

INTERIM REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON  
UNEMPLOYMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABI-  
LITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) :  
I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the  
Interim Report (Hindi and English versions)  
of the Committee on Un-employment, on  
Some Short-term Measures for Employment.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1543/72.]

12'23 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the  
following message received from the Secretary  
of Rajya Sabha :

"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 (Railways)  
Vote on Account Bill, 1972, which was  
passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting  
held on the 20th March, 1972, 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."

12'24 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1972-73  
GENERAL DISCUSSION  
—Contd

MR. SPEAKER : We will now resume  
the general discussion of the budget. Shri  
Sathe to continue his speech.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM  
SATHE (Akola) : As I was saying the other  
day, the principles and the philosophy of  
socialism have been there inherent in our  
heritage right since the Vedic times; not to  
say that socialism was there in those days,  
but socialistic ideas have been there ingrained

in our entire philosophy. Now, in the recent  
times also, there was Karl Marx a seer of the  
modern times, who also laid down the  
philosophy in these few words when he said  
"from each according to his capacity and to  
each according to his needs."

But I might point out that even if we  
take the definition of democracy, I would  
submit that socialism is in fact an economic  
democracy. It is economy of the people, by  
the people and for the people. If that is  
implemented in practice, then we will have  
true socialism. In fact, socialism is the other  
side of the coin of political democracy. There  
can be no true democracy without socialism  
and no true socialism without democracy.

I would submit that when we think of a  
fresh outlook towards the theory and princi-  
ples of implementation of this philosophy of  
socialism, the first and foremost thing that  
has to be considered in this country is the  
production of goods. Ultimately what remains  
of goods produced after consumption is the  
surplus value, that is capital. Therefore,  
production should be given priority and pro-  
duction in our country should be need-orien-  
ted, need-based, not profit oriented as it is in  
the capitalist system. If that is done, we can  
give employment. 57 crores of people in our  
country need the basic necessities of life.  
They need to be fed and clothed. But in the  
capitalist economy we are catering to artificial  
demands of those who have the purchasing  
power. The entire production is oriented  
towards consumer goods which meet the  
needs of a small section of the people who  
have the purchasing power. Why cannot we  
allow the hands of crores of people to work  
and to meet the needs of the people? If we  
do that, we will give employment to all the  
crores of people but that will also mean that  
necessities will have to be produced on decen-  
tralised basis, and you cannot do that if you  
allow monopolistic control in private sector.

You ask a young man to start a small  
industry and stand on his own feet. How can  
he do it? Take for example production of  
soap which anyone with a little knowledge  
of chemistry can do. The monopoly house  
produces Lux toilet, which contains only 20  
paise worth of material but is sold at 80