population. Unless we control the population to zero-level growth, any amount of guarantee given through the Constitution is not going to help. A law which cannot be enforced is not an effective law. There is no use in enacting it.

In the end, I would like to suggest that instead of asking for deleting the Article 41 of the Constitution, there should be some amendment in that and the States shall, within the limits of their economic capacity and development, make effective provision in this regard, and in the end we should add "for the people who adopt small family norm". Only then, whatever progress we made during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the progress we make through the dynamic leadership of our leaders, through the efforts of our farmers and workers, that development will be feasible. We need not look at the World Bank for loan and the Developed countries for the assistance.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have seriously gone through the Bill moved by Mr. Banatwalla and I feel that if it is implemented, then we will have to change the term "Right-to-Work" into the "Right-to-Not-Work". It has been our own experience that the people, who come to urban areas from rural areas, somehow manage to get a job in a company and join the organized labour force. As a result of it, the people, who used to work for 12-14 hours daily, do not want to work even for one

or two hours daily. Trade union protects them and it has been the general reaction that the company owner does not want to employ people. If he does, he tries to employ the least number of people. Due to this, there is no scope for further employment. It also reduces the potentiality of employment to a great extent.

[English]

SHRI AJAY BISWAS (Tripura West): Sir, there is no quorum in the House. A very important subject is being discussed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung...Now there is quorum. The hon. Member will continue.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Sir, I was saying that instead of "Right to Work" Bill, had Mr. Banatwalla moved a Bill for "Right to Family Planning", on behalf of crores of women of this country, then it would have been very good. The women say that they cannot be made child producing machines and they should have this right.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Right to family planning or duty to family welfare ? What do you want ?

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : It comes to the same thing.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, I mean to say that the women should have the right of family planning. While talking about the "Right to-Work", I shall let you know about my experience, which tells that the people, who are getting unemployment allowances in America, Canada and England, have become idle and lethargic. They don't want to do any work. The foreigners, about whom we say that they have the 'sense of work', I have seen, are found sleeping after taking drugs and they even do not bother to inform the Employment Bureau, whether they have got a job or

not. In fact, they don't make any efforts to get a job, because they are getting unemployment allowance, which is sufficient to run their lives. Although, they can't lead a decent life, but somehow they pull on their lives.

Even in our country, some of the states are giving allowance to the unemployed graduates. But it is very nominal. I have observed that it makes one idle and one does not want to work at all. He lends a helping hand to his elders in agricultural work some times, but he does not want to leave his house in search of a job. Therefore, I fully agree with the sentiments of Shri Banatwalla that the problem of unemployment is a very serious problem in this country. But I am not in favour of payment of some unemployment allowance to them, but I would like to submit that instead of maximum job opportunities should be made available to the people.

The opportunities for employment provided under the 20 Point programme, are not being made available properly, there is a great bungling in it. The middle men pocket the money and the people are feeling frustrated and disappointed. I had raised this point in the House earlier also and I would like to submit most humbly once again that Central Government should form a separate monitoring-cell for each state. Such a cell should monitor if people really get the opportunities which are provided to them under R.L.E.G.P., N.R.E.P. and I.R.D.P. I claim that even 10 to 15 per cent of people are not being benefitted by it.

There is large scale bungling in the self employment scheme under which employment opportunities are provided to the people through Banks. This issue has been raised a hundred of times in the House, but it has been put off on the one pretext or the other. You should go and see the problem of unemployment in Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. You would find that a large number of people are unemployed there. People repeatedly ask me as to why the youth of that region commit crime? I usually say that they have no other option except committing crime. Do they have any, tell me?

[English]

Idle mind is devil's workshop.

[Translation]

I would request you to deal the problem of unemployment seriously, but I do not even agree with the idea of Shri Banatwalla regarding payment of any allowance for unemployment.

\*SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamil): Mr Chairman, Sir, the mover has brought forth this Bill and although I have differences with him on several other issues, I support this Bill fully and whole-heartedly. I also thank him because by bringing forth this Bill he has afforded us an opportunity to discuss and focus attention on the serious problem of unemployment which is plaguing practically every household in the country. India is deeply entangled in this problem today and naturally a little more time will be needed to speak on it. I request the hon. Chairman to give me a little extra time.

In the first part of the Bill, a new provision is sought to be included in Article 16 of the Constitution, which was previously included in Article 41 dealing with directive principles. That means that the provision which was previously included in the 'directive principles', is now being brought under the 'Fundamental Rights.' Since the subject concerns employment opportunities and guarantee of employment, it should naturally get the approval and support of all. The Bill provides for pension to the aged persons and to those who are sick etc. This provision also does not call for much debate or discussion. About education also it provides that education must be provided upto a certain level. Therefore Sir, the area of the Bill is quite extensive and more time will be needed to discuss it thoroughly. Sir, our Constitution speaks of 'Socialistic Goal' and contains high sounding words like 'equality' etc. To make those words really meaningful, to make 'equal rights' really meaningful to all the people, the guarantee of employment for all must be included in the 'fundamental rights of the Constitution, The State

\* The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Satyagopal Misra]

shall have to undertake that responsibility. This provision has been made in this Bill very beautifully and capably. We have got a large population. If we can utilise that huge manpower for production in agriculture and in industry, in a planned manner, then there should not be any want or scarcity in our country. There should not be any unemployment either if we can fully utilise our manpower wealth in a properly planned manner.

But Sir, it is a matter of regret that even after 37 or 38 years of independence today every household in the country is feeling the misery and pangs of unemployment. On the other hand, if we look towards the socialist world, we find that they have included this subject in their Constitutions. There is no unemployment in those countries today. You go to any country in the Socialist camp, you will not find any unemployed person. This is the result of the planning and economic policies adopted by them. But Sir our Government, far from thinking or worrying about that problem is actually going in the reverse direction. For some years now they have imposed a ban on recruitment, in the name of establishing 'financial discipline.' That means, the Government has taken a decision not to offer employment opportunities and is working accordingly at all places. As a result of this policy of the Government not only the young people are losing employment opportunities, not only avenues of employment are shrinking but the work in various Government establishments like the Banking sector, the Railways etc. are also suffering. Public work is being affected adversely. Here Sir, I want to mention about a letter written to me by the Post Master General, West Bengal Circle. He has written that he thinks it necessary to open a Post Office in a certain village. But the required Post Office cannot be opened at present because of the ban on recruitment. When the ban is lifted, he will be able to open that post Office. In this way in various places all over the country work is suffering due to the ban on recruitment. The directive principles of the Constitution speaks of a 'Socialist Goal'. But the Government, far from abiding by that, is actually going in the opposite direction. The Government

has taken another fresh decision which is that in the name of modernisation they have resorted to extensive mechanisation & computerisation which in turn will inevitably result in mass retrenchment and further shrinking of job opportunities. Computers are being introduced and such an atmosphere is being created in various industries and other establishments in the name of modernisation that employment opportunities for the youth are shrinking rapidly.

Moreover Sir, we find that all over the country various anti-national and anti-social activities are increasing. Terrorist and secessionist activities are increasing, communal troubles are taking place. Unemployment is one important cause among others which is giving rise to these anti-national activities and agitations. The frustrated unemployed youth are gradually being led in undesirable and wrong path, as they do not find any other way of survival. Sometimes they are falling a prey to communalism, sometimes they are going for secessionist movements and indulging in anti-social activities just due to the urge of survival. This is a very alarming situation and we must be vigilant about it. Sir, those who are running the Government of the country viz., the Congress(I) party, had said in their 1980 election manifesto that they will provide job to one person in each family. The trouble is that the Congress Party makes such false promises at election times to mislead the youth. We have one Congress Minister in West Bengal viz. Shri Ghani Khan Chowdhury who promises to provide 10,000 jobs, wherever he goes. But after the voting is over, trouble starts everywhere as no jobs are provided and there are no schemes also. We know all that. I want to ask clearly that the Congress promised job to one person in each family in their election manifesto in 1980. What has happened to that promise today? The Congress makes such false promises and raises such false slogans at the time of elections to lure the youth of the country and to mislead them. But once they come to power they forget all the promises and far from creating job opportunities, they narrow down the avenues of employment.

I will raise one more point before I conclude. Sir, how can the employment opportunities increase in our country? More than 50% of our people live below the poverty line, they have no purchasing power. The market of our country is confined to a very limited persons. If the economic condition of those 50% people living below the poverty line can be improved, if their purchasing power can be increased, then only they will be able to purchase goods from the market and the industries will be encouraged thereby. There will be a buoyancy in industries and trade and that will create more employment. We will have to follow that path. How the purchasing capacity of people living below the poverty line can be increased? This can be done by radical land reforms only. Radical land reform is the only way to solve the unemployment problem of the country. By keeping over 50% people below the poverty line, it is never possible to solve the unemployment problem. Our Prime Minister is saying that he will lead the country in the 21st century. We will of course go in the 21st century following the rule of history, whether he likes it or not. But does the Prime Minister want to take the country in the 21st century along with lakhs and lakhs of unemployed youth? What is the Government's plan in this regard.

I do not want to prolong my speech. I wanted to say many more things. I could not touch the issue of education at all. Education opportunities, far from increasing is actually shrinking as a result of Government's new education policy. Education opportunities are being actually curtailed by opening model schools in every district. Instead of spreading primary education, instead of taking education to the common people, the scheme of model schools in each district has been drawn up in the interest of a Group of well to do people. How can general education for the masses expand? How can the unemployed get work? Those who are running the Government of the country have no policy, plan or perspective. They do not understand the problems, they do not know anything. They only indulge in tall talks at the time of elections. I know that the Minister will reply to this Bill of Shri Banatwalla in the usual casual manner.

Then he will request Shri Banatwalla to withdraw the Bill. Shri Banatwalla will ultimately withdraw it. This will be the fate of such an important Bill, and this is our role in it. Since I consider it to be a very important Bill, before the House and I will request all hon. Members to adopt and pass this Bill. With that Sir, I conclude.

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I am happy to know that this proposal has come from Shri Banatwalla. I take it as a great change. Everybody should get a right to work and everybody should get a job. In case, if one is not able to get a job, one should be given something in the form of allowance. If this part of the bill is ignored for a moment even then I thought that some communist friend might have brought forward this proposal.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bhopur) : We had given a notice for it, but it was not successful in the Ballot.

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN : There is a general impression about Shri Banatwalla that he belongs to the conservative category of Maulavis and Pandits, but I am thankful to him that despite his being a conservative, he has brought forward the feelings of the youth.

Something more should have been added to this bill, without which this discussion on this Bill be a futile exercise.

This Bill will be of no importance unless we change the feudal mentality. If we want to provide work to each hand, then first of all we will have to change feudal mind. If it is there, then the whole system will be feudal system. Therefore, first of all we should change the feudal mind. Will you be able to change the social-system when feudal mentality is there. You cannot do it. If you want to change the social-system, then you also will have to change the entire economy.

If Mr. Banatwalla agrees to it that all everybody should get equal rights, then at the women who comprise one half of the society should also enjoy all those rights,

[Shri Keyur Bhushan]

which are available to men. I hope that he will also support this idea. It is my firm belief that if he does not support this idea today, he will do so in future. It seems that a great revolution is going to take place. A revolutionary social change will come and we will march ahead to that extent, which seems incredible to us. Be it 'Purda' system in Mr. Daga's area or someone else's area or in any society, it is going to be vancished. You will experience this change. (*Interruptions*)

So far as education is concerned, we will have to change this system, without that we cannot bring about the desired change in the social-system. Probably only job oriented education would be effective in this country. We will have to see whether this system is capable of providing work to each hand and whether everybody is able to contribute to the progress of the nation. On the basis of such norms we will have to change the entire system. On the other hand we will have to remove the feudal system from our economy.

There are only few means through which we can provide work to each and every one. Industrial development should take place in which everybody should be involved. When more and more people participate in the production process and the products of industries, factories and mines are mass oriented, only then we will be able to provide employment to all. Today we see that in the name of religion, religious establishments like temples have acquired huge areas of land which even the big jagirdars do not have. In the similar way, enormous capital and wealth has been accumulated in the name of religion by the Masjids and Gurudwaras. Without changing this system, can we provide employment to all? It is in fact impossible to do so. Today, we see in Punjab, that the agricultural labour wants to cultivate its own land, but how can he do so when some individuals under different names have acquired farms measuring five hundred to seven hundred acres or one thousand acres of land. Agricultural production is increasing and our country has become self sufficient in foodgrains

production, but who are the beneficiaries? Are the actual tillers of the soil deriving any benefit? No, they are not getting any benefit. These people are still starving because they do not till their own land. That is why you must enforce the land ceiling laws once again and the landless peasants must be allotted land. Only then the change that you want to bring about could be brought about fully.

17.00 hrs.

Along with this, the family planning programme is also essential. If this is looked at from the religious angle, we will see that prophet Mohammed had only one daughter, and Lord Ram Chandra, who is an ideal character for all of us had only two sons. In this way, religious thinking is oriented towards spiritual thinking, which also supplies family planning.

According to Islam, if we have earned our bread for today we should not try to accumulate for tomorrow. This in fact is the great aim of socialism. On this basis the earnings must be equally distributed among families. Raja Harish Chandra was told in his dream about the principle of charity and after that he had given away his entire kingdom in charity, only to those who were landless and the needy and this is our great tradition. We should go into the fundamentals and not dwell merely on the Superficiality and the outer covering, because if we merely believe in the Superficiality we will not be able to provide employment to all as we want and as Shri Banatwallaji also wants. If they bring about an amended Bill in its place, and in that they say that they are not prepared to grant equal rights to women because it does not fall within the scope of feudal thinkings and social system of today. If we are not prepared to grant a share of our capital to the women with whom we have spend our lives; if we are not prepared to bear the responsibilities of her life, how would we be able to provide employment opportunities to people in such a situation. In spite of these circumstances, I am confident that your thoughts are moving towards the direction that the nation desires. Everyone must contribute to the development of the nation, and people of all the religions must cooperate with each other to help in the

process of development. Social ends and individual ends must complement each other. Also, entire life of all the individuals should be devoted to the development of the nation and this is what Mahatma Gandhi had advocated. You will be surprised to know, and even our communist friends may or may not believe, but it is true, that if the feudal trends continue to persist and land does not go to landless, then a time may come when land will be taken away without paying any compensation to the owners, and distributed among the landless. If this change does not come peacefully it may come through a bloody revolution. The time is fast changing. This is what our country and the world demands today. The people of all religions are residing at the same place which is breaking the barriers of religions in our lives. When we put up a new colony, people from different religions and sects begin to live there together. And when the Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs live at the same place, then the temple, the Gurudwara and the Church will all be built on the same locations. Then the question of a temple or a mosque would not arise. This is the demand of the nation and I am happy to note that Mr. Banatwalla has associated himself with this trend. A change will soon come and the change is absolutely essential. But, I will support the Bill if a modified resolution is brought forward in which all people get equal opportunities. Otherwise the Bill lacks meaning, it is a mere idea and I am, therefore, unable to extend my support to it.

**SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, it seems somewhat impossible to disagree with Shri Banatwalla's views. There cannot be two opinions on this subject. Every one wants the eradication of poverty and unemployment from the country. Poverty and unemployment are closely related. When the constitution was being drafted, the founding fathers had included Article 41 under the Directive Principles after looking at it from the economic point of view of those times and not under fundamental rights. They had expected that as the nation developed, it would be the endeavour of the Central Government and the State Governments that every one especia-

tly the old people get the needed help.

Those who are ill or are in any kind of difficulty must get help. Those who are unemployed must get employment and we have to work to create such a situation. Just now our friend Shri Jain has said that even after 37 years of independence there are a large number of people amongst us who are poor and unemployed. The Seventh Five Year Plan is about to begin. In spite of this, there are 90,70,000 people who are unemployed. This fact, I am saying on the basis of statistics that was presented in the house. If such statistics are presented, there would be no two opinions about the fact that unemployment and poverty are in great measure in this country. No one would disagree also on the point that tension and strife are found in large measure in several areas. Our Government is not unaware of it. When we began the First Five Year Plan under the leadership of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, our main aim was to remove inequality and unemployment and all our plans and projects were started with this end in view. The period of Sixth Five Year Plan has ended and the Seventh Plan has been launched, yet we have not been able to solve the problem of unemployment. But the schemes which have been started for the eradication of poverty are functioning smoothly. This is a matter of pleasure that the amount allocated in the Seventh Plan for this purpose is 65 percent more than that of the Sixth Plan. Now we have to focus our attention on the particular limitations for which the poor people are not able to get the benefits. We have to see whether the schemes of the Government particularly those which are meant to cater to the poorest sections of society, are beneficial to them or not. Our Hon. Prime Minister is aware of this fact and because of this reason as you are aware, he is touring those area. He is going to the adivasis, the Harijans and the poorest strata of the society to ascertain whether they have been deriving benefits from the schemes; and if not, why not and measures to remedy the situation are being considered. So Shri Banatwalla will agree that the Government is greatly concerned about it and it wants that poverty and unemployment should be removed from this country.

Shri Satyendra Narayan]

Just now our friend Shri Ayyar has said that Article 41 regarding the Directive Principles has not been acted upon. I was surprised to hear this, because work has been done in this direction in several States. In Karnataka old age pension is given. In Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu Employment Guarantee Schemes are functioning. The post graduates, graduates and matriculates are getting unemployment allowance. In every state and in West Bengal also this is being done. I want to inform Shri Som Nath Chatterjee, that in almost all the States unemployment allowance is being given. We have fulfilled the requirements of Article 41 to a certain extent. I will now wish to read out Article 41 :—

[English]

“The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want”.

[Translation]

Now I would like to refer to education. Just now one hon. Member was saying that we have not made arrangements for provision of free education to all and instead we are talking of opening model schools. I want to submit that under our new Education Policy, in the model schools that are going to be opened, talented and brilliant children will be admitted. Children of all sections will be admitted in those schools so that children belonging to all sections of the society may get equal opportunities to make progress. In these model schools, children will be admitted through tests. Which ever child qualifies the test, will be admitted in the model schools.

In 1955 we had opened Netrahat school in Bihar. The children are admitted there on the basis of competitive examination. The children of the poor families are given

scholarship and children belonging to well-to-do families are not provided any stipend, but admission is made on the basis of merit only. Percentage of marks is not the criterion there. Children in the model schools will be admitted in the same manner.

In several States education upto the level of secondary level has been taken over by the Government. I do not know about Bengal, but in Bihar, this has already been done. All the schools are Government schools now. Our model schools will be at the district level and children will not have to spend much in them. These schools will be run on modern lines.

It has been emphasised in the new Education Policy that all the schools should be run efficiently. Under this Policy vocational education is also going to have an important place so that students are trained upto such level that they are able to work in any trade or industry afterwards. Education is going to be integrated with vocation.

Shri Mool Chand Daga was saying that we have made it compulsory to provide 2 per cent jobs to the handicapped. If you put a broad glance, you will find that it has been the endeavour of the Government that in more and more areas such works should be done which could provide employment to the maximum number of people. If we open more industries, then also more people get employment. We have created a special fund in the handloom sector so that more people are able to get jobs.

Similar is the case with the Self Employment Scheme. The people who want to start a business of their own by taking loans, the policy of the Government is that such people should be provided with loans. My experience is that majority of the youths want to join service. A tendency has grown among them that unless they join some service, they do not feel satisfied. Under this scheme the Government wants that maximum number of young men and women should start their own business. But in every field it is not possible.

Old age scheme is already in vogue in our country. Under the Self Employment Scheme we are providing employment to the people. In Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, there is one Minimum Employment Guarantee Scheme in vogue. In other States also it will be started. This Scheme is being implemented in the rural areas also. Majority of the population in our country resides in villages. Therefore, the attention is being paid by the Government to the villages. The Government has started anti-poverty programmes in the rural areas. But these programmes should be run honestly and sincerely and there should not be any malpractices and corruption in them, so that the people are able to take full benefits of these programmes. It becomes our duty to extend our co-operation in this mission so that it may succeed. We can persuade those people who are facing poverty and unemployment and bring them on the right path. We all can meet the tense situation prevailing in the country due to these reasons. But certain people are misleading them. Presently we are seeing that many parties like IPLF and DS-4 have emerged and Naxalites too have been divided into many groups and all these are propagating violence and are asking the people to take their rights by the barrel of the guns. Violence should have no place in Gandhi's country; we have to march forward by adopting the path of non-violence and we have to get our rights by cooperating with the Government and we will get our rights. When the Government has decided that we have to make our country a Socialist Republic—and to this extent necessary amendment was made in the Constitution under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi—then it means that the Government is answerable and the Government will fulfill its responsibility.

I want to request humbly to Shri Banatwalla that when he brings a Bill it creates a turmoil, but it is a issue to which everyone agrees and it is the decision of the Government that it cannot exhaust its resources on payment of allowances and doles and such other unproductive expenses. We want that the resources should be utilised in a productive manner so that the people may get employment, country may develop, the economic system may become stable and we may become

self-reliant. This is our target, this is our aim and with this goal in mind we have to march forward.

Keeping in view all these things I would humbly urge upon Shri Banatwalla that the purpose of presenting the Bill has been achieved, all the hon. Members have discussed the issue and have drawn the attention of the Government and everyone will think about this. Kindly withdraw the Bill as the Government is doing its job. With these words I conclude.

**SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad)** : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Member Shri Banatwalla for bringing forward such a significant Bill here. It was very necessary. We are today discussing the subject, 'Right to Work'. Every country in the world who claims to be treading the path of socialism, should have the 'Right to Work' as a Fundamental Right and it is necessary that it should be incorporated in our constitution. Alongwith providing the Fundamental Right to Work, it should also be provided that one person should get one work only so that we are able to take our country forward. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to submit that we have observed that in our country there are persons who are handling ten-to-twenty works each. In such a situation how can we talk of removing unemployment from our country. One person is working for ten persons. The same person in MP, doing farming, running Samrat hotel or any other Five Star Hotel, running cinema hall etc. All these works are being done by one person only. Then, how can unemployment be removed? Our resources are not that flexible that you can stretch them to any extent. Therefore, the most important thing is that one man should do only one work. There is a saying that land belongs to the tiller. That person only should be taken as farmer, but presently we are sitting here and our 200 acre farm is being tilled. Therefore, people should not be misled in this way. What is the problem of unemployment? According to the register of the Employment Exchanges, there are 170 lakh unemployed people in 1981 the number of unemployed registered with the employment exchanges was 170 lakhs which has now increased to 250 lakhs. Similarly in the villages where no such register is maintained the number of such persons is about 750 lakh,

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

Their names have no where been registered. There are more than 90 lakh unemployed post matriculates. This increasing unemployment has thrown the country in a quagmire. What will these idle people do? As one hon. Member has stated just now that many developments have taken place in our villages. There are groups of youths who remain equipped with arms and ammunition. There are divisive forces who want to weaken the country. These force teach the youth that this country does not belong to them. They tell the youth that they had no 'Right to Work' in this country. Unless they follow the path of violence they will not get work. They are told that they will get work only when they throw those people out of the State who do not belong to that particular State. It is because of this regional parties are emerging. Have they any principle? In spite of this, regional parties are becoming stronger. Such type of things are being said. Unemployment has been increasing for years together because of the wrong economic policies of the Government. In our State two thousand people have been killed during the last two years. They have been killed by youths and dacoities are also being committed. Unemployment has reached the climax and the Government says that unemployment allowance should be given. It must be incorporated in the Constitution that which ever Government rules, it should be its moral duty to provide work to each and everyone. Unless it provides work, how can one survive? Therefore, such provision must be made in the Constitution. At present youths and students are being influenced by the slogans of regionalism and casteism and their minds are diverting to fissiporous tendencies. All these things are the result of unemployment. You should pay your attention to this also. In 1981, 5,50,00,000 agricultural labourers were jobless and the number of agricultural labourers is increasing by about 10 lakh every year. The hon. Members have said this also that the unemployed persons do not go in search of work. It is incorrect. Today people are going to far off places from the villages in search of work. In Haryana, Punjab and Delhi there are lakhs of people who are living on a monthly salary of Rs. 200

or Rs. 300/-. How can they survive? If you conduct a survey, you will come to know as to who are the beneficiaries. The small industrialists get labourers on very low wages and in this way they become big industrialists. These unemployed people are not getting fair wages. They are being exploited. The reason is that they are idle and they do not have any work. On the one hand, it is being said that work is being provided and on the other hand, schools are being opened. Just now the hon. Member said that admission in the schools will be on the basis of tests. A child who has the facility of air-conditioning, best meals and the like and has a sharp mind, only he will appear in such a test.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : The hon. Member belong to Bihar. Therefore, I would like to ask him a question. Do the children studying in Netrahat school belong to the families who have the facility of air-conditioning or the children belonging to the poor families are also studying there ?

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : It seems the hon. Member has not been able to digest what I have said. Only that child who has been brought up in good atmosphere and environment and whose living standard is good can pass such tests. Of course, there can be certain exceptions and the children belonging to the poor families may also pass. They can be called as god-gifted children. Otherwise you have been seeing that only those children get admitted who belong to affluent families. In such schools, only those children can get admission whose parents are well off, having good standard of living and who are leading a very comfortable life. Therefore, in such schools which have been opened by the Government, children of the poor are not able to get admission and every where condition is the same. In the rural schools, the children of the poor do not get good education and they remain as they are. For them neither you have thought any measure nor you have done anything. And as a result of it, unrest is prevailing in every part of the country. Therefore you have to think as to where is the lacuna. You merely think that your

party is in majority and in a strong position with overwhelming strength and that is why you do not pay attention towards the poor. As a result, the unemployed are indulging in unlawful activities. If you wish to save the country and want to make it strong, then you have to prepare yourself to face the situation, you have to provide work to the unemployed and you would have to give them the right to work.

In addition to it, I would like to say that if the population of a country grows rapidly the country becomes poor. Therefore you would have to control the population growth with courage and boldness. You should put a check on both the things and derive power on both the fronts. But you are afraid that if you enacted any such law regarding family planning, you may fail. But to save the country and in national interest, you would have to take such steps, so that population growth might be checked and the poor might get some relief. But I know, you cannot do that and cannot enact such a law. This Bill has been moved by Shri Banatwalla. Another Bill was presented by him in this House which also had a good aim. You presented another Bill for the women in this House which shows your cowardice. You lack courage and want yourself to shield under the name of religion and you are doing such things only for momentary gains. But what is happening all over the country over this Bill? If our country is a secular state, then there should be uniformity of law for all the women irrespective to their religion. They may be Hindu women, Muslim or Christian women, but there should be one law for all religions. But you do not understand it and as a consequence of it, you alongwith the people of the country are undergoing its ill affects.

I do not want to take your much time, but I will definitely ask you to support the Bill presented by Shri Banatwalla which is in the interest of all. Our Minister is a most experienced, intelligent and competent person, I request him to accept the Bill. Government generally claims to have alleviated the poverty to this extent and to that extent and it claims to have brought so many people above the poverty line, but you tell me one thing that if people have been brought above poverty line, their

purchasing power should also have been increased. You have very huge stock of foodgrains. In your stock, there is nearly 300 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, but as per the statistics of public-distribution-system your consumption has reduced to 11 lakh tonnes as against earlier consumption of 14 lakh tonnes. Have you ever thought about this reduction of 3 lakh tonnes in consumption of foodgrains? By this you can imagine as to what level the purchasing power of the poor has declined. They are not able to purchase foodgrains. Therefore, your claim to have brought so many people above poverty line, is not correct.

Thirdly, I would like to say that Rs. 400 crores was provided for Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, but only a sum of Rs. 132.2 crores was actually spent. When a provision of Rs. 400 crores was made in the Budget, then what are the reasons for not spending the entire amount? How would you bring the people above the poverty line then? Similarly an amount of Rs. 30 crores was provided for nutrition programme during the year 1984-85, but only a sum of Rs. 10 crores could be spent. Therefore, you have to tell the people as to why allotted amount could not be spent by you? Who is responsible for it and what action has been taken against him? Who has played the trick with the poor by not spending the allocated amount and has cheated the poor? This allocation was made to provide relief to the poor and to uplift the rural poor. But you could not even spend that. Secondly, I would like to mention a very ordinary thing. You are paying social security pension, but have you ever asked the State Governments to check its misuse and bungling. Last time when I was on tour to my constituency, I came to know that a Panchayat official of Chhatta in Masoudi Block had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 90 thousand of this pension amount. I lodged a complaint about this matter to the Collector and B.D.O. and I can say it with challenge, you may get this matter enquired into. That official has misappropriated Rs. 90 thousand of social security pension by submitting fake documents. Is it the way you keep a check on the State Governments? I want that whatever allocations you make to the State Governments, you must ensure that the amount is

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

being spent properly.

You should accept it gladly so that the unemployed people may get work and whatever you say about the socialism and the creation of a socialist society may also be appreciated by the people and they may also feel that their Government has adopted socialistic path and constitution has guaranteed them the right to work.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allotting me the time. With a view to eradicate unemployment and to provide work to all, our friend Shri Banatwalla has introduced this Constitution Amendment Bill. But he knows that mere amendment in constitution does not serve any purpose. Irrespective of any amendment to the constitution Government has certain responsibilities to provide work to the people, to eliminate unemployment and to make Education System job oriented.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, during Sixth Five Year Plan, an amount of more than Rs. 7000 crores was spent on Twenty Point Programme and other programmes with the help of the funds provided by the Centre and after obtaining loan from the Banks and during Seventh Five Year Plan also, we have proposed to do the same, but we have to take steps to check our fast growing population and unless we check it, whatever number of amendments might be made in the constitution nothing fruitful can be achieved. Our programmes cannot succeed till our population is growing. All over the world, attention is being paid to check the population, but in India due attention is not being paid towards this problem. Although our Government is paying a lot of attention towards it, but our people are not paying any special attention towards it. Therefore, I would like to say that every citizen of our country, whether he is a villager, legislator or worker, all should courageously extend cooperation for this work.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if this trend of population growth continues, we may provide food to all with our surplus foodgrain

stock, but we would not be able to provide employment to all. When a person fails to get employment, he would face starvation also. I don't know whether we can make any amendment in the constitution for this purpose or not, but in Maharashtra we have started Employment Guarantee Scheme and R.L.E.G.P. Schemes. More and more incentives and facilities should be given to those who adopt methods of family planning, so that people may be attracted towards it and help to solve the problem of unemployment by planning their families. We can assist such persons by giving employment to his one or two children and we can also provide them some facilities in educational field. We have to see as to whom we are imparting vocational and job-oriented education. We should delink degrees from the employment. For this purpose also we should give priority to those families who have adopted small family norms under family planning programme. We should also abolish merit and demerit system from it. Similarly, such families should be given priority in getting admission in Model Schools. They should be given priority in sanctioning LPG connection, land distribution, Government service, and promotions. Unless we give top priority to the person who goes for family planning, the people will not come forward to adopt small family norms and unless they do so the promotion of family planning scheme will not work. I dare say that with a view to remove unemployment and to provide employment to all, the Government will have to implement Family Planning Programme vigorously. If the Government believes in changing thinking of the people in this respect and then implement family planning programme, it will not work.

Family Planning Programme is being implemented all over the world, in all countries having different religions. China is going much ahead of others in this field and there too people belonging to various religious and political ideologies are courageously implementing the family planning programme. I would like to refer to the rural area, and not speak about employment exchanges. Our rural and urban areas are threatened by a peculiar problem. On the one hand we do not have

enough employment opportunities for man, whereas on the other hand we are not able to find suitable men to do a particular job. We are not able to find men with desired technical knowledge and specialisation. When a person appears in an interview, he is told that he is not suitable for the job. You do not know much about banking system, computerization, vocational work and horticulture. Therefore, there is an urgent need to make improvements in manpower planning. Mere amendments in the Constitution will not serve the purpose. Unless we provide employment judiciously and improve the situation, employment opportunities would not be available.

The nationalised banks and Public Sector Undertakings have done a commendable job in this regard, but the private sector is not participating in the programme well. In providing employment to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people, the private sector should also come forward. The House has discussed this matter many a times. The Government should also take effective steps in this regard. Unless the Private Sector provides employment to the poor, to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes or fulfils the reserved quota for them, they should not be given any central assistance. This may result in loss of production, but if we march forward with discipline, the private sector will also come forward and participate in this programme.

Poverty is a curse for India. Increasing population and non-implementation of family planning programme are related to poverty. As a result of this, many young men do not get employment and they become victims of various diseases. This leads to frustration among them and they become lethargic and after some years become incapable of doing any work. Our Health Minister has rightly pointed out that because of unemployment, many people become victim of various diseases.

The Maharashtra Government has introduced employment guarantee scheme. Some other States like Tamil Nadu and Karanataka have also made announcements to introduce such a scheme. The Central Government itself should imple-

ment Employment Guarantee Scheme throughout the country and it is necessary to provide employment after initiating some sort of industry and undertaking some sort of production. It should also introduce a scheme of giving priority in providing employment to those families who adopt family planning. The Government need not take the responsibility of those who do not go in for family planning.

I am entirely in favour of Socialism and have also widely travelled in some socialist countries where I have myself seen it. Family Planning is being adopted in capitalist as well as socialist countries. There is minus growth rate in many countries. As against it population is continuously rising in our country. Employment Guarantee Scheme is doing well in Maharashtra. About Rs. 180 crores has been earmarked in plan outlay for this purpose. But it is sad that the States which guarantee employment have to pay penalty for this as they get lesser amount to meet their Plan requirements. When a State is stricken by drought it gets little assistance from the Central Government. The State Government has to think whether it would be able to continue the scheme further or not. The Constitution enjoins upon the State to guarantee employment. Some of the State Governments thought it appropriate and therefore implemented it for providing employment.

If the farmer and workers join together and work in the agro based industries launched through cooperative movement, then in my view a development instrument would be created, which would add to employment opportunities in the rural areas. This would also help in solving the problems of increasing population and environmental pollution in urban areas. Today, we merely talk of welfare in rural areas, but serious attention is not paid to it. I strongly feel that the development of rural areas can be done through cooperative movement alone. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people have been provided employment under the cooperative movement in Maharashtra. Recently a new Chief Minister has been appointed in the State. He has been the Chief Minister of the State earlier as well. He

[Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

had issued order that unless the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the weaker sections of society get their due percentage of reservations in cooperative and private sector, no bank guarantee, Government Guarantee or assistance will be given to these sectors. As a result of this the cooperatives are working efficiently in rural areas. But besides this voluntary participation of people is highly essential for the success of these schemes. Unless we come forward, the Government will not be successful in removing unemployment. No doubt, Government has been successful to a great extent in creating employment opportunities in rural areas.

Today we talk of right to work and we talk about rehabilitation of bonded labour. We are not able to rehabilitate bonded labour, the way we desire. I would like to suggest that, as education policy, unemployment and employment opportunities are closely interrelated, the weaker sections should be given priority in all the areas.

There are large scale irregularities in the working of Universities and the University Grants Commission. We often come across such reports through the newspapers. As a result of this, the poor do not come in the merit. At the outset, employment opportunities should be provided to the unemployed and priority should be given to children of bonded labour in getting admission to model schools. They should be given job oriented education so that they are able to get job after completion of studies.

AN HON. MEMBER : How is it possible ? How will they be able to go to model schools ?

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : This is possible. I am myself running educational institutions and that is why, I am aware of it.

*(Interruptions)*

Model schools and Public schools are two different things. You may go there and see the difference for yourself.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :  
You take us along with you.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :  
You are always welcome to accompany us and we shall be glad to have you with us. This would help in creating in you love for cooperative movement. The job oriented education should be provided in rural areas only after surveying the natural resources and employment potential in a particular area. This would help in providing suitable employment to them after completion of vocational education. Today, all the youths do not have the necessary confidence to start their own business. Our present education system has deprived us of self-confidence and forced us to depend on others. The Government should provide them with livelihood so that they could survive.

I would like to suggest that if education is associated to the natural resources in a state, it would help in resolving the unemployment problem to a great extent. There is no need to amend the constitution for this. I feel that even if education and employment are co-ordinated, it would help in solving unemployment problem.

In the end, I would once again emphasize the need for family planning without which inspite of our herculian efforts and colossal plan outlay, we cannot make progress in solving the problem of unemployment. With these words, I express my thanks to you.

*[English]*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : I should have thought that this Bill would be treated with the utmost seriousness by members on the other side because it is their obligation, it is the ruling party's obligation where my very esteemed friend, Mr Satyendra Narayan Sinha temporarily finds himself in. I have no doubt that he will come back to our side. I should have thought that the Government would not treat this Bill merely as a matter of constitutional amendment and the Law Minister has come here to intervene. This is a matter, this is a Bill which should have been dealt with by the Treasury Benches, by the

Finance Minister, by the Industry Minister, the Labour Minister, the Agriculture Minister, the Planning Minister, if not the Prime Minister himself. No. I am not minimising the importance of my good friend because he finds himself in a company which treats such matters as mere matters of form and routine. That is not to be treated as a matter of form and routine. This Bill should be treated as a national testament expressing the people's commitment to the millions of unemployed youth in this country who want to work and live a decent life, to those who do not want to remain as objects of mercy or sarcasm in society and who want to contribute their mite to the development of this country, live a decent life and contribute to their family expenses but today for no fault of theirs they are mostly objects of ridicule and mercy. Can we not redeem ourselves? This House is the highest forum in this country. This House has amended the Constitution to introduce socialism in its Preamble. This is the House which approves the Plan. This is the House which has its accountability to the people. Therefore, should not this House treat it in a totally non-partisan manner? But, unfortunately, that is not the attitude, that is not the approach here.

This is a very important subject we are dealing with. Can we forget that even nearly four decades after independence, the educated unemployment figure is nearly 3 crores? They are educated. Engineers are unemployed. Doctors are unemployed. Accountants are unemployed. Post-graduates, graduates and matriculates—all are educated people and they are unemployed. Many of them have registered themselves at the employment exchanges hoping to get some sort of notices through the Post Office so that they can at least appear in some interviews.

I agree with my friend Mr. Sinha that job opportunities necessarily have to be large in a vast country like ours and people should take to different trades and businesses. But is it so easy? Personally I have had the privilege of being associated with certain Government agencies—Small Industries Corporation of West Bengal and I know how difficult it is, the

facilities that should be available are not available and with the constraints that are there how difficult it is for the young people with no connection, with no capital to fall back on, to start with even a modest small scale or a cottage industry. Whose fault is that? We have not even the statistical figures about the rural unemployed. You must be facing the same problem, Sir. You. I also come from the rural constituency, I do not know. I also do not know whether you come from urban area or rural area. No statistics, no figures are even available. After four decades of independence, the young people of this country are clamouring for a right to survive as decent human-being. Apart from that, the people are clamouring for drinking-water. They are asking for the little civilised facilities to live in this country; better facilities for health treatment; better facilities for education. They are denied of that. They are not getting it. One thing need to be emphasised. Every hon. Member to whichever State he belongs, has admitted in no uncertain terms, that the problem of unemployment is a very very acute problem. The question is how to solve this? Even after four decades, we are talking of how to solve it. Where are the jobs? Where will the jobs be available? The Railways were, at a time, the biggest job-providers in the public sector. Now there are nearly three-and-a-half lakhs of vacancies in the Railways in the last three years. New vacancies are being created. But jobs are not being given. In no Government Service and in the Central Sectors jobs are being given because there is a ban on recruitment. Today itself, in this House it was said just by an hon. Member that a post-office has been sanctioned and it cannot be opened because there is a ban on recruitment. Now, the Railways will not provide jobs. New jobs are not being created; old vacancies are not being filled up; natural wastages are not being filled up. There is total ban on recruitment. You please find out from every factory in this country specially of the big industrial houses and monopoly houses you will find every where, the total number of workers has gone down. Please ascertain. I have occasion to be associated with the various trade unions connected with this. Many of the big

[Shri Somnath Chatterji]

industrial undertakings like the ITC—formerly it was named as Imperial Tobacco and again it was re-named as Indian tobacco and now they have abbreviated it as ITC—the number of jobs are going down. They are clamouring for more and more sophistication. We are resisting; the workers cannot but resist. They are introducing sophistication resulting in reduction in job potential. In the modern factories or industrial undertakings which are coming up, can we say that the number of jobs is commensurate with the investment? No, Because these days modern factories and modern workshops are being set up and they are highly expensive. But highly capital-intensive; not labour-intensive. Jobs are not being created. It is not only in the private sector, but everywhere. It is a serious matter. I can give you the names. We have been protesting against that. We have raised it on the floor of this House—not only now but I mean in the 7th Lok Sabha and the 6th Lok Sabha. Particularly, in the Seventh Lok Sabha, it became very acute. Central Government Undertakings have been closed down. Now people are thrown out of jobs. No alternative employment or no compensation was given. There was the Carter Pooler Company Ltd. Has the hon. Minister got the interest to ascertain? There was the Containers-Closures Co. Limited and the Indian Rubber Industries Limited. These were run by the IRCI under the Central Govt management. All the three have been closed down. Apart from the fact that no alternative employment has been provided to them, twelve of the employees have committed suicide because they could not bear the agony of the cries of their children for a little food, for a little milk. They say that it is better to die than to face that situation where a father cannot provide a little milk or food to his children, for no fault of his. It is not a crime that he is born in India. With all the natural resources that we have, we have sufficient land, we have a dedicated work-force in our country, people who are working in the agricultural fields with hardly adequate irrigational facilities, with hardly adequate

inputs; by their sheer toil and dedication, they are producing crops; they are producing cash crops for you to earn foreign exchange. Now, do their families get two square meals a day?

It is very nice, Mr. Patil, to talk about family planning as if the curse of this country is the family planning. The curse of this country is the system that you have adopted, the economy that you have introduced in this country. Can you possibly think of providing jobs? We are not talking of white-collar jobs only. Without land reforms can you possibly achieve a greater degree of employment for the people? It is not white-collar jobs in the offices or in the factories. It is giving work to the people so that they can earn their own living. They do not want to live on doles. Do people want to live on doles or unemployment allowances?...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this Bill has expired. There are still many Members who want to speak. I think, the time may be extended.

AN HON. MEMBER : By two hours.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : The time may be extended by one hour. If need be, we can extend again.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the House agrees, the time will be extended by one hour... Yes, the time is extended by one hour.

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, if you can finish in three minutes, then you may continue.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : No, Sir. In three minutes I will not be able to do justice. I would like to continue afterwards.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member will continue on the next occasion.