

The Minister thought that this kind of point would be raised at any stage, in the second court of appeal or the Supreme Court. But that applies to everything. Where there is a defect in the law and it remains it is bound to be raised at the lower court or the higher court. The question is whether we should encourage this defect by using the word "omission" without any qualification, whether we should allow the courts to give up or destroy the whole purpose of this Act.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : In other words, the omission should not be fatal.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : That is a different matter. The court can take that view.

Another matter which the Minister pressed here, which he did not press before, was the fact that clause 8, which makes it incumbent on everyone to speak the truth before the court, amply covers this omission.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is three O'Clock and we will now take up Private Members' Resolutions. Shri Lobo Prabhu may continue his speech the next day.

15.2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th November, 1969."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th November, 1969."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I want to submit something about this

Report. The Resolution moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu is very important and it should be given the maximum time permissible. By no stretch of imagination could we say that unemployment is not important. At the same time, the second Resolution about Shri Jagjivan Ram is also equally important. So, I would suggest that two more hours should be given to the first Resolution and the last 20 minutes to the second one so that it may not lapse but will again come up after a fortnight.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I am in full agreement with that suggestion.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मैं भी इन का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (**SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH**) : We have no objection to the suggestion of the hon. Member. The second resolution may be given five minutes today so that it can come up again.

श्री सुरजमान (अम्बाला) : सभापति जी, आप इस तरह से कीजिए कि तीसरा रेजोल्यूशन भी इन्ट्रीड्यूस हो सके । इस सम्बन्ध में पहला रेजोल्यूशन पिछले सेशन में लैप्स हो गया था ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th November, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

15.05 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : UNEMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi,

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Sir, I have given notice of an amendment and it is printed in the agenda. Similarly, Shri Lobo Prabhu also give notice of an

[Shri E. K. Nayanr]

amendment and he has spoken on his amendment'

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are one of the movers of amendments. It is there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : May I suggest that I may be given an opportunity to read out the Resolution so that Members can recapitulate it ?

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : Sir, I have to move the next Resolution and you have not heard me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him read the Resolution so that the whole House knows what we are doing.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I have to move the next Resolution and still you have not allowed me to speak and make my submission. The question was discussed in the meeting of the Committee which allots time. 2½ hours were allotted for the Resolution regarding default of Income-tax by the Food Minister. We were also told that the Resolution discussion of which will be resumed now, has already been discussed for about 1½ hours and only 1 hour and 20 minutes remain for it. I have no objection to your taking that 1 hour and 20 minutes but after that my Resolution must be taken up and I must be allowed to move it..... (Interruption)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : This is a very important Resolution. Give maximum time to Shri Jyotirmoy Basu's Resolution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We ought to start it and see how it goes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : When I suggested that more time should be given to the Resolution of Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, I never meant that Shri Imam's Resolution should not be moved. It can be moved in five minutes and then we can discuss it on the next day for Resolutions.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुराबाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, श्री इमाम के रेजोल्यूशन को क्लॉक में डालने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

इस तरह से षडयन्त्र चल रहा है कि श्री बसु के रेजोल्यूशन में टाइम खत्म कर दो, ताकि इन के रेजोल्यूशन को टाइम न मिले। सभापति महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री इमाम के रेजोल्यूशन को टाइम अवश्य मिलना चाहिए।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Unemployment is a national problem while that is a personal matter. We must prefer the national problem to a personal matter. Full time should be devoted to Shri Basu's Resolution.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Time has been allotted by the Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know it, but there is a proposal by some hon. Members that more time should be devoted to the present Resolution and to the second Resolution also. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs agreed that more time should be given to the present Resolution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : And to the other one.

MR. CHAIRMAN : And to the other one.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Have they not been given more than the originally allotted time for this Resolution ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : No.

SHRI RANGA : Have not all parties taken part in this debate ? Our fear is that there is a move to sabotage this Resolution by Shri Imam. Let the Government give an assurance that Shri Imam's Resolution would be allowed to be reached and discussed.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I have already agreed to the suggestion that the second Resolution will be taken up today before we go to the half-an-hour discussion. If any extra time is allotted for the first Resolution, it will go to the next time ; but that will be taken up, whether it

is for 5 or 10 minutes. We will certainly take it up before the half-an-hour discussion. I have already given that assurance.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The second Resolution is absolutely insignificant. The first Resolution concerns millions and millions of people.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : You fix a time limit and say that at 4.30 or 5 the second Resolution will be taken up.

श्री ओम प्रकाश ख्यामी : सभापति महोदय, ऐसा प्रयत्न चल रहा है कि श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु के रेजोल्यूशन पर टाइम को इतना खींच कर ले जाया जाय, ताकि इन्हें टाइम न मिले ।

SHRI RAGHURAMAIIH : I have already given the assurance.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of personal explanation. My hon. friend Shri Tyagi says that he had heard something to the effect that somebody wanted to scuttle the next resolution on Shri Jagjiwan Ram. If there is any charge against Shri Jagjiwan Ram or Shrimati Indira Gandhi, then they should go. We are all for it. But the question is this. On the resolution on unemployment, hon. Members should get more time. But that does not mean that the resolution by Shri Mohammed Imam should not be moved. We should not be misunderstood on that. We shall see that his resolution is moved today.

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : In view of the allegation made, I would like to inform the House that Shri Jagjiwan Ram himself is anxious to have this discussed here.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : I would crave your indulgence for a minute. Let not an impression be gathered that we want to bar that resolution. Allegations are being made and insinuations are being made that we want to postpone it. After what the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said, all doubts should have been dispelled that anyone is anxious to postpone the second resolution. In fact, I want to submit to you and through you to the House that

Babu Jagjivan Ram himself wants that the matter should be thrashed out so that all the facts are there before the House and the country. We are not at all interested in having the matter postponed.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Who is the Babu that he is taking about ?

SHRI RANGA : Why do Government want more time for this ? For getting their people here or for what else ? They might send their planes to fetch the people here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we shall take up Shri Jyotirmoy Basu's resolution.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Since we are going to have 2 hours for this, and since it is now about 3.15 p.m., let us say that this resolution will be concluded by 5.15 p.m.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Last time, the general discussion had taken place on this resolution and Shri Lobo Prabhu had moved his amendment, and after that, it had been postponed for the next session. Now, we should get a chance to move the rest of our amendments.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : On a point of correction. I had not moved my amendment, but I only spoke for the party on the general discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu may read out his resolution, so that the House may know what it is about.

SHRI JYOTRIMOY BASU : First, may I submit that let it go on record that the discussion is starting on my resolution at fourteen minutes past three O' clock ? My resolution which came up for discussion during the last session read as follows :

'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

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

and frame rules for operating National Financial Assistance Scheme for the unemployed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi.

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके ध्यान में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि आज के एजेन्डे में यह भी था :

"Also further discussion of the amendments (printed on separate list) moved by Sarvashri J.M. Lobo Prabhu, Deorao S. Patil and E. K. Nayanar on the 29th August, 1969."

I would submit that first preference should be given to the Movers of amendments.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilhaar) : At the very outset, I would like to congratulate Shri Jyotirmoy Basu for having once brought forward a resolution which is of national gravity and national importance. Generally, we do not see eye to eye with each other. He and his party are generally devoted to matters of violence while we on this side are devoted to matters of peace. But I am glad to say that for once we have agreed, and he has focussed the attention of the House on a matter which I think deserves the topmost priority. I would request hon. Members to rise above their party affiliations and to consider the future and the hopes and aspirations of the future Indian citizens or the citizens of tomorrow in our country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let Shri Chengalraya Naidu note.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I do not agree that the Plans have failed in providing employment to the people. If we go through the statistics, we find in the course of first three Plans 31 million jobs have been provided to the people here. But the fact still remains that though 31 million jobs have been provided which would be equal to the population of countries like Pakistan or U. K. or West Germany, a stupendous number by itself, there have been a very considerable number of new entrants in the field which can be seen from the figures, I am placing before the House.

In the Second Plan, while additional opportunities were 10 million, the number of new entrants were 11.8 million; in the Third Plan, while additional opportunities were for 14.5 million, the number of new entrants shot up to 17 million and, at the beginning of the Fourth Plan, while 18.5 million jobs were provided, we find that the back-log has been increasing consistently and even today, at the end of the Fourth Plan, there is a colossal figure, an army of frustrating young people who are without any job. Therefore, while the Plans have not failed to provide jobs to the people, we still find that because of new entrants in the field, that it has not been sufficient and the entire planning, I would admit, requires a re-orientation, a new approach and a new outlook.

Firstly, I would like to say that all the planning so far has gone, more or less, on the assumption that the volume of employment has been increasing in the same proportion to the additional investment. But we find that has not been so and the reasons will be clearly seen if we go through the course of history for the last 14 to 15 years.

What are the realities which we are facing now? The approach to the Plan requires a change in various sectors. First and foremost, we have to concede that the Plan itself was production-oriented. I feel it was the correct approach because there was a certain stage of economy where we had to produce more in the country in order to meet the basic requirements of the country. But now, in the last 20 years, we have to realise that it is not only production of food, machinery and other raw materials and other things which are required but we have also to see how far the man-power of the country can be harnessed and channelised so that they do not have to live without jobs. That is also a factor.

There is another factor also. I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to the fact as to how far the mechanised process of our farm output is going to be considered. I personally agree that mechanisation is a correct thing and it is also necessary in the modern age. In America, we find that 8 per cent of the people are able to produce enough for the country and to dole out to other countries.

But we have to see how far the mechanisation of the farming process is going to help a country like India where we have surplus man-power. That has to be considered in the light of the stark realities which we are facing in our country.

The other point to which I refer is automation. I personally feel that automation is an absolute necessity from the point of view of efficiency of business concerns. But it may also lead to certain number of people being without jobs. We have to view these things from realistic approach. I am sure, the Planning Commission people would be interested in seeing how far that will, ultimately, affect the people and it is with this approach that the Fourth Plan has to be framed.

Then, I admit that the Plans were export-oriented. That was a basic necessity. We could not go on relying on foreign aid and depleting our foreign exchange resources when there was a stage when we had to buy foreign know-how, the technical know-how and other things from outside in order to educate our own masses and to get necessary qualifications to do the jobs. It is extremely heartening to find that our dependence on foreign reserves and our dependence on foreign aid has considerably decreased and that our people are learning to stand on their own feet. It is heartening to learn that we are now depending less and less on foreign aids and less on spending foreign exchange. A stage has come when we have so many people without any job. We have to find avenues of employment for them. The stark realities must be faced. Sir, in order to compete with each other, they must be given all facilities.

Nationalisation of banks has placed more money at our disposal and I would request the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to give all financial assistance to the people so that they can build small industries best suited to their genius.

The third factor is that our plans are export-oriented. What is the sense of creating these palatial huge buildings in our country? Is it only to show to the foreigners that we can also have big buildings, we can also have big cars and we can also have airconditioners? How can we

afford to indulge in this luxury when we have so many millions starving and unemployed? Can we starve future generation? Can we not postpone construction of palatial buildings and offices? Can you not allow those people to stay in tents or the present dilapidated buildings? I would beg of the Government to ponder over this matter seriously. I am a mother and I know what it is.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You advise your Prime Minister.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I can speak for the Prime Minister. She is not here. She is also a proud mother.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let her give up her palatial bungalow.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I am appealing to you also. I personally feel and you will also agree because you are also a father.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : यह बहुत गम्भीर मसला है, प्रधान मंत्री को यहां रहना चाहिये ।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I would only say that a stage will come for India when it can boast of big buildings. But, now when we have millions of our people unemployed and hungry, there is no point in indulging in this luxury. Can we not wait for ten years so that we can give more jobs to our people from the money saved from these buildings?

SHRI S. KUNDU: People are all right. Don't accuse the people. People want to do exactly what you, Madam, say. Please do it yourself. Appeal to the Government in which you are. People are feeling frustrated.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: He is agreeing with me. I will go even to the extent of saying that our plans are town-oriented. I would ask the Government as to what was the reason for utilising only Rs. 19 crores when Rs. 150 crores were allotted in the Third plan for rural man power projects. It is a charge against the Government and I would ask the Govern-

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

ment to explain why this money could not be made available to them? I would go even to the extent of saying that it was due to lack of co-ordination at the stage of formulation of policies, at the time of scrutiny or approval or implementation. Certain co-ordination is necessary in planning. I would ask the Government to remove all these bottlenecks in the interests of planning in future.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is due to lack of initiative and sincerity.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Sir, certain basic solutions have to be found. I would suggest that first and foremost the main solution is that since three-fourths of our jobless people come from villages, concentration of work in the villages is necessary. There rural electrification plays an important role. Rural electrification and also road transport should be given top priority like Family Planning as these will help them to set up small industries, to build up their own machines and service and maintain them and to do processing also. This will provide a number of jobs.

The next point is that a change in our social and political atmosphere is necessary. I would request Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu to consider particularly with reference to West Bengal the conditions prevailing there. Previously we had a very good industrial climate and base. I am afraid your Government has dislocated the economy. I am sorry to say that during the first nine months of 1967, 50,000 people have been rendered jobless in West Bengal. Less production means less profit and less expansion of work and hence less employment. In this way you decrease the jobs to which the people are entitled. Lockouts and gheraos to destruction and they dislocate the activities of the industries. You are taking away the bread from the people, whom you say you would like to assist. I would like this point to be brought to the attention of the people of the country.

Regarding the political atmosphere, we need the cooperation of all the parties, whether they are communists or the congress. There should be the necessary cooperation between the employers and the

employees also. Strikes, gheraos, and go-slow tactics should be avoided by the labourers. On the part of the employers who employ labourers there should be understanding and cooperation and they should not resort to lockout and there should not be any occasion for unnecessary clashes which make people lose their jobs. If there is such coordination and understanding and sympathy from a human angle and if this problem is looked at from the national point of view, I am sure the position would be improved very much.

In the social context, some people may consider me conservative when I say this, but I am prepared to say this, that an Indian woman is concerned primarily with the family peace and family ties and the peace of the hearth and the home. In this new craze for high bung and employment-seeking, I would beg of my sisters and mothers to think how this would react on the employment potential of our own sons. Coming out in life also somewhat loosens the family ties which are fast disappearing.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : Do you want that our girls should not go into employment?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I think you will not misunderstand me. I am not having a conservative view, it is a realistic view. So far as the women of India are concerned, I categorically state that they are equal to any one here or, in fact, better than many in the foreign countries. As I told earlier this is not only a human problem, but it is an economic problem also and must be viewed from that light.

I would draw the attention of the Education Minister to this aspect that we must pause and weigh as to how far we can allow this craze for higher education to go unchecked. Our boys are entering the portals of the university aimlessly and are waiting for their employment and when they do not get employment they get frustrated. I suggest that only those who have a craving for higher academic career must enter the universities. In this way the standard of the university education would also be raised. The Education Minister

should take these factors into consideration. The money thus released could be utilised for opening vocational avenues to others.

Regarding refugees, though we felt that the Government must do all it can for the refugees from the human angle, I wish to say that this problem is there for the last so many years. Refugees from East Pakistan are coming and repatriates from Burma and Ceylon also for whom jobs have to be provided. Why does this Government not take up this matter firmly with the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations? We should see that some disincentives are put in the way of the refugee influx into India, because that dislocates the economy of the States concerned.

In this connection, I would like to quote a small passage from the *Free Press Journal* dated the 22nd September, 1967, It says :

"Search for labour was much more fatiguing than labour itself. It is the social problem which involves the misery of untold millions and the withering of human promise that is truly staggering."

Then, I wish to quote this passage from the speech of Dr. Zakir Hussain dated 3rd March, 1968, He said :

"In this connection, an integrated programme of population control, economic development and educational reconstruction was necessary if the country was to move towards a situation in which every graduate would be given along with the degree or diploma employment as well."

SHRI PILOO MODY : We cannot have that unless there is an integrated government.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : So long as it is not a coalition,

I do not mind it.

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purua) : While welcoming this Resolution, I would request

Shri Joyti Basu...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am Jyotirmoy Basu.

SHRI P. G. SEN : May I request him through Shri Jyotirmoy Basu to bring stability to the Government there ?

No doubt, the Resolution itself is a very laudable one. There is no doubt there is an unprecedented increase in unemployment. I want a request to be sent to West Bengal through our colleague, the Mover and also through the Minister in charge to the Prime Minister because unless and until there is stability, no problem can be solved.

The few months that have passed have brought immense trouble and immense instability which is also reflected here. You will find that where stable governments were running, they are fading away, their majority is fading. This is because of political rivalry engineered by the topmost—what should I say—bosses. We are just pawns. We have been given no opportunity to have our say. No matter was brought before us. But we found something rolling on and then all of a sudden, to my astonishment, I found the Speaker resigned.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : Completely irrelevant.

SHRI P. G. SEN : She will have her say.

One fine morning, the Speaker resigned and the Deputy-Speaker took over his duties.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : What is this ?

SHRI P. G. SEN : There is unemployment there, political unemployment. Why this has been engineered, I do not know.

Then I found that even the Vice-President, acting as President, resigned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What has that got to do with unemployment ?

SHRI P. G. SEN : Political instability, political unemployment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order. The hon. member is raising certain points about the Vice-President and President. The question before us is the unemployment problem. He may raise the point about Shri Morarji Desai and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh being unemployed. Also Shri Poonacha...

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : He is making a speech. What is his point of order? My hon. colleague was explaining that opportunities were provided for them by the Prime Minister.

SHRI P. G. SEN : My point is that unnecessarily the Acting President was obliged to go and take shelter in his daughter's house.

The previous Speaker was applauded by all the sections of the House. He was running this show of democracy very well. Everybody appreciated it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is this show?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This is Parliament. This is not a show.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : My resolution should not be used for party faction fight.

SHRI P. G. SEN : That is only your interpretation.

Because of lack of political stability, everything is at a standstill. You know it, and you read it in the papers every day that instability has brought matters to a standstill in every sphere of life. This is a big country, we are faced with so many problems, we have unfriendly neighbours on our borders, and we have to make arrangements for all this. So, there must be some norm, some standard of human life, and that is wanting in the administration also.

In regard to unemployment, even those who are employed now I find are rendered unemployed because of gherao. If you say it is not a fact, I can withdraw it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly withdraw it.

SHRI P. G. SEN : You may say, but I do not think the other friends will say so. You are saying because of party affiliation.

Those who were uneducated, illiterates, have become educated. What was their aim and ambition in getting education? The parents send their sons to schools and colleges and want them to pass to enter service, because there are surplus hands in the rural areas. We have been multiplying, there has been what they call the population explosion. So, you understand how this unemployment has been swelling, I am one with this Resolution in expressing great concern at the unprecedented increase in unemployment about which there is no doubt.

Again, there is unemployment in the agricultural sector. The whole agricultural sector is going to be revolutionised. People are taking to mechanised farming. There is great demand for tractors, and I am one with Shri Randhir Singh in that. Some ten thousand tractors are coming from Czechoslovakia and Rumania. Orders have been placed, it is said. This mechanisation will bring in the problem of lesser employment in the rural areas. Of course, there is the other side that if they cooperate, because of hybrid seeds and fertilisers the yield is sure to increase to the advantage of the agricultural labourers.

There is one solution. There is the employment exchange. You can get your name enrolled there and then rest quite at home.

MR. CHAIRMAN : "You" means the Chair. I do not want to be enrolled in the employment exchange.

SHRI P. G. SEN : There is the employment exchange. People go there and have their names registered, but we are receiving so many letters that even those who passed in 1965 or 1966 are still unemployed. 55,000 engineering graduates are unemployed. All these things had to be considered. I welcome the idea that a Parliamentary Committee should go into them and suggest ways to tackle the problems. We had four

Plans. But all these four Plans could not enable us to give a pinch of salt to the cattle. The father of the nation, Bapuji, undertook salt satyagraha because he felt that salt should be made available to the Indian people. Boys and girls are educated and remain unemployed. Marriage has become another problem. Girls get educated and then for employed because they will get married if they enter service. Educated boys want working girls should be their wives. It is a tremendous problem. There should be stability of the Government I think that a parliamentary committee should go into these problems and make suggestions.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : This is one of the very important problems facing the country. It is a fact that the number of unemployed is increasing year after year and it is also a fact that the Government is taking some steps to solve that problem. I think the Mover of the resolution could have been a little more specific and said where the Government had failed to tackle this problem. He has made no specific suggestions for improving the situation. That would have provided the House with something concrete to discuss. Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu comes from Bengal. For the last two years what is happening in Bengal? It is one of the most industrially advanced States in India and millions of people are employed producing goods worth hundreds of crores of rupees. Since the Government of his party has come, the percentage of employment has gone down; the number of unemployed has increased and is increasing. The policy of appeasement they are following is creating more troubles. That policy is coming in the way of industrialisation of that State. To charge this Government with not attempting to solve the problem of unemployment is not correct.

Having said this, there are two points I wish to make in the last twenty years the Government has enabled more and more industrial and agricultural production and that has created more employment opportunities and brought in more revenue to the Government.. (*Interruptions.*)

concerned, we are self-sufficient, and we have got surplus capacity for exports also. Last year, our exports of consumer goods alone came to Rs. 600 crores. As far as our heavy engineering is concerned, Government have set up in the public sector such a capacity that we can get more work done than at present. Thousands and millions of people are getting employment there. In agriculture also, production has increased, but side by side, population has also increased. Therefore, the problem is pressing. But it is not only the Government. It is also for the country; it is also for the public to see this and try to improve matters.

One thing Shri Jyotirmoy Basu did not mention, and I shall mention it. Something should be done to change the pattern of education. At present, most of the young people who have been through schools and colleges are from the rural areas, and after education, they seek service. It is impossible to provide jobs for everybody. If in our educational system, some changes are made so that the students from the primary stage, or the middle or higher secondary stage are trained in certain professional techniques, they can straightway enter the field of production. That is what is required; if that is done, most of our problems will be solved. It is one suggestion which I hope the Government will consider, and I believe Government is considering such a scheme.

I have just now referred to the students going to schools and colleges, and their coming from the rural areas. If instead of seeking employment after their education instead of that, if they devote their time to the development of agricultural and agricultural production, or setting up of small-scale industries in their own villages or small towns, they can be more helpful and more useful to the country and thus they can get employment by themselves.

The Government has recently nationalised the banks and given facilities for getting finance for different purposes. At present, we are short of foodgrains, and we are also short of other items. If, therefore, the young people settle down in their places and devote their time to increase the produc-

As far as our consumer goods are

[Shri S. R. Ramani]

tion of agricultural commodities and also industrial goods, the country will be benefited and they themselves will get employed by themselves. If they devote their time to these pursuits, the problem of unemployment can be solved.

It is not only for the Government to provide jobs and give employment to everybody. It is for us, for the public, to see how they can use their intelligence and how they can use their energies and get themselves employed.

I do not think that this resolution is going to benefit anyway. It will only be useful to focus the attention of the public on the need for solving unemployment.

With these words, I oppose the resolution.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the resolution moved by my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. I hope the Government will have no difficulty in accepting this resolution. As far as the Parliamentary Committee is concerned, if such a Committee is appointed, they may be able to make certain suggestions and proposals at least for some temporary relief for the millions of unemployed in this country. Also, they may be able to make some proposals about short term measures, about the reshaping of the five year Plan that is yet to take final shape.

Beyond that we do not have any illusions about a parliamentary committee at all. But the problem is so immense and serious that we have to attack it from short-term as well as long-term point of view. We think this kind of committee will help us in evolving certain schemes and programmes for attacking the problem from the short-term point of view.

Unless we make up our minds to have a fundamental departure from the policies we were pursuing till now, it would be impossible to meet the basic problem. It is not possible to tinker with it by half-hearted measures. In a country like ours,

which had a period of more than one and a half centuries of slavery as a result of which there was such stagnation in development, it is absolutely necessary for us to march forward not at the speed of a bullock-cart, but at the top-most possible speed. As some friends rightly said, we are sitting over a volcano. There is no need for me to go into the details of the agony being suffered by the millions of our countrymen, especially the younger generation. What we see today in the country is the result of their frustration mainly due to unemployment. It is futile for my friends from the Congress Opposition or for Mr. Damani to put the whole blame on some agitation or other or find fault with some State Governments or to take shelter behind some scapegoat or other. Agitations are bound to take place. Much more is in store for the country if the situation continues as it is today.

As far as a fundamental reorganisation of our economic structure is concerned, I have serious doubts whether, as things stand at present, the Government or the Planning Commission or any other authority will be in a position to take the proper steps that are needed. They could not take such steps in the past, in spite of the fact that they were claiming that they wanted to build a socialist society. Today there is so much talk of socialism. After the cleavage in the ruling party, there is a competition between the Congress in power and the Congress in Opposition, as far as the socialist goal is concerned, I wonder who is not for socialism in this country today. Even Prof. Ranga and his party may jump into the fray before long.

SHRI RANGA : Before you entered politics, even before you were born, I was a Gandhian socialist and I shall continue to be so.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : What about Shri Masani? Has he reborn as the agent of the Tatas?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Some of us who have fundamental and absolute faith in the concept of scientific socialism dare to claim that in this part of the world only in a socialist order unemployment could be

dispensed with completely. In spite of the fact that certain countries of the world had an uninterrupted capitalist growth for centuries together, even such countries like USA, U.K. and others have from time to time faced economic crisis and resulting unemployment. It is a fact that a country like the United States had an uninterrupted period of growth and they were not directly affected by the two world wars and there was no devastation. On the other hand, their economy tarived by selling arms during the world wars. Even in spite of that, it remains a fact that their economy very often has to pass through a very serious crisis and even today they have to carry with them millions of people who are unemployed. On the other hand, you have another world, another system which cannot be shied away, which cannot be denied even by the worst anti-communist or anti-socialist, in which the problem of unemployment has been fundamentally and absolutely solved.

In a country like India we have to follow basically our policy. We have to chart out our way of progress. There are certain basic policies which we will have to follow. We are all agreed that industrialisation has to take place in this country. So, anything that stands in the way of a programme of gigantic industrialisation, all-round industrialisation, should be removed from the path of progress. Let us try to find out what is standing in the way of economic, social and cultural progress in this country. The remnants of Imperialist bondage is a hindrance to our progress. Are we prepared to stand together and fight against all the legacies of the Imperialist bondage? If so, let us try to do away with all that is left by imperialism in this country.

Everybody knows that the outmoded feudal structure, the remnants of feudalism, still remains in many parts of our country, and it is a great hindrance to the progress of our society. In spite of all the tall talk of the Congress leaders it is an admitted fact that during the last 22 years when they were in power they were not able to abolish it. Today the Chief Ministers' Conference is going to discuss the question of land reforms. Every student of economics and

political history knows that the greatest hindrance to the progress of a country in the modern era is the remnants of feudalism. Are we, the progressive, forward-looking forces, prepared to stand together and fight against such forces so that we can go forward?

Then, in spite of all the tall talk about socialism we have concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, in the hands of 75 monopoly houses I ask the government: are they prepared to take proper and effective steps to curb these 75 monopoly houses? The economic power of these big groups should be broken. If the government is prepared to take these steps, if there is decentralisation of economic power, if all the human resources, material and financial resources, the hidden wealth and black money, if everything is in the hands of the people for proper development, you can have a big scheme of industrialisation.

16 hrs.

You can have modern agriculture; you can have cultural advance but this is the fundamental question that faces the country today. The question of unemployment is not a question that can be tinkered with and tackled here and there by stopgap arrangements. If that is the approach to the question of solving the unemployment problem, I should say that we do not share that kind of optimism about it. A fundamental approach to this problem is needed and we should all make up our minds and the vast sections of our people, who are prepared to agree on such a programme, should rally together. Meanwhile, if this Resolution is accepted and a proper committee is appointed including Members of Parliament—I am not against associating economic experts and such other people with it—let them sit together and make some proposal for some interim measure. Some interim steps have to be taken but I do not go into that.

In the end I should point out that a petition was presented to this House on the 18th of this month on behalf of the All India Youth Federation and the Students Federation, detailing some of the suggestions that they would like the Government to take

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

to meet the grave problem of unemployment. It was signed by more than a million young people in this country. They demonstrated also before Parliament. It is high time that all of us—I do not talk only of Government—wake up to this serious problem. As my hon. friend said, we are all sitting on a volcano and unless we wake up and act immediately, we will all face the music. I hope that there will be some awareness of the seriousness of the problem at least at this late stage.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Mr. Chairman, I had no intention of speaking but when I heard a Congressman speaking and again a Communist friend speaking, I thought that I might make a little contribution of my own.

The Congressman said, "What can the Government do?" The Communist said that in Russia there was no unemployment. Let us examine both these propositions. The Communists have no right to be dissatisfied with the Government because from the beginning with the five-year plans we modelled our economy on the Communist basis. What was the Communist basis? It was heavy investment in capital industry. We began to build our houses from the top and not from the bottom. People wanted food; they wanted clothes; they wanted housing; they wanted medical aid; they wanted same education, but we began our five-year plans by, first of all, putting up one steel plant, then another, then a third and fourth which is bigger than all. I think, the Communists have no right to complain if this Government has followed the Communist policy of first producing steel and then thinking of food.

The Congress people say that it is not the fault of the Government. Whose fault is it then? How many people can you employ if you want to increase employment? I do not know. I cannot employ more than one man, which I do. How can we help in mitigating unemployment. I suppose, it is the Government policy that is wrong. In the capital industry one man is engaged after a capital of Rs. 1½ lakhs is spent. I happen to have an organisation which produces khadi. We produce khadi

worth Rs. 2 crores in the whole of UP and Delhi and I shall give the figures of employment that this industry is able to give the people. One day, I took a mill agent to my organisation and said, "We are producing khadi worth Rs. 2 crores. How much employment would be required in a mill if all this cloth were produced in a mill?" He said, "The employment required would be 6000 persons in all." And we are engaging 4500 organisations in the villages who look after the whole arrangement. We are employing 25,000 artisans, weavers, dyers, printers, carpenters, smiths, dhobis, etc. There are 3 lakh spinners because spinning is a part-time job. Gandhiji kept this decentralised industry before the country. Now, if we had followed Gandhiji's advice, I am sure, by this time, there would not have been so much unemployment as there is today. We would have been able to tackle this problem and, progressively, we would have solved it. Imagine a capital of Rs. 1,50,000 in a mill for the employment of one person. Here, I have to give a kargha worth Rs. 50 to a man and he is able to earn and live. He gets wages that are current in the market. This is the difference between the decentralised and the centralised capital industry.

We wanted to copy these Russian friends. We want more and more of Russianisation. If there is more of Russianisation, let me tell them that there will be more of unemployment here whatever may be the case in Russia or China. Here the conditions are quite different.

Then, there is another cause of unemployment. Our system of education has produced unemployment. What is this system of education? It is absolutely theoretical. Why should an engineer be unemployed? It is because the engineers have learnt only theoretical knowledge. They have never handled things. I find there are Commerce graduates who are seeking for Government service because they have never sat in a shop. There are agricultural graduates who have never handled a plough and who have never sown any seed. They are seeking for Government service. Imagine, in these days of high prices, an agricultural graduate cannot support himself in a village. He must be a damn-fool. And we are producing damn-fools by the hundreds and

thousands. Gandhiji gave us a system of education which was practical in which people worked and learnt, not only worked but worked and also earned and learnt. This is not done here. Further, the emphasis on heavy industry leads to the neglect of our agriculture. The great industrial empire that America has built which is far in excess of Russia and China is built upon a very prosperous agriculture. 10 per cent of the population of America are engaged in agriculture. They feed themselves, they feed us and they feed many other people. 90 per cent of the population of America are engaged in industry. Even Russia with 50 years of communist rule cannot be upto the standard of agricultural production that is in America. Why is it so? Because the Russians began to build from the top and neglected agriculture. Even China is in that condition. They cannot come up to the American standard. If we had only some common-sense, if we had only read a little of history, we would have seen that in England when they were going to build up their industrial empire, there were restrictions put on the import of food. They were called Corn Laws. The first thing that they did was to repeal the Corn Laws so that food grain might come from the colonies and industries could be built in England. Here all such things are neglected. Our education is wrong. Our Five Year Plans are capital-heavy. Our steel plants are working only upto 75 to 50 per cent. A big plant lying idle means a loss of Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs to the Government every day not every month, but every day. But this loss we are bearing as if we are not able to consume our steel.

Regarding the Fourth Plan we have been hearing of it for the past 3½ years. We know what is happening. Big palatial buildings for officers and for guests are built, but not the factory. The economy of Germany was ruined in the last war. But they re-built their economy. They lived in shacks. The first thing that they did was to build factories, not to build houses, not to build palatial houses for bureaucrats, for these who are considered to be industrialists, but know nothing of industry. They have no experience. Here palatial buildings and houses have been for visiting guests and everything is there except a factory. How do you expect that our economy will grow?

We have gone wrong both ways. We have accepted the Communist theory of building from the heaven downward. In our education also we build from the roof. First the was a Committee appointed to go into higher education. But higher education is based upon secondary education. Then all of a sudden they woke up and appointed a committee for secondary education. They do not know that secondary education depends upon primary education. Primary education in our country is in such a state that no civilised person, no man even with a little income will send his children to the primary schools that the Government or the Municipalities have started. They are not worth going to and the education they get there, the children forget within 2 or 3 years of their leaving the schools.

So I believe that our Plans are wrongly conceived. They were not conceived in the way that was shown to us and that we had accepted. We had accepted decentralised industry as the basis of our industry. It is not that we do not want industrialisation of our country. But we want industrialisation in a manner which will give the maximum employment to our people. They do not know that our men are our capital. We have forgotten that men are our capital. We think that money is the only capital. This is a wrong conception. Gandhiji said that your men are your capital. If you do not employ them, then, of course, your economy cannot progress. Now what happened? These people who sit in the Treasury Benches do not wear khadi. If they wear it, it is not in their homes; and some ex-Princes even denounce khadi. They say 'You are fools. You are thinking of khadi and you are thinking of prohibition. How can you live without liquid vitamins?' They say that plainly. The treasury benches are not serious about prohibition. They blindly follow this policy. We should take away this illusion that only in the Bolshevik way can we industrialise our economy. This illusion should be removed. Unless we do that there will be no diminution in unemployment. It will only go on increasing. It has increased with every Five-year Plan. We are blindly following the economy of the West which was suited for it and which is not suited for a country like ours. We are having a system of education which was to

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

produce clerks to the then rulers. It was meant for that purpose. Therefore you find that this figure of unemployment is going on increasing. And, Sir, May I say why it goes on like this? It is because every Minister, every administrator wants to employ his son-in-law, brother-in-law, cousin-in-law, village-in-law and caste-in-law. Therefore they have now got this bloated administration. 33 to 50 per centare superfluous men. If you have 50 per cent superfluous men in your office how can you expect that there will be efficiency? That is how this figure of unemployment is increasing. Thank you.

श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़) :
समापति महोदय, मैं सर्व प्रथम अपने मित्र, श्री ज्योतिर्मय वसु को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर आज सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। श्री मन्, यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। किसी पार्टी या किसी राजनीतिक दल की समस्या के रूप में इसको देखना अनुचित होगा। बेरोजगारी की समस्या के बारे में जब हम विचार करते हैं तो मुझे याद आता है कि आज हजारों नौजवान इंजीनियर, डाक्टर या इसी तरह से अन्य ट्रेड प्रोफेशन का सर्टिफिकेट लेकर जब दर दर भटकते हैं, उससे मन में बड़ी वेदना होती है। यह वेदना इसलिए होती है कि हमारा 50 करोड़ का देश है परन्तु दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि पिछले 22 वर्षों में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समस्या को दूर करके अपने देश का नव निर्माण कर सकते थे, राष्ट्र की पुनर्रचना कर सकते थे लेकिन वह नहीं कर सके। दादा ने ठीक कहा है कि किसी भी देश के निर्माण में मैन मटीरियल की जितनी कीमत करनी चाहिए मनुष्य के श्रम की जितनी कीमत करनी चाहिए वह हमने नहीं की। यही कारण है कि इतने बड़े महान देश जिसकी 50 करोड़ की आबादी है उसमें हम नयी समाज व्यवस्था नहीं दे सके। मैं इस बात से पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ कि आज जब हमारा देश एक संकट से गुजर रहा है, हमारे नागरिकों के पास पहचाने लिए पूरा

कपड़ा नहीं है, खाने के लिए एक अच्छी डाइट नहीं है, एक अच्छे नागरिक की तरह जीने के लिए पूरी सामाजिक सुविधायें नहीं है, रहने के लिए अच्छा मकान नहीं है, ऐसी स्थिति में हम नहीं कह सकते कि हमारे देश में काम की कमी है। इस देश में हमें बहुत से काम करने हैं—बहुत सा कपड़ा तैयार करना है, बहुत सारे मकान तैयार करने हैं, बहुत सारे अस्पताल और सड़कों तैयार करनी हैं, सिंचाई के लिए बांध और कई तरह के बहुत सारे काम करने हैं। इतने बड़े बड़े काम जिस देश में मौजूद हों, जिस देश में नयी समाज व्यवस्था की पुनर्रचना करनी हो फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि देश में बेरोजगारी क्यों हो? काम की कमी न होने पर भी बेरोजगारी क्यों हो? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से इन पिछले 22 वर्षों में हमारी राष्ट्रीय पुनर्रचना की जो नीति थी, हमारी योजना निर्धारण की जो नीति थी उसमें कहीं भूल हुई, उसमें हमने कहीं न कहीं गलती की है। यही कारण है कि आज एक विस्फोटक समस्या हमारे सामने मुंह बाई खड़ी है। यह कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। आज ईमानदारी से स्वीकार करना चाहिये कि पिछले 20, 22 सालों में देश के पीड़ित लोगों के साथ कोई न्याय कहीं किया गया है। अगर न्याय करते तो आज जो भूमिहीन किसान हैं, हजारों लाखों की तादाद में, जो दूसरों की जमीनों पर खेती करते हैं और साल में चार, पांच महीने मजदूरी मिलती है, शेष समय बेकार रहते हैं, ऐसी हालत न होती। इसी तरह से लाखों मजदूरों की हालत है। इस नकार में जो सबसे बड़ा साया आया है वह शिक्षित बेकारी का है। जहां हमने एक तरफ यह कहा कि धाराम हराम है, हम ने लोगों को प्रेरणा दी कि कालेजों में पढ़ो और इंजीनियर, डाक्टर बनो, वहां उनको काम नहीं दे सके। हम ने स्वयं प्रेरणा दी देश के नौनिहालों को कि तुम आगे

बढ़ो लेकिन आज उन को काम नहीं दे सकते । निश्चित रूप से हमारी योजना में कोई न कोई ऐसी कमी रही जिस से देश की पुनर्रचना सही मानों में नहीं हो सकी । हम ने केवल नारेबाजी की लेकिन काम नहीं दे सके । हम को अपनी कथनी को करनी में परिवर्तित करना चाहिए था । दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि चाहे कांग्रेस का शासन रहा हो, चाहे किसी पार्टी का रहा हो, मैं ज्योतिर्मय बसु से कहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में आप की सरकार है और वह बेरोजगारी को बढ़ा रही है । आप प्रोडक्शन के बारे में कौन हैं, यह मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ । मैं चाहे कांग्रेस की तरफ से बोल रहा हूँ, हम भी उतने ही दोषी हैं, लेकिन आप बात करते हैं तो ताज्जुब होता है । प्रोडक्शन के बिना आप बेकारी कैसे दूर कर सकते हैं ? चाहे पश्चिमी बंगाल हो या केरल हो हमें श्रम की अधिक कीमत करनी है । उत्पादन बढ़ाना है । और निश्चित रूप से इस प्रश्न को राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से नहीं देखना होगा । इस प्रस्ताव का जो सिकेन्ड पार्ट है उस से मैं कतई सहमत नहीं हूँ । हमें देश में सदाव्रत नही बांटना है, लोगों को भिक्षा नहीं देनी है, उन में भिक्षा की वृत्ति नहीं पैदा करनी है । इस में लिखा है कि राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय योजना कायम की जाये । मैं चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी होनी चाहिये जो गम्भीरता के साथ हमारी पिछली बुनियादी नीतियों पर विचार करे और उन के कार्यान्वयन में क्या कमियाँ रही उन का अध्ययन करे । केवल नारेबाजी से या अपनी अपनी पार्टियों को महत्व देने की दृष्टि से काम न किया जाय, बल्कि सचमुच देखें कि कहां गलती है । इसलिये मेरी राय में राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सहायता एक प्रकार से सदाव्रत होगा । हम नहीं चाहते कि हमारे शिक्षित लोग और मजदूर लोग सहायता के नाम पर सरकार के मुखापेक्षी हो जायें । यह देश के लिये शर्मनाक बात होगी ।

हमारे पास इतना काम है करने के लिये

कि भ्रगर ठीक से योजनायें संचालित करें तो बेकारी की समस्या हल हो सकती है । हम समाजवाद की बात तो करते हैं, लेकिन उस ओर बढ़ नहीं सकें । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बड़ी बात करने से ही देश बड़ा नहीं बनता बल्कि बड़े काम करने से ही देश बड़ा होता है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो राष्ट्रीय समस्या है बेरोजगारी की इस की न तो हास्य के रूप में लिया जाय और न अपनी पार्टी विशेष को महत्व देने के दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाय । यह एक गम्भीर समस्या है । जो देश में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता आयी है यह भी इस बेरोजगारी का एक कारण है । आज जनता में, गरीबों में, मजदूरों में, किसानों में, सब में असंतोष है और उस का मूल कारण यह है कि हम ने उन की आर्थिक पुनर्रचना का काम बड़ी धीमी गति से किया है । हम ने राजनीतिक आजादी तो प्राप्त की, लेकिन एक नई सामाजिक व्यवस्था, जिसमें सब को खाने के लिए, पहनने के लिए और रहने की सुविधायें मिले और सबको समान अवसर मिले काम का, उस दिशा में हम ने कुछ नहीं किया ।

मैं दावा कृपालानी जी से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि हम प्रामोद्योग या विकेंद्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर भरोसा कर के इस देश को दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में खड़ा कर सकते हैं । गांधी जी के इस विचार से मैं सहमत हूँ कि श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा रहनी चाहिए, और जिस देश में ऐसा नहीं होता वह देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता । लेकिन यह अर्थ नहीं है इस का कि खेती या छोटे छोटे प्रामोद्योगों के आधार पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं । आज विज्ञान का युग है, विज्ञान ने काफी तरक्की की है और उस की उपेक्षा हम नहीं कर सकते । प्राधुनिक विज्ञान का उपयोग कर के बेरोजगारी को दूर किया जा सकता है । प्रामोद्योग में भी हम पावर का उपयोग कर सकते हैं, उस का प्राधुनिकीकरण करना आज के युग में आवश्यक है । गांधी जी

[श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा]

की जो थिंकिंग है कि हम चरित्र और श्रम के आधार पर सामाजिक व्यवस्था बनाना चाहते हैं, उस में मेरा विश्वास है। लेकिन आर्थिक दृष्टि से जो उनकी नीति है उस के ऊपर हम नये भारत को महल नहीं खड़ा कर सकते। उस के लिए हमें विज्ञान और टेक्नालाजी का पूरा उपयोग करना पड़ेगा।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप माननीय सदस्य से कहिए कि वह गांधी जी को पढ़ें। उस के बाद बोलें तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : जापान ने अपनी बेरोजगारी को हल किया है। सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैंरो ने पंजाब में एक सीमा तक बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के कदम उठाये थे। अतः मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। आज हमारे देश में शिक्षित और अशिक्षित, दोनों तरह की बेकारी है। आज हमने कालेज पर कालेज खोल दिये हैं, विश्वविद्यालय पर विश्वविद्यालय खोल दिये हैं लेकिन इस बात की हम ने कोई प्लानिंग नहीं की इन शिक्षा केन्द्रों से जो इंजीनियर और डाक्टर स्नातक निकलेंगे, विज्ञान के स्नातक निकलेंगे उन को हम कहाँ और कैसे काम देंगे ? हम उन को रोजगार की सुविधायें नहीं दे पाते। प्रोडक्शन कर रहे हैं, हम ने स्टील प्लान्ट लगाये लेकिन उस का उपयोग कैसे होगा, छोटे छोटे उद्योग कैसे पनपेंगे, इस की कोई योजना नहीं बनायी। छोटे उद्योग धन्धों को स्टील नहीं मिलती जिस का वजह से उन का विस्तार नहीं हो रहा है। इस पर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए था।

इसी तरह से भूमिहीन किसानों की समस्या है। हमारे यहां सामन्तशाही व्यवस्था रही, जमींदारी और जागीरदारी प्रथा थी जिस के अधीन जमीन पर कुछ लोगों ने कब्जा कर रखा था। हजारों, लाखों एकड़ जमीन बेकार पड़ी

रही लेकिन हमारे गरीब हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और साधारण लोगों को वह जमीन नहीं मिली, उन पर शिकार खेले जाते रहे। आज पश्चिमी बंगाल में नक्सलवादियों ने जमीनों पर कब्जा जबरदस्ती करना शुरू किया, आखिर उस की गहवाई में जा कर देखा जाय कि कारण क्या है। उस का कारण यही है कि लोगों को जमीन नहीं दे पा रहे हैं इसलिए समस्या का व्यापक रूप है। जिन किसानों के पास जमीन नहीं है उन को जमीन दी जाय और दूसरे साधन दिये जायें जिस से अपनी जमीन का विकास कर के अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन कर सकें। वर्षों तक बेजमींदारों के गुलाम रहे और कष्ट में अपना जीवन बिताते रहे, और अब भी बिता रहे हैं जो हमारी सामाजिक व्यवस्था के लिए ठीक नहीं है।

ठीक इसी तरह से आज औद्योगीकरण की वजह से हमारे देश में काम बढ़ा, लेकिन जहां जहां मीडर्नाइजेशन हुआ है वहां वहां बेकारी बढ़ी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने नये नये उद्योग क्यों नहीं खोले, सबसिडियरी उद्योग क्यों नहीं खोले। क्या कारण है कि हम नये उद्योग खोलने में असमर्थ रहे। आज भी जितने उद्योग हैं उन में दस गुने उद्योग स्थापित हो जायें तो भी हमारे देश को इसकी जरूरत है, दुगने कपड़े, सीमेंट आदि के कारखाने, जूट की मिलें खुल जायें तो हम अपने देश की बेकारी काफी हद तक दूर कर सकते हैं। इसलिए काम की कमी हमारे यहां नहीं है। प्लानिंग की कमी है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक हम प्लानिंग को ठीक ढंग से नहीं सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था के पुनर्निर्माण में उपयोग में नहीं लायेंगे तब तक हम बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकते हैं।

हम सहकारिता भ्रान्दोलन चला रहे हैं और ऐसे लोगों के हाथों में सौंप रहे हैं जिनको व्यापार का कोई अनुभव नहीं है। ऐसे लोगों का इस में सहयोग नहीं लिया जाता जो व्यापारका

अनुभव रखते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि थोड़े दिन बाद सहकारिता में चलाया गया काम फेल हो जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि छोटे दुकानदारों और व्यापारियों को भी आप कानफीडेंस में लें, उन को पर्याप्त सहायता दें ताकि उन की जो प्रतिभा है उस का उपयोग किया जा सके।

आज हम देखते हैं कि बेकारी का बोल-बाला है जिस से लोगों में असंतोष है और इस के कारण राजनीतिक अस्थिरता है। सारे देश में 1967 के चुनाव के बाद जो राजनीतिक अस्थिरता आयी है उस के पीछे सब से बड़ा कारण कोई है तो अर्थ चेतना है। हर आदमी में यह चेतना है कि वह आगे बढ़े, उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरे। और यह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब इस समस्या को राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से देखें, एक दूसरे को नीचे गिराने की दृष्टि से नहीं।

पश्चिमी बंगाल के मेम्बरों से मैं खास तौर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो वहाँ घेराव है, घाज जो वहाँ उत्पादन को घक्का पहुंच रहा है, उस से वह स्वयं उलझ गये हैं। आज अगर पश्चिमी बंगाल के घेराव के कारण कारखाने बन्द होने की नौबत आती है और उस से बेरोजगारी बढ़ती है तो मैं कहूंगा कि इस के लिए जिम्मेदार श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु की पार्टी है, दूसरे लोग नहीं। अगर वह कल-कारखाने खोलते और उत्पादन बढ़ाते तो बात समझ में आती, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि थ्रम की प्रतिष्ठा कायम हो, देश का उत्पादन बढ़े, साथ ही साथ हम गहराई से इस समस्या को हल करें, ईमानदारी और निष्ठा से प्रयत्न करें, नहीं तो आने वाले भविष्य में जनता उठेगी और एक नया विस्फोट होगा तथा हम क्रान्ति के कगार पर खड़े होंगे। लोगों की चेतना इस से भड़की है और वह ज्यादा बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकेगी।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : सभापति महो-

दय, इस पर समय बांध दिया जाय पांच मिनट का जिस में माननीय सदस्य बोल सकें। दूसरा प्रस्ताव भी आने वाला है। (व्यवधान)

श्री रवि राय : अगला प्रस्ताव आना चाहिए, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह भी महत्वपूर्ण है लेकिन उस को भी आना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में उन लोगों का पडयन्त्र है। यह चीज चलने वाली नहीं है। वह लोग श्री जगजीवन राम से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं।

एक धारणीय सदस्य : यह भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या बाइस सालों तक बेरोजगारी का सवाल दिखलाई नहीं दिया? किसी कांग्रेसी को बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलना चाहिए।

श्री प्रेमचन्द बर्मा (हमीरपुर) : आधे घंटे की चर्चा खत्म कर दी जाय।

SHRI S. KUNDU : At least each party should get five minutes. We are prepared to sit after 6 p. m. This matter should be discussed and then the resolution on Mr. Jagjivan Ram should be allowed to be moved. These two things must be done. We are prepared to sit till 7 p. m. (Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Five minutes for each.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : Mr. Chairman, you have been kind enough to allow me to speak. But if the Members also would allow me to speak I should like to point out that the present predicament is a result of not integrating population policy.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : One minute. If the House is keen on getting the other resolution moved at 5.15, it will have to be done. The Minister will take about twenty

[Mr. Chairman]

minutes and the Mover will take 5 minutes for reply. If you all agree we can call the Minister at 5 and the next resolution can be taken up.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I expected that this would be your reply, for certain reasons which I am not going to say. I am very unhappy. This is a very important problem. Every party must have its say. Give just five minutes each. I do not know what the Minister has got to say. The Minister can also say, but we are prepared to sit after 6.0' clock. After this, the other business can be taken up, and then there is the half-hour discussion. That can be done with the consent of the House ; If we are prepared to sit here, you must also co-operate. Let us start the discussion and let all parties be accommodated.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurg) : It has been stated in the Order of Business that the Private Members' Bills and resolutions will commence from 3.0' clock and end at 5.30 and from 5.30 the half-an-hour discussion will begin. I was present when the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions took up the consideration of the allotment of time. We were told at that meeting that the remaining time allotted for this resolution was about 1 hour 20 minutes. The original time was two and a half hours out of which about 1 hour 30 minutes had been taken up during the previous sitting. Now, 1 hour 20 minutes remain, so much so, the next resolution ought to be taken up at 4.20; But now it looks as if everything seems to be uncertain.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I beg to move that this House should sit today till 6.30. *(Interruption.)*

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM ; No, no. Unless this House on its own extends the time allotted by two hours, I think we have to close. The time allotted was two and a half hours. *(Interruption)* At 5.30 will come the other business. Is it a manoeuvre to scuttle the next resolution ?

AN HON MEMBER : No, no.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM ; What is it then ? If at 5.30 You take up the

half-an-hour discussion, what else is it ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH ; Let us sit till 7 p. m.

MR. CHAIRMAN ; We cannot extend private Members' time ; there is no rule whereby we can do so. So, as hon. Members are keen in bringing forward the other resolution,

AN HON. MEMBER : We are keen:

MR. CHAIRMAN ; We have fixed some time, and we have already exceeded time allocated to this resolution. Even if five minutes are given, so many Members want to speak. Mr. Kundu, we will give five minutes each.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM ; Please allow me to move my resolution ; afterwards, this discussion can go on.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : We have no objection. *(Interruption.)*

MR. CHAIRMAN ; Order, order. Dr. Maitreyee Basu.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this present predicament of the nation seems to me to be a complete misconception of the Plan. The plans have been more on Shvlet lines and the country has been ruled democratically. Therefore, this Plan could not succeed. Heavy industrialisation, this emphasis on the basic industries and not paying enough attention to rural industrialisation have caused this predicament. Also, the industrial policy, the development policy and the population policy—not only the population control policy—have not been integrated. *(Interruption)* Please excuse me ; I would not speak. There is so much conversation going on every where. It is no use speaking ; why should I speak ? Why should I speak if all these disturbances go on all the time ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI (New Delhi). The issue is so important.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : I would like to make some important points according to me.

Whether the House considers it important or not is a different matter. To my mind, our population policy and industrial policy are not being integrated. We have not exploited our natural resources. We are very rich in coal, but we have gone in for importing crude oil at the cost of spending a lot of foreign exchange, which we could hardly afford. The coal industry has been completely neglected. The low grade coal which could have been utilised for producing electricity is not being utilised, but more and more crude oil is being imported. Our ICS officers, very polished, with their Oxford and Cambridge accent, tell us : "Look how modern we are and what we are doing to the country. Look how technologically progressive we are."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Her time is up.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : This has spoiled the country altogether. Press a button and from the coalfields to the wagon, everything is done mechanically without paying any heed to the effect it has on the population. I am not at all against industrialisation, and modernisation, not even against automation. But when it comes it must also be equated with the population policy of the country. After all, the plans are meant for the welfare of the people, not for something else.

My hon' friend, Mr. Vasudevan Nair, said that there is no unemployment in the socialist part of the world. I do not think there is much serious unemployment on that side. They must have solved the problem to a very great extent. But at the same time, I would ask him, have they stood the test of full automation and the test of full containerisation of the shipping industry? Even if they do stand that test, will that be a real success or will that be a blot on the cultural development of the country?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Her time is up.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : I am sorry I cannot speak if you ring the bell repeatedly like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry ; there

is no time: Mr. Kundu. He should conclude in three minutes.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : This problem of unemployment is too staggering and huge that if we do not tackle it now, the fabric of democracy may not remain in this country. The educated young people who are starving will not have faith in the basic democratic system however, fine may be the speeches we make here. Time is fast changing and if we do not attune ourselves to the needs of the time, we will lose our precious democracy.

If the Government really want that unemployment problem should be tackled, the least they are called upon is to implement the demand made to the Prime Minister. When we met the Prime Minister with our memorandum, as the representatives of the youth of the country, i.e., the representatives of the Samajvadi Yuvak Samaj, we told her to authorise one Ministry to deal with unemployment. Therefore, please do not ask Mr. Azad to reply, Shri Azad is in charge of employment exchanges, nothing else. Employment exchange is only one of the directorates connected with employment. There are many other bodies like Planning Commission, Home Ministry, Prime Minister's Sect, and the Labour Ministry, concerned with this problem. After 22 years of rule, could they not have a break-through and have one department to coordinate all the activities connected with unemployment? I say with agony, with great sorrow that I feel this is a lifeless government which does not want to act.

By the end of the Fourth Plan we will be faced with forty million unemployed and half-employed people. How are we going to solve this problem? According to the Draft Fourth Plan in August 1968 they set up a committee to find out or collect the statistics about unemployment and the report is yet to come. Even 22 years after being in power they do not have any reliable statistics as to how many people are unemployed and they had to appoint a committee to collect figures. Even in the draft Fourth Plan no positive steps have been mentioned to meet the problems of unemployment and planning has not been reoriented to meet this problem. It continues to be

[Shri S. Kundu]

as in the earlier plans.

If government are very keen and serious about providing employment they must change their objective while fixing the pattern of growth. Instead of fixing certain percentages of targets for agriculture, steel and electricity, the targets must be in relation to the employment which they will provide. Instead of saying so many millions of tons of steel will be produced, they must give the equation as to how many people are employed. Otherwise, you will go on producing more goods people will remain unemployed and hungry and they will not be able to purchase what you produce. I want to forewarn you that according to some economists the population of this country will reach 100 crores soon in about in another 22 years.

MR. CHAIRMAN : His time is up. He should conclude now.

SHRI S. KUNDU : By establishing heavy mechanised farms you may not be able to solve the problem of unemployment. You will be able to increase your food production but the starving people will not have the capacity to purchase food even though food may be available in plenty in the market. Then, a new affluent class of agriculturists has come into the scene, those who have orchards and grapes vines, whose annual income is Rs. 50,000 per acre. Unless you try to tackle this new class you cannot meet the unemployment problem.

Then, when you have done for the small-scale industries? You have made a mockery of them. Even though price preference has been given to the small-scale industries not a single pie had been given to the small-scale industries. What is the reason? According to the statement of government the small-scale industries can compete with large-scale industries. What a joke! The large-scale industries have their contracts with government officials and they have made the officials say that the small-scale industries can compete with large-scale industries in the matter of price. When I asked an officer how he could explain this he told me that actually the cost of production is much higher in the large-scale industry. When this is the mind of the

officials how can we expect them to create employment or solve our unemployment problem. Unless you change their entire mentality it is impossible to solve this problem. As the noted economist Gunnar Myrdle has said, when a challenge comes to the under-developed country there is no adequate response. We fail to respond whenever there is a challenge.

The challenge is of social immobility. The challenge is to provide employment and we will fail. If we fail, we will fail as the African people have failed; in Latin America the system has failed; in Indonesia the system had failed. I forewarn this House. When Hitler came 6 million people were unemployed; there was inflation and one small piece of bread cost about 100 marks. Unless we tackle this problem, the future is dark.

Take the classic example of the handloom industry which employs 75 lakhs of weavers and provides maintenance for 20 million people. Its employment potentiality is going waste because you are, at the behest of the big textile mills, not giving it any protection in income-tax and cess and you are putting duty on the products. It is gradually decaying. They have said that if you invest Rs. 500 on a small loom, it will employ 2½ persons and if you invest Rs. 150 crores, half a million people will be employed. Even the banks are nationalised now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. You have taken seven minutes.

SHRI S. KUNDU : If you say that I am irrelevant, I will sit down.

MR CHAIRMAN : I have not said that you are irrelevant but your time is up. Please give two minutes to Shri Sonthi. If you do not sit down, you will take away his time.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I am concluding.

Now-a-days we read in the news paper that special protection is necessary for soap in the big industry. They are fighting with the Government. For soap, ribbons, buckets and even barbed wire, special protection is necessary. They say that it is necessary for big industry to produce these things. There are no preferences. These small industries have been gagged.

Two things are necessary. You must give an infrastructure, and an industrial bias. The people must know how to get a loan, where to get the scheme, which bank to approach and when they go, they will get it immediately. Unless you create such a climate, you cannot provide employment, you cannot build up industrial growth. Japandid it on its own and it is going to be the third, or may be one of the biggest industrial power in the world.

Unemployment and poverty are the biggest monster in the country and if you throw small bits of bread to it you cannot satisfy this monster. Therefore, I want a radical measure to be brought forward. I support this Resolution. I would like not only Members of Parliament but economists also to be there on this Committee. This committee should be a broadbased one. The hon. Minister must announce a broad based committee. The committee must submit a report within three months and on the basis of its recommendation the Government should start implementation.

SHRI M. L. SONDHJI (New Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, the problem of unemployment in our country is a big one. The backlog is of such a volume that is of the utmost importance that a suitable climate should exist in the country to tackle it. It is of the essence, therefore, to understand what we are talking about and whether the climate is such that it promotes clear thinking.

To my mind there come many question. Now they would come to many other people also. What do our friends on the Treasury Benches really mean when they talk of modern economic ideologies? We find that they resemble more certain people who lived in the mediaeval times. We find that they talk of better economic opportunities but they do not know how to create a forum for national discussion. These days one should have expected in our country a grand national debate on problems of economic policy. Instead of that we find a lot of mutual recrimination going on. To my mind and to that of our Party, the essential point of departure for any fresh thinking on the subject is how far we have achieved technological self-reliance in this country. No amount of words like socialism or any other future economic system will help us if we

do not recognise that the technical know-how and the patents, if they are always obtained from abroad, undermine our will to improve our own economic situation. It is dependence on foreign resources, whether it is foreign ideological resources or it is foreign material resources which undermines the strength of this nation. Therefore, the question today is, with all this massive investment in the public sector, we must improve the public sector. It is inevitable that the public sector should be there. But it is the duty of all of us to see that we create conditions of work and of social justice which make it a model in the country from the point of view of employment. It is essential that these investment decisions should be taken speedily. It is a matter, I think, of some congratulation that the President, Mr. V.V. Giri, has in recent days been speaking about the emphasis on more employment. But one does not know how far the Treasury Benches really echo the thoughts of the President.

We need a clear-cut commitment, a search for technologies which will enable a large number of people to be employed in our country. We find a lot of waste and duplication in Government spending. When we talk of automation, we have not created an environment in the country where labour can trust the Government and the entrepreneurs that these issues will be settled in accordance with national necessity. Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to bring to bear some fresh thinking on the subject.

We have to tackle the unemployment problem. But it can be tackled only on the basis of self-reliance. India is a country endowed with natural resources where we should be confident about our future. We have got a mendicant mentality of always borrowing ideas and other things. We should do away with this sort of a mentality. It is no use carrying on a debate which is like empty political boxes being clashed with each other without any essential content. It should be a fruitful discussion. Surplus labour in agriculture should be absorbed in agriculture for the time being and, later on, you find out the possibilities that there are to step up the rate of capital formation and to remove unemployment and under-employment for all time to come.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister,

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : We have not moved the amendments. I did not move it last time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The amendments have been moved. Among the Members who moved their amendments, your name is there. That means you have moved your amendment.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : But I am not given a chance to explain why I have moved the amendment. Kindly allow me a minute.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Allow him a minute.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : It is a very serious problem. Kindly give me a chance to explain why I have moved the amendment. I have moved an amendment that compulsory registration of unemployed people should be introduced in all the States of India without any delay. Let me explain it to the honourable House.

Sir, so many hon. Members have spoken about the seriousness of the unemployment problem. I want to place a new point here. There is a draft report prepared by the Kerala Planning Board. There are 10 lakhs people who are unemployed there and 14 lakhs people who are under-employed. The Planning Board discussed the problem seriously and they chalked out a draft report that every unemployed person should be given at least 75 p. to 1 rupee per day. They have prepared a draft. How to accumulate the money? It can be done by levying a special cess or a tax on profit or tax on the landlords. From the accumulated wealth, they will give relief to the unemployed people. They will give either job or relief.

17 hrs.

After the Fourth Five Year Plan 140 lakhs of people are going to be unemployed of India. Why after every five year plan unemployment is growing? Why after every five year plan the monopoly is growing? Why after every five year plan the poverty is growing? Why after every five year plan starvation deaths are growing?

The Government do not realise the seriousness of the economic conditions. Three days ago the Syndicate and Indicate groups have declared their policies, (*Interruptions*). There is nothing in the Indicate policy declaration to eliminate unemployment.

I want that every unemployed person in India should be registered and given relief—at least Re. 1 per day. Government must constitute a committee to go into this problem in detail and their report must be placed before Parliament. Kerala Government Planning Board have prepared a draft report for unemployment relief. Their representatives also must find a place in this Committee. With these words, I move my amendment.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and also to the mover because I want to make it very clear at the outset that Government appreciate and fully agree with the anxiety of the hon. Members on this problem of unemployment. Questions were raised in the House during various sessions and hon. Members would kindly remember that Government have never tried to minimise this problem. So I emphatically say that Government fully realise the importance of this problem. It is an important issue. It is a burning issue one must tackle.

17.03 hrs.

(SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair.*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is a volcano.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It was our effort in the three Plans to create more and more jobs in this country. In the three Plans during 1951-66 we have able to create 31.5 million jobs. But the fact remains that during the same period we have 38 million labour force coming into the market. So, it is a fact which the hon. member has emphasized that at the end of

the Third Plan we have a backlog of labour force plus the addition that we are getting every day. Therefore, it is a question between the faster growth of labour force and the limitation of financial resources. So it is a question of how to adjust these and strike a balance between the limited financial resources and the fast-growing labour force in the country.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South) : Put a ceiling on expenditure.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : That is one of the measures.

SHRI RABI ROY : This is the measure.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : There are many other measures as well. I think that is one of the important measures.

When I am talking about the labour force created and the jobs given in the three Plans, doubts have been cast about the assessment itself. Therefore, the Planning Commission has created a Committee under Prof Dantwala to find out as to what can be the mode and methodology and what can be the definition and what can be the yardstick of under-employment and unemployment in the country. I hope that committee would submit its report soon because that will help us in making an assessment of the whole unemployment situation in the country.

Sir, the problem of unemployment is not peculiar to India. It is faced by all the underdeveloped countries, not only the under-developed countries, but also by the developed countries. Therefore, that is not surprising. What is really very important is the volume of unemployment. That is the important point. I agree with the hon. Members that we have to take effective measures to tackle it. I wish to say this to the hon. House, that Government are fully alive to this problem, Government fully realise the necessity, Government appreciate the emphasis and the force that has been brought to bear on the problem by the hon. Members. As to how to tackle this problem, hon. Members have made very many valuable suggestions. They have said that our plan should be re-

oriented, that our Plan should have labour-intensive schemes. Sir, I agree with the hon. Members and therefore, the fourth plan will be recast so that the emphasis will be on labour-intensive schemes. Agriculture which is the mainstay in the country will receive due attention. As Dada Kripalani very much emphasised, in America the ten per cent of their population in that country is engaged on agriculture, but it is they who are creating a very good surplus for the industrial base in their country. Government agree that we have to improve our agriculture and in addition to that we must have roads, minor irrigation and flood control measures.

The hon. Lady Member emphasised about rural electrification. That also will receive a lift or filip in our country in our future programmes. Therefore, I agree with hon. Members that these measures which they have suggested should be considered seriously. I wish to tell hon. Members that Government will give serious consideration to all the suggestions made. In our Fourth Plan itself we are going to spend about Rs. 2217 crores apart from the institutional finance that are going to be afforded to the people of the country. With all the measures I have outlined, we will move in the direction of controlling the problem of unemployment in the country.

Sir, an Hon. Member suggested about the educated unemployed more so, about the engineers. In 1958 Government took certain measures about the unemployed engineers. As you know, our economy faced a recession. We wanted to produce engineers. During the fourth plan period for which we made a scope for the luring out of 50,000 diploma holders and something like 25,000 graduates, but all the engineers could not be absorbed in the economy and our economy could not have that pick up. That problem is still before us and with the measures—plan orientation, emphasis on labour intensive schemes, etc.—it will be possible for us to do this in a more effective way.

In the Ministry itself, I may point out, there is a committee of employment—a high-powered committee, tripartite committee, where employers are there, representatives of employees are there, and also Member of Parliament. This Committee holds meet-

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

ings often to decide on these aspects of the problem. I do not say that this committee is any substitute for what the hon. Members are saying.

Sir, the need of the hour is production; we must have more and more production. But it is not enough, as an hon. Member pointed out. Along with production, we must see to it, that the share of production goes to those who really toil, who really labour for it. It is not a question only of building a palace or concentrating economic wealth and power, but also, simultaneously to see that they go to the proper sector, and therefore, Sir, we agree with hon. Members on this point.

With the problem having been sized up and we have before us the various measures which have been suggested, the question which now arises is, how to tackle this question administratively. That is the question now. With these measures which hon. Members have suggested, with the re-orientation of the plan, and with the labour-insentive schemes, it is more an administrative problem. Since all hon. Members from all sides of the House have emphasised on this aspect, therefore, it is necessary, and the Government agree to appoint a committee of experts to assess the extent of unemployment in the country in all its aspects and to suggest necessary relief measures. This committee will be a committee of experts. It will have wide and comprehensive power to find out the extent of unemployment in the country and to suggest remedial measures.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Will the report be received after the completion of the fifth Five-Year Plan?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I would request hon. Members not to start with this presumption. We on this side will try our best to get the report as early as possible because it is an important matter, it affects not only the hon. Members, it affects the Government and the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will the expert committee include Members of Parliament also?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Yes.

In view of the points I have just outlined, I hope the hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu will withdraw his Resolution. The Government are going to appoint an expert committee on this issue to go into the whole extent of unemployment in the country and to suggest remedial measures. Thank you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I would like to quote certain facts and figures in a great hurry as we want the next Resolution to be moved.

I would say that the growth in employment figures has declined. To Shri Lobo Prabhu and Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi, may I say that the employer is greatly responsible for creating unemployment? Take automation for introducing which Shri Morarji Desai had made a great contribution. Labour saving machineries have reduced employment potential and increased unemployment. This has created a lot of difficulties.

West Bengal has been referred to on the floor of the House many times and it was alleged that we have been creating unemployment. I might tell you that the critics are living in a fool's paradise.

I will quote the figures. Take, for example, tea. The number of people employed in West Bengal in 1952 was 3,23,879 and in 1955, the figure was 2,18,000, almost a decrease by 50 per cent, while production has gone up by 50 per cent. In the jute industry, the number employed was 3.45 lakhs, but this brilliant performance has come down to 2.3 lakhs, a drop of 50 per cent again. In 1947, in jute, we had 1,01,000 men employed. Both the production of tea and jute has gone up considerably.

Then take petroleum products...

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : What about the 84 lakh people rendered unemployed after the U.F. Government's gherao in West Bengal?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will you please put your tongue into your mouth? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This is most objectionable. This is too much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would ask the hon. member, Shri Basu, not to get offended.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I am quoting figures concerning a burning problem and I am interrupted like this.

SHRI N.K. SALVE: I appreciate Shri Basu getting irritated at the interruption. But after all, there are certain recognised norms which as decent people we must follow. This is not the way to reply to a lady here.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: He is allergic to her.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: My submission is that it should be expunged. It is not fair on his part to say such a thing to a lady member. It is extremely unfair and indecorous. It should be expunged.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: He must apologise to the House.

श्री रवि राय: सभापति जी, आप रुलिंग दे दीजिए—इसमें समय बरबाद होता है।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I am quite right in saying what I said.

श्री रणधीर सिंह: आप अपालोजाइज कीजिए।

श्री ज्योतिमय बसु: किसको अपालोजाइज करना है, कुछ नहीं करूंगा।

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: He is a good member. He must apologise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow all members to stand up at the same time. I wanted to give a chance to Shri Basu himself to make his submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: As I was saying, in the oil sector, the employment figures have come down by 30 per cent (*Interruptions*). This unemployment is the creation... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: So many members have raised this question. Why should he

gloss over it? It is really unfortunate that such an expression should have been used.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I had no intention of offending anybody, but I would expect of the lady to be patient when I am on my legs (*Interruptions*). We did not have correct planning. The planning was oriented by foreign monopolists and capitalists and was labour-saving. The lady had talked about shutting the doors to East Pakistan refugees. How can you say a thing like this? Partition was a decision taken by national leaders and the outcome of it has to be borne by the people. You cannot talk like that. Only ungrateful people can talk so.

The former Kerala Government had drafted an Unemployment Benefit Scheme and published in *People's Democracy* of 8th October. The Government should take note of that.

Shri Kripalani said that if you had followed communist principles in your planning, what they had done in Russia and China, and started labour-intensive industries based on available manpower, you would not have been landed with 78 million unemployed.

Since the Minister has stated on the floor of the House that he is going to appoint an expert committee to go into the matter and find relief measures for the unemployed, I do not wish to press my Resolution, but I would expect that the Committee will be appointed immediately and will give a report within 6 months and will not disappoint the House and the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put the amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 2 to 5 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has Shri Basu the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.