

[Dr. Maitreyee Basu]

doors of Chinese and Pakistani aggression, by many members. Droughts, floods and all those and come in very handy. No doubt, these two most unjust attacks on our land have increased our misfortunes. But are they the main causes? Who has consumed the lion's share of 42 per cent of the increase of national income during the two Plan periods up to 1960? China attacked only in 1962 and Pakistan attacked in 1965.

If the available figures of concentration of economic power are correct, what has happened to this 42 per cent which fell mostly into the hands of the kings of industry? Could this increase not have gone to help capital formation and expansion of industry?

The price of raw jute in the north-eastern part of the country is anybody's guess. The jute kings are still the ruling princes and they hold the whole rural producers of raw jute to ransom.

The peasants need seeds in time—I say, seeds, not even improved seeds. In the name of improved seeds, Birla may come in. They want water through infinitesimally small irrigation projects. They need insecticides and they want manure and fertilisers. But seeds come when the season is over or they do not come at all. All water which could be saved is allowed to run waste. Fertilisers go to the Race Courses where turf clubs need soft grass for the tender hooves of their multi-thousand rupees worth Race horses. The national press publishes photographs of horse-owners receiving trophies from prominent public figures. And cowdung burns in the fire-places of rural homes for want of soft coke whereas mine workers are retrenched as coal has no market. Diesel economy is introduced causing further gap in our trade balance.

Our Government does not know that an unemployed man costs more to a nation than an employed one. At least our socialist Transport Minister knows that. But in spite of that, retrench-

ment is going on. By introducing diesel engines, diesel locomotives in the port and cutting down all the steam engines etc. he is retrenching his own staff. Mechanisation leading to the logical corollary of automation is being allowed throwing more and more men out of employment. And yet the fact that thermal plants and coke ovens could help create more employment is either forgotten or intentionally not implemented in practice.

The socialist Transport Minister has lamented over inadequate private savings. Where does he expect the savings to come from? That the rural sector has no saving capacity, apart from the *jotedars* is known to everybody. And if retrenchment is effected and workers are losing jobs by hundreds because of these tendencies in the Government and the employment market and they become jobless, surely they cannot be participants in the private savings which constitute the back-bone of all economics in any country.

Though I do not oppose the budget, yet I criticise the budget with the hope that some persons at least will pay some attention to these factors and realise that Government cannot expect savings from the common man unless more jobs are created and the kisan is given help.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Dattatraya Kunte.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Now, we have to take up the half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may resume his speech tomorrow.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SIXTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-
TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH):
I beg to present the Sixteenth Report
of the Business Advisory Committee.