

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