

NOES

Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. D.
Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdhary
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Randhri Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath
Ranga, Shri
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result of the division is: Ayes: 36; Noes: 139.

The motion was negatived

16.50 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: UNEMPLOYMENT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:—

"This House express its grave concern at the unprecedented increase in unemployment in the country and failure of the Plans to create adequate employment potential and recommends immediate for-

Sarma, Shri A. T.
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sayyad Ali, Shri
Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sher Singh, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Sonavane, Shri
Sursingh, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

mulation of a high power All Party Parliamentary Committee to tackle the problem immediately and frame rules for operating National Financial Assistance Scheme for the unemployed."

We in this country, all of us, are now sitting over a volcano of unemployment. Over the last 22 years the Government is noted for two things in particular: firstly, their utter failure to create employment and, secondly, their success to destroy the existing ones partly. Whatever plan they have drawn up during the last 17 years was more to feed the foreign monopolists and industrialists. The only target they succeeded in fulfilling

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

Ayes: Sarvashri B. P. Mandal, E. K. Nayanar, S. Kundu, Viswanatha Menon, Bhagban Das, and Kedar Paswan.

Noes: Sarvashri J. Ramapathi Rao, Ram Dhan. A. N. Mulla, Badrudduja, D. Amat, D. D. Jena and Mahendra Majhi.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

is the creation of full unemployment and the Minister, if I may suggest, could be called the Minister of Labour and Unemployment and not the Minister of Labour and Employment.

I charge the Government that the Government has no policy on employment although it is the most burning issue and it is everywhere—at every home, in every sphere except in a few places, that is, the few houses that are controlling the wealth of this country.

About two years ago there had been a very misreable thing that happened in Calcutta when a Tribal rickshaw-puller, who had his son brought from Ranchi, to Calcutta, could not provide him with food for two days—the father was also starving—and when the child demanded food, the man got so angry that out of frustration and desperation he smacked that boy on the pavement, a boy of eight, who died instantly. There was a case and the court has observed that the responsibility of providing employment in a democratic state should lie on the Government.

16.52 hrs.

[SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI in the Chair].

There have been numerous cases of suicides and homicides, all arising out of unemployment frustration, poverty and desperation. According to the latest appraisal by the Planning Commission, the Fourth Plan takes a backlog of 16 million unemployed. The new entrants up to 1974 are estimated at another 27 million. That will make a total of 43 million in the employment market seeking employment.

I will quote from an article in the Annual Issue of *Capital* in Calcutta which was written by an eminent man, Dr. Nobo Mohan Das. He says:

“According to the latest appraisal made by the Planning Commission, the Fourth Plan which is tentatively scheduled to make its debut on 1st April, 1969, will start with a back-

log of 16 million unemployed. New entrants to the labour force in 1969—74 are estimated to be at least another 27 million. This means that a total of 43 million persons would be in the employment market during the period. To this has to be added the considerable volume of underemployment or invisible underemployment or unemployment that prevails all over the country.” This is a paper run by the capitalists and they have been compelled to reveal this fact.

But these are all gross understatements. No proper surveys have been made, as I will quote from the replies given by the hon. Labour Minister before this House. In reply to a question, Unstarred Question No. 399 in the Rajya Sabha, he says, “Precise information is not available on unemployment.” Then in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2050 it is the same reply it says:—

“No reliable estimate is available.

The Planning Commission have set up a committee of experts on unemployment estimate in August 1968.”

That is after 16 years of planning and that too planning for employment!

This is what the Draft Fourth Plan says:

“An estimate of the total employment created during the Plan period was itself in the nature of a guess. No comprehensive surveys were available of the situation in urban and rural areas at different points of time which should make it possible to check the validity of the estimates made. The estimates carried over from Plan to Plan have to be less and less...”

It is a shameful thing to say. But this is what it is.

I challenge the Planning Commission. They had produced data in the past. But now they have refrained from doing it. They have been presenting gross under-estimates. That is

why, in the Draft Fourth Plan, there is no attempt to present the data like the previous ones made. In the Draft Fourth Plan, they have devoted only two pages to labour and employment. Why is this retreat, I wonder. This Planning Commission, if I may go a little farther, is nothing but a bogus Planning Commission. They have been acting as agents of the foreign industrialists and monopolists.

The figure of registered un-employed, according to the document that we have received, is to the tune of 40 lakhs. But only 25 per cent of them go for registration. I will quote from their own books of accounts. It says :

"According to the survey, it was estimated that about 25 per cent only of the un-employed register with employment exchanges. On this basis the magnitude of urban unemployment at present might be anything...."

This is the situation. Unemployment in rural areas is far more disastrous. The condition is far more acute there. I would suggest that the hon. Minister should consider to bring forward a Bill to make it compulsory for all un-employed to register themselves with the employment exchanges.

Now, I go to the back-log of the Plan periods. About the back-log on the eve of the First Plan a Review relating to the First Plan period says that unemployment began to show a marked upward trend when the First Plan was half-way through. During the First Plan period, the number on the live register continued to increase from 3.37 lakhs in March, 1951 to 5.22 lakhs in December, 1953 and further to 7.05 lakhs in March, 1956. What have you been doing? The back-log will increase by 35 times at the end of the Fourth Plan compared to the figure that was there when the First Plan period began.

The back-log on the eve of the Second Plan was about 5.3 millions. It says, in urban areas, for new entrants to labour force, it was 3.8 millions;

back-log of unemployment—2.5 millions. The total comes to 6.3 millions. In rural areas again, for new entrants it was 6.2 million and back-log was 2.8 millions. The total comes to 9 millions. In all, it comes to 15.3 millions.

Then, I would say, in each Plan, the number of unemployed had been steadily and alarmingly increasing and the Government had been a silent spectator of the whole thing. They have been only watching and looking for themselves, never tothering about these unfortunate people.

17 hrs.

I quote again this figure of back-log. The back-log of unemployment at the end of the Second Plan was reckoned at 9 millions. It says that the estimate is, admittedly, rough and it takes into account the estimate of unemployment as at the beginning of the Second Plan.

And the Government has been just a silent spectator in the matter. At the end of the Third Plan it was about 16 million. Again I say this is a gross understatement and it has no relationship with actual things that are there. But this Government have been giving all the time hopes to the people and assurances—plenty of them. I will only quote one or two—what they themselves have said once upon a time.

"During the period of the present Five Year Plan considerable progress will have been made (mark the words 'will have been') in expanding irrigation, power, basic industries, transport and other services and these will provide directly as well as indirectly new avenues of employment. After the five year period the pattern of priority may to some extent change, but since aggregate investment will be continually stepped up, employment opportunities will expand rapidly." (The Question of 'will', you cannot say 'Yes, we are doing it here and now.')

It says further:

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

"Through progressive increase in irrigation facilities, the scope for double cropping will be enlarged and seasonal unemployment will diminish. Rural electrification will open up prospects for the establishment of not only of large scale but also cottage and medium scale industries. As commodity production goes up, the scope for employment in services will also grow."

What hopes? It has not only miserably failed to find and provide new employment but it has succeeded in destroying and diminishing the existing employment that was there. I will quote from this Economic Survey published by their own Department. If you go to page 83, you will see: employment in private sector in March 1966 was 68.1 lakhs, in March 1967 it came down to 66.8 lakhs and in March 1968 it came down still further to 65.2 lakhs. We would like to hear what you want to say about that. There are back-logs remaining and profuse additions are made.

Let us take one industry—tea. In West Bengal it is one of the largest employers. The number of people employed in West Bengal in 1952 was 3,22,879 and in 1965 it came down to 2,18,000—almost a decrease of 50 per cent. If you like to know the source, it is 'Labour in West Bengal in 1965' from page 28 onwards.

Let us come to another industry—jute. This ghost of rationalisation and modernisation had brought fortunes to these jute mill-owners by over-invoicing, by purchasing jute machinery and selling it in the black market and making huge profits. This was an opportunity given by this Government.—I am charging them—in order to allow these people to plunder the people more and more and create more unemployment. The result is that in 1948 in jute industry they had an employment of 3.47 lakhs and in 1966—a brilliant performance of this Government—it has come down to 2.3 lakhs, again a fall of more than 50 per cent. In 14 years in the jute in-

dustry alone 1,07,000 men were thrown out of employment to starve, out of the largest employing industry in West Bengal. You may ask: with the decrease in employment, has production and profit gone down? No. I may say that if anybody thinks like that, he is living in fool's paradise.

Regarding the jute goods earnings in 1952, the production was 9.67 lakh tons. In 1966 it is 11.2 lakh tons. I am quoting from West Bengal Government Memorandum submitted to the Fifth Finance Commission.

After their wonderful performance the Planning Commission ghosts have reconciled themselves with unemployment. In a similar situation in textile industry, what have they done? What is the crisis? They are not able to provide two square meals to a man in the country, but they want the finest varieties of textiles; You are a party in this mischief, in this plunder. You are a machinery for creating unemployment in the country. I will tell more and more how they had been digging the graves of billions in this country.

One Minister in the Railway is a blue-eye boy of the yankees. They thought if the Indian Railways continued with coal traction they will have not much chance of plundering this country on this account. So they first suggested electrification. Then they discovered electrification was not giving them enough dividends. Then they advised the Minister to go in for dieselisation, which has dug a big hole in the economy of the Indian Railways and people's money. The Americans invest every year 8,000 dollars and they get repaid dividend of a minimum of 20,000 dollars out of it so that they get more money out of it. So this thing has dug a big hole in the economy of a big public sector undertaking like the railways, and this dieselisation, apart from other considerations, shows that we have been blackmailed or something like that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I would like to have some time more.

सभापति महोदय : आप 15 मिनट ले चुके हैं । अब आप जल्दी समाप्त करने की कोशिश कीजिए ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: This dieselisation has created unemployment in the coal-fields, in the loco sheds every year. We have to pay more foreign exchange to satisfy the American masters, by going in for dieselisation like this. That is how unemployment is created in this country. Indian planners, I should say, only thought about the roses, but they forgot about the thorns underneath them. That is why we are in this sorry state of affairs, in this state of crisis today.

This unemployment is their own creation; it is Government which has dug its own grave by its own actions.

They advocated labour-intensive methods. But, in the British days big dams were built, big forts were built; for all these things they did not go in for mechanical handling. But those things they constructed are still standing strong and lasting in this country even today. What we find is this. Where they are producing a thing by means of mechanical device, we find that there are cracks seen and the building falls in many places and I have so many cases before me like that. We now require mechanical handling for housing works; but please remember the grand fine building, Qutab Minar; and the beauty of Taj Mahal; such a fine specimen could be done by manual labour. So, why do you require mechanical handling?

Sir, I am unable to understand why Government looks for mechanical handling in every case. This only shows that the Government lacks in confidence in themselves as well as in

the people of the country. That is why even now we want to follow and copy the white man beyond the seas and do nothing ourselves.

Sir, we have the C.S.I.R. We spend 300 million rupees every year. They created many inventions. They were never utilised. An Indian scientist is not worth the name—that is what happens in Mr. Hathi's Government. In respect of import, there is no real effort at import substitution. The Indian engineers are sent abroad and they get employed in foreign firms and they are producing designs and machineries which we are importing from foreign countries. That is what Government are doing. That is why the scientists and designers in this country are demoralised. That is why they want to quit this country. There is a brain drain; they are settling by thousands in foreign countries where they are making a good living out of their presence there.

We have seen the performance of the HEC, MMTC and Durgapur. There is considerable idle capacity partly for lack of orders. But they are importing those items which could easily be produced there. Even for biscuit-making, they want foreign collaborators to come and give them guidance. Our engineers can fabricate designs. But they always go in for turn-key projects; they want more and more foreigners. 400 engineers of the Fertiliser Corporation of India wrote to the Prime Minister saying that they could manufacture all the items required for production of fertilisers. Dr. Sen is here—he will bear me out. This would save considerable foreign exchange. But the proposal was shelved.

Now they are creating big fertiliser complexes spending foreign exchange and creating unemployment for our engineers and workers. They know that in bigger complexes, there is less efficiency than in the smaller ones. But they must go on with them. I would quote what Shri Kirloskar

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

said that this mania for importing know how and foreign collaboration is destroying our country and the people.

Coming to the oil refineries, I will give figures of employment. In Burmah-Shell, marketing division, this is the position: 1960 30,555; 1964 10,776. In Esso, marketing division, these are the figures: 4,476; now it has come down to 3930. In Caltex, it was 3575 and it has come down to 2876. From a total of 21,558 it has come down to 18,839. In the refineries section, from 2,600 it has slightly improved.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Any suggestions for improvement?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I am coming to that.

Their business has gone up. I am not raising this matter out of any political motivation. I am placing facts before the House.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: They are known.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: In 1960, Standard Vacuum sold 2,609.7 million litres valued at Rs. 84.2 crores. In 1965-66, they sold 3,351.6 million litres valued at Rs. 130.6 crores. They are not losing; on the contrary people are losing employment.

In regard to dieselisation, they are importing Japanese machines for measuring railway gauge, called Metisa. We are not satisfied with our gangmen because of their Indian colour. They want to bring in computers to rob our people of their means of livelihood. They have neglected agriculture, agro-based industries, land reforms, irrigation, agricultural loans, rural electrification, rural roads. With the 36.4 million hectares of surplus

available, they could easily settle lakhs and lakhs of people and provide them with a means of livelihood. But they will not do it.

The colonial pattern of sale of semi-finished products like jute, tea, tobacco etc. continues. They have neglected small scale industries, cottage industries, self-employed artisans. They have failed to take account of ocean resources and forest products. LIC has invested Rs. 200 crores in big business, but very little in small scale industries. Government have sanctioned production of 100 computers by IBM every year, that is one every three days. They want to kill people by unemployment. They have not done anything to encourage self-employment. Even ILO says this. I say the Government of India are victims of foreign Menakas. Then you have a huge unproductive defence budget of Rs. 1100 crores. You have a lot of money to be spent on embassies, police, bureaucracy and ministers. What you spent on the total administration of the Central Government in 1952, you are now spending on police alone. You do not want to catch tax-evaders. You are allowing under-invoicing and over-invoicing. I would like to quote what Dr. Gadgil said in the Nagpur University in 1963:

"China could solve unemployment by labour intensive methods."

Why don't the Government take note of it?

The outcome is degeneration, crime, smuggling, bootlegging, prostitution and many other ills. Unless you treat the source, there can be no cure. There is inflow of rural people to cities creating viceful slums. This problem is acute with everybody in this country, specially with the minorities, Harijans and tribals. They are suffering much more. Population growth is no problem. That is what China has proved. If the minister takes that plea of population growth, it will

not cut ice. You should change your attitude and go in for labour-intensive operations, projects, industries, etc.

If you want to save the people and make the country secure, you should go in for unemployment insurance schemes and allow at least a basic sum of Rs. 50 plus dependents. For persons who were once workers, you should allow 75 per cent. for the first bread-earner in the family and then 60 per cent. That is being done in Holland and Norway.

Mr. Hathi had once promised to consider the formulation of a plan for unemployment relief?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): Only for industries.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: For everybody. I want to know how far it has progressed. In West Bengal, it is in the programme of the U.F. Government to give unemployment benefits to the workers, but for lack of funds, we cannot do it. I would submit to the minister that this is a serious matter and they should not sit over it and ruin all of us together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:—

"This House expresses its grave concern at the unprecedented increase in unemployment in the country and failure of the Plans to create adequate employment potential and recommends immediate formulation of a high power. All Party Parliamentary Committee to tackle the problem immediately and frame rules for operating National Financial Assistance Scheme for the unemployed."

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु के इस स्तव पर पाच संशोधन हैं। जो माननीय सदस्य अपना प्रस्ताव पेश करना चाहें वे अपने स्थान पर खड़े हो कर अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त कर दें।

SHRI J. LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for "immediate formulation of a high power All Party Parliamentary Committee to tackle the problem immediately and frame rules for operating National Financial Assistance Scheme for the unemployed".

substitute "that the 'standing offer of employment' envisaged in the Draft Fourth Plan, for selected areas, be extended to all rural areas, particularly to meet the unemployment and under employment of landless labour" (2)

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and in the meanwhile recommends that the 'standing offer of employment' envisaged in the Draft Fourth Plan for selected areas may be extended to all rural areas, particularly to meet the unemployment and under employment of landless labour" (4)

SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Yeotmal): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for "immediate formulation of a high power All Party Parliamentary Committee to tackle the problem immediately and frame rules".

substitute "that the Government should take immediate steps by allotting adequate funds" (3)

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

"and that compulsory registration of unemployed people should be introduced in all the States of India without any delay."

(5)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Sir, I am for the first time in agreement with the communist party on this big problem of unemployment. As Mr. Basu said, it is the volcano on which not only this Government but this country is sitting. Let there be no mistake about it. You may indulge in ideological discussions with a great deal of fervour and fire, but you have to concern yourself with this big problem of unemployment in depth. Up to date there has been nothing but confusion, confusion from promises and statistics. We do not know in fact what is the actual size of the unemployment. Mr. Basu referred to the fourth plan estimate of 2 or 3 million. We have reports of foreign experts that it is 70 million. He referred to another report that at the end of the Fourth Plan the backlog of unemployment may rise to 40 million. If you add to this under-employment and unemployment in the villages, on the basis which is accepted, namely, employment in irrigated villages for five months and in unirrigated villages only for three months, you can see what is the lot of unemployment, what is the quantum of work which you are wasting by failure to carry out your policies.

Bernard Shaw in his play, *Major Barbara*, says: "give me work; I will move the world." Locke earlier stated; labour is wealth. What is this government of yours doing? It is toying with this problem. It is neglecting the greatest asset. At the same time, whatever problems may be helped by nationalisation, we are creating a condition of public resentment against it, which is dangerous to the existence of any government or any order in this country.

I shall not dwell on the problem of factory or urban unemployment, because then I will have to be critical of my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu

and the Communists, who are largely responsible for it. Because, they have driven capital away, they have put up wages, they have put up prices and, therefore, they have limited the scope of factory expansion. I do not want, as I said, to break up our honeymoon so soon on this question. But I would like to tell them that if they are the friends of the people, as they claim to be, let them examine their policies and find out whether it is good to give employment to a few at very high wages and destroy employment to others. Bengal heads the whole country in the matter of unemployment. 38 per cent of the Bengali families have some measure of unemployment. From 1966 the placements in Bengal have fallen from 79,000 to 50,000 which is far out of line with the regular fall in unemployment. So, I would beg of my friends of the left, if they care for the people, they would care for encouraging investment, they would care for employers, because without employers you cannot have employees. It is a truism which you are neglecting. Destroy the employers at whatever cost, seems to be the motto. They do not seem to realise what the effect of such a policy would be on the employees. I am not going to dwell more on that subject, but I would ask my friends to look at themselves and see how they are wronging the very people whom they claim they are serving.

I am then concerned with employment in villages. This is a very staggering problem to which no attention has been paid so far. In the Labour Ministry there was a little cell for agricultural labour but that cell seems to have died; in any case, it has done nothing. What is happening today in the villages will be reflected in the towns tomorrow. Village is the reservoir of people and if unemployment exists in the rural areas, it overflows from there and creates the problem in towns. Therefore, you have first to deal with the problem in the villages.

The Minister wanted Shri Jyotirmoy Basu to suggest a practical way of ending unemployment. I am offering him one which he may carefully consider. Think in terms of providing employment in the villages on the basis of your own proposal of standing offer of employment. I do not know if the Minister has read that particular idea of the Planning Commission that in some selected places there will be some kind of labour insurance and anyone who wants employment may apply to some agency there. I would suggest that you extend that to the whole country. It can be extended. It is not a staggering problem that you once evaluated in terms of Rs. 30,000 crores or 40,000 crores; it is a very small problem if you approach it with the co-operation of the private sector, to remove the deficiencies of the common people.

If you will take over your infrastructure, if you will accelerate your programme for reservoirs, village, roads, afforestation, buildings in villages, you will certainly provide employment to a good portion of the people. But this should be in reserve. Your employment in the villages must be created in the private sector and it is very easy.

It has been said here times out of number that 92 per cent of the village houses are unfit for human living and that they should be rebuilt. Why do you not allow people loans and subsidies to rebuild their houses? Think of the spectrum of employment which will be created if you will make loans and grants available.

As far as loans are concerned, you are quite free with them, now you have nationalised banks; you have printed money or bonds to that extent of their capital. Can you not bring bonds and money for a productive purpose, like house construction? House construction is productive in more senses than one. It is productive of good health, it is productive of a

good outlook and it employs so many people; at least 16 different classes of people in the villages will be employed. This is going to create that purchasing power in the villages which will also support the industries in the towns.

It is a very simple problem and I would like you to collaborate in the scheme of the Housing Minister on his scheme of Revolving finance for house construction. Make money available first in the villages to those who have something of their own, who can activate self-help and to that extent you can create employment. For this it is necessary that you should bind yourself to a scheme of the standing offer of employment. You may call it, as Shri Jyotirmoy Basu did and Shri Jyoti Basu did in Bengal, a scheme of unemployment allowance. But this is a scheme which will provide people employment on minimum wages with Government in case they cannot get it in the private sector activated by you with your loans and grants. On this scheme all your energies and thoughts must be bound. This is a scheme more basic than Bokaro, more basic than nationalising foreign trade and general insurance. Those affect a very small, minimal number of people, but this scheme affects the whole population. For this scheme I do hope my good friends the Communists as well as my good friends in the Congress, who are now so anxious to serve the people, will bind themselves.

As you create this employment and wealth in the villages, your agricultural problem itself will get solved. Today our agriculture is man heavy. We are employing about 300 million people to cultivate the same land as in America which is employing only 11 million. It is a waste of national resources. It is because there is no subsidiary employment available.

There is a theory that even in the villages we should have industry, that we should have cottage and small-scale industries. That is a wrong conception of villages working for the

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

urban needs. Give something in the villages for the villages themselves and then you will find not only sufficiently good results but you will find satisfaction with the Government and with your plans.

This requires a complete change in your planning. I had raised the point of unemployment when the Planning Budget was discussed. I had to some extent agreed even with the Chief Minister of Kerala who had criticized the Plan for lack of consideration of unemployment. I am glad that the Planning Commission has at last thought of this problem. But that is not enough. You have to begin your Plan and your entire programme with the simple idea of employing as many people as are willing to be employed. When you have done that, you have really achieved socialistic democracy or democratic socialism, by whatever name you will like to call it. In the name of the people I, therefore, adjure you to be good to them before you are good to a handful of people engaged in factories, offices and other similar spheres.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, हमारी सरकार और हम ने जिस समाजवादी व्यवस्था की परिकल्पना और संकल्प किया था, उसके आधार पर हम ने मिक्स्ड इकानोमी को, सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों में उद्योग-धंधों की प्रगति को, एक आधारशिला बनाया, ताकि हम देश में सुख और समृद्धि ला सकें। समें सन्देह नहीं है कि यदि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत चलने वाले उद्योग-धंधों की उन्नति हो, तो हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था समृद्धिशाली हो सकती है, सुव्यवस्थित हो सकती है। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के

उद्योग-धंधों में जो खर्चियाँ देखने को मिलती हैं, वे बड़ी दुखद हैं, देश के हित के प्रतिकूल हैं और उन से हमारे सिद्धान्त, विचारधारा और हमारी भावना पर आघात होता है। मैं आप का ध्यान उन खर्चियों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

आप जानते हैं कि हमारे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में स देश के 2416 करोड़ रुपये लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन हम उस रकम से बैंक के व्याज की दर अर्थात् 6 परसेंट भी अर्जित नहीं करते हैं। यह ठीक है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र वा उद्देश्य नों प्राकृत नों लास होना चाहिए, लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो उन्नति होनी चाहिये, वह न हो कर अवनति हो और उस में भयंकर लास हो।

17.32 hrs.

[SHRI M. B. RANA in the Chair.]

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के विभिन्न उद्योगों के निवेदन बजट के समय इस सदन के सामने रखे जाते हैं, लेकिन वे दो साल पुराने होते हैं और इसलिए वाद-विवाद में उन उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में कोई ठोस सुझाव नहीं दिये जा सकते हैं। यह जरूरी है कि सार्वजनिक उद्योगों के प्रतिवेदन ज्यादा से ज्यादा आठ दस महीने के अन्दर इस सदन के सामने रख दिये जायें। जून में एकाउंट्स को क्लोज कर दिया जायें, कम्पनीज एक्ट के अनुसार बोर्ड दिसम्बर में रिपोर्टों को तैयार कर दे और मार्च तक उसको सदन के सामने उपस्थित कर दिया जाये, ताकि इस सदन के सदस्य उन उद्योगों और उनके कार्य के बारे में अपने अपने सुझाव दे सकें।

मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि "करेंट लायबिलिटीज एंड प्राविजन्स फ़ार मैटीरियल एंड वर्क्स" हेड के अन्तर्गत 4,02,83,254 पये के बॉलेंस और "करेंट एसेट्स-लॉन्ग एंड