

not as a director,—and I have been following their activities closely in a number of ways. The Directors collide very often with the officers of the bank, and misuse their position for overdrafts and such other things. If any one makes a representation about any case of injustice the Directors will not take cognisance of them. Neither the General Manager nor any other Manager of the Bank would take cognisance of them; and the Directors will come to the rescue of the General Manager or the management, if any complaint is made against the latter. As a result of all this, a lot of harassment is caused to the public as well as to the employees of the banks. These activities are going on even inside the scheduled banks, let alone non-scheduled banks. I think very strict measures should be undertaken to prevent the misuse of their responsibilities, by these Directors. The whole evil in the banking system is due to one fundamental fact, that the banks have been left completely in the hands of private individuals, though some serious attempts have been made...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are we going into the general law of banking now?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: This is only an effective remedy to quickly dispose of the problem. The Bill contemplates some changes in the provisions relating to liquidators and directors, and therefore I am making these observations on this matter. So, I am not quite irrelevant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The law of banking is such a wide subject, that anything can be talked about directors, liquidators and so on.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am only suggesting a small and sure remedy. I only want to say that the fundamental mistake is that there are no State banks, excepting of course, the Reserve Bank, which stands on a different footing. I only want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and this House to the question whether this is not the occasion for nationalising the banks.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is irrelevant, for the purposes of this Bill. Many things can be said...

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am just providing a solution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When that solution comes up, hon. Members will have sufficient time to talk about it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: There is another provision in the Bill regarding expeditious disposal of liquidation proceedings. Of course, we are all agreed that there should be more economy of time and expenditure in these matters. At present, we have been allowing a multiplicity of proceedings, with the result that there has been a lot of delay. It is very necessary therefore that some provision should be made to minimise the time and expenditure involved in these proceedings.

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So in this particular matter, the Bill is decisively far better than the original Act. So we welcome this measure so far as this aspect is concerned.

There is also another important question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there is anything more, the hon. Member will continue later on. At 4 O'clock we have to take up the Resolution.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I will continue, later.

RESOLUTION RE: UNEMPLOYMENT—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri A. K. Gopalan on the 22nd August 1953:

"This House is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to arrest the growth of unemployment in the country and to provide relief for the unemployed."

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Some amendments also have been tabled and moved. Now, already we have spent three hours and a number of hon. Members from various groups have spoken on this matter. How long does the House desire to spend on this matter?

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): On the last occasion, we had tabled some amendments and they were taken as moved. Now another set of the same amendments have been circulated. Of course, those amendments which were already there won't lapse. Or are they again.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the amendments that have been moved from time to time go along with the Resolution. They have been circulated for convenience, as a reminder.

Shri S. S. More: I was under the impression that it is interpreted that they have lapsed and therefore, another set of the same amendments should be moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. It is not necessary at all.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): The Government then moved an official amendment. Do the Government intend to have that moved today?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was that not moved already?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: That was moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. All the amendments that have been moved so far go together with the Resolution and are now under discussion. The old amendments need not be moved again. They are taken as moved.

Now, I am on this. Three hours and some minutes have been spent on this Resolution. Normally, one hour more will make one full day according to the old time.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): May I suggest that we spend two hours on this Resolution

because it is rather important, and then in the last half hour the next Resolution may be placed before the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): May I say, Sir, that since unemployment is a very vital question and every one of us is worried about it, even if you extend the discussion to the next day also, it would not be inappropriate? Because people are more interested in this particular question than in the reorganisation of the Government departments, this that and the other. The interest there is also proper, but today thousands and thousands are without...

Shri S. S. More: Lakhs:

Shri Gadgil: At least, speaking for myself, I am so much embarrassed. Every day, every dak brings a number of letters, pathetic in tone and factually most unpleasant.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): Every one of us has that experience.

Shri Gadgil: So I think it is desirable that we go on discussing this not only today, but, if possible, on the next day also.

Pandit S. C. Mishra (Monghyr North-East): That is the sense of the House.

Shri Kelappan (Pounani): Before we proceed, there is an amendment by Shri Deshmukh.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was referred to.

Shri Kelappan: We would like to know what the Government have to say to solve this problem, as a specific matter.

Shri S. S. More: They have nothing to say

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it the desire of hon. Members that the hon. Minister should intervene once again?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the suggestion of the hon. Minister?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): We did not know how long this was going to last. We did intend to intervene—'we' means, the hon. the Minister of Planning and myself—during the course of this debate. But if it is the wish of the House that we should start off the debate, so far as I am concerned, I am quite willing and then I think perhaps...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that the desire of the House?

Several Hon. Members: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me decide one subject after the other. The hon. Deputy Leader of the Communist Party said we might close this Resolution at 6 O'clock and then take up the next Resolution.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I point out that if I had known that both the Ministers were likely to speak, I would certainly have suggested a longer course, because in that case naturally the discussion would be prolonged as the Ministers naturally would take a longer time than the average Member and then after what the Ministers have said is digested by ourselves, it would be necessary for us also to try and make our contribution. That would necessarily protract the proceedings, and if the two Ministers speak—I am very happy to know that they are likely to—then I suggest, in modification of my earlier request, that this may be extended.

Shri S. S. More: After the Ministers have spoken, let us decide what time we shall take.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): We shall certainly...

Pandit S. C. Mishra: There should be no dearth of time on this. As the hon. Member, Mr. Gadgil, has said, this is a most important problem before the country at present. Therefore, Sir, any time spent on it will be usefully spent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no provision for a Select Committee on

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such a Resolution. Select Committees are only with reference to Bills. Various hon. Members have got suggestions to make, and in the interest of the Five Year Plan, the hon. the Finance Minister also thinks that the Resolution may be modified so as to recommend to the Government that the Five Year Plan may be suitably amended to make proper provision. Mr. Patnaik, for instance, wants to speak on defence and how that may be an avenue for supplying employment and so on. I thought, therefore, as the hon. the Finance Minister has been accustomed to do, that he might collect what exactly each Member has to say—one, two, three, four etc.—and ultimately say something to the House.

Shri S. S. More: There is no want of suggestions...

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this, as in other economic matters, when time has lapsed, it is necessary, I think, to reassess one's factual data, and that is what we have attempted to do in regard to the unemployment situation. So far as the number of unemployed on the live registers of Employment Exchanges is concerned, I do not think that there has been any development for the worse. Our figures are only up to the end of September and the number registered at the end of that month was 512,000 as compared to 466,000 and the rate of monthly registration rose from 120,000 in May to 136,000 in July, but fell thereafter to 122,000 in September. Vacancies notified declined from 26,000 in May to 17,000 in August, but rose again to 19,000 in September, and the total placings have also shown a downward trend.

Well, Sir, therefore, the position can be regarded as not very much worse, and considering the limited coverage of the Employment Exchange data, I do not think we can infer very much from these figures. The reports that were received by the Director General of Resettlement and Employment

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in September are slightly more optimistic in regard to the employment outlook than the reports received in the previous months.

Now, Sir, as regards the employment position in industries. The figures that we gave related to the period up to July 1953. Now, since then, the developments have been as follows:

In the textile industry, the employment has increased from 819,000 in July to 821,000 in August. In jute, the employment position has been fairly steady, the number employed remaining more or less unchanged at 285,000 in the months of July, August and September. In Cement there has been a distinct improvement, the employment in that industry rising from about 22,200 in July to 25,900 in September. Then there has been a small increase in employment in the paper industry and in the plywood tea-chests industry. On the other hand, coal shows a drop of about 19,000 in figures of the order of about 329,000. But, that appears to be on account of migration of labour to the villages for cultivation. Machine tools, refractories and power alcohol have also registered decreases in employment. Therefore, Sir, these figures as well as the figures of employment exchanges mentioned earlier do not indicate any marked change in the employment situation taken as a whole.

Next, Sir, the House would like to know what is happening to the various specific enquiries that we said we had undertaken. I think that was in answer to a question. Now, we have undertaken enquiries on unemployment, through the Planning Commission, (i) a preliminary survey of unemployment trends in 23 towns selected on a sample basis; (ii) a sample enquiry into the live register of Employment Exchanges in Delhi; (iii) an enquiry into unemployment in Travancore-Cochin and (iv) an enquiry into unemployment in Calcutta. In addition, the National

Sample Survey, in its regular programme is collecting data of unemployment in 960 villages, 53 towns of different sizes and the 4 big cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi.

Now, in regard to the first and second items, the field survey operations have been completed and the results will be available in about 10 weeks' time, [in (i) and (ii).] Then, in regard to (iii), that is to say, enquiry into employment in Travancore-Cochin, the work on the enquiry is to commence shortly. Regarding (iv) that is to say, unemployment in Calcutta, the field work has been completed and the work of processing the data is being taken in hand. Meanwhile, a preliminary report on unemployment prepared by the West Bengal Government is being studied in the Planning Commission. I refer to this in some detail because in one of the speeches, there was a suggestion that a Commission or a Committee of Enquiry should be appointed to study this problem. And, the trend of my argument is that the enquiries that we considered necessary are already being undertaken and it is not therefore necessary for Government to appoint any such fact-finding Committee or Commission.

Now, Sir, in regard to remedies. The first thing is the appraisal of the economic situation. During the speeches that were made previously, there was frequent reference made to the rising trend of prices since the beginning of this year. An analysis of the various trends in the economy at the time had indicated that there was hardly any inflationary pressure. Therefore it looked as if there should not be any upward trend in prices. That was my belief, Sir, and the movement of the index of prices in recent months has confirmed this analysis. Prices have taken a downward turn since September and the index for the week ended November 7, was 391.5 as compared to 412 about the middle of August. There has thus been a fall of about 4.8 per cent.

over the wholesale prices over the last few months. Now, for the week ending November 14th, for consumer goods it fell to 384.5 from 410. The wholesale cost of industrial raw materials have fallen from a level of 490 or so about the middle of August to 435. Semi-manufactured and manufactured goods have, after their usual pattern, recorded some declines. The cost of living index in some centres like Bombay and Delhi have not yet declined but a downward trend is visible in several centres such as Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Madras and Cuttack and indications are that in the coming months the indices will register a fall.

Now, to the extent that the recent trend in prices was causing concern in the early part of the year, these trends are not unexpected and are perhaps welcome. But, of course, taken in conjunction with the other trends which I shall presently mention, they do indicate one thing and that is, a certain amount of insufficiency of purchasing power in the system. I refer to this question because this was a somewhat perplexing element which no one could quite explain, how the rising prices could be consistent with falling employment opportunities.

Shri B. Das (Jajpur-Keonjhar): You have to ask Prof. Mahalonobis and he will give you hundred and one reasons.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not think that anything which Prof. Mahalonobis would give will alter these figures.

I may mention here, Sir, that we have nearly completed the revision of the wholesale index, that is from a technical point of view. So far as the measurements of trends are concerned, I think the present figures are good enough.

Now, we come to food. As hon. Members are aware, production of food-grain in 1952-53 was about 5 million tons more than in the previous year and the prospects for 1953-54 are equally good. There has also been a

steady increase in industrial production, on the whole. The general index of industrial production, based on 1946 as equal to 100, rose from 117.2 in 1951 to 128.9 in 1952. During the period, January to August 1953, the average has been 133.6 as compared to 125.2 for the corresponding period in 1952. Cotton textiles, paper, chemicals, bicycles, sewing machines, sheet-glass and most of the engineering industries have recorded larger outputs during the first 8 months of this year as compared to the corresponding 8 months of last year. While jute manufactures, paints and varnishes, refractories, plywood, non-ferrous metals and Diesel engines have shown a fall.

Now, so far on the surface there is little in the economic situation, according to me, to cause any serious concern. The question is whether the present situation is stable or whether there are any signs of instability. That is the real question that faces one when one takes the past figures or the present gross. The basic question, therefore, we ask ourselves is whether the aggregate demand in the economy is increasing at a rapid enough rate to enable not only the absorption of current production but also to induce an expansion in the same so as to secure a rising level of income and employment. That is the central problem. Is there sufficient investment in the economy to ensure a progressive increase in production and employment? And, it is round this question that my amendment is based.

Now, Sir, during the last two years investment in the public sector has, as the House is aware, been speeded up considerably. The extent of development expenditure by the Central and the State Governments is expected this year to be round Rs. 415 crores, which is about 150 crores more than in 1951-52 or about 56 per cent. more than in 1951-52. Now, the data regarding investment in the private sector and its various constituents are not available. Apart from the general signs of slackness in economy and the

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increase in unemployment at a time when all was going well, the economy should have been under some strain on account of the pressure from various demands and also employment should have been at a fairly high level. It is clear that the rate of investment of industries has been insufficient. Now in which sector the investment has fallen or is lagging behind it is at present difficult to say because of the inadequacy of the data, but there can be little doubt as to the overall position. Now, in this connection, I should like to remove a misunderstanding which might have arisen on account of certain preliminary statements which were made in the progress report, which was placed before the House, of the Five Year Plan that was published in May last. It was stated in that report that the progress of industrial investment in the private sector had fallen considerably short of the target envisaged in the Five Year Plan. In recent months the Planning Commission has looked into this matter and it has been found that the statement made in the progress report needs amplification. The Plan envisages after the five-year period an investment of Rs. 233 crores for industries in the private sector. The data available to the Planning Commission indicate that investment for the first two years was of the order of Rs. 52 crores. At this rate, the total investment for the five-year period would amount to only Rs. 130 crores. Stated thus, the position appears to be unsatisfactory. On a closer examination, however, there appears to be no reason for taking a pessimistic view. The figure of Rs. 233 crores of total investment visualised for the five-year period includes Rs. 64 crores for petroleum refineries, Rs. 43 crores for iron and steel and Rs. 9 crores for aluminium. In other words, development in these three industries was expected to account for a total of Rs. 116 crores during the five-year period. For various reasons, the investment, during the first two years of the Plan, on development in these important

industries was about Rs. 4.5 crores on iron and steel and Rs. 3 crores on petroleum refineries. If the case of these three industries is treated apart, then we find that in the first two years of the Plan, Rs. 44 crores was invested in the industrial sector towards the target of Rs. 117 crores for 5 years. Therefore, viewed thus, the progress for the first two years must be considered upto the targets. For the petroleum refineries and for the iron and steel expansion to go forward, the necessary preparations have now been made and heavy expenditure on them is expected in the remaining period of the Plan. During the current year, investment in the industrial sector is expected to rise to something like Rs. 53 crores, and at that rate the target of Rs. 233 crores set in the Plan would be almost attained. I mention this because statements have been made from time to time on the part of capitalists that the private sector is being starved in the interest of the public sector, whereas the stand of the Planning Commission is that there is a slack in both sectors perhaps, which could be dealt within the light of the indices that are available to us. Now what are these indices? In determining the optimum of all investment, there are three indicators to be constantly watched. One is the price level; the second is the state of employment and the third is the foreign exchange position. The first indicates that investment in the economic field is done without too much risk because prices now are definitely showing a downward trend. If they were rising, then that would be regarded as some sort of danger signal. The second indicator, i.e. the state of employment, indicates again that investment must be stepped up because I do not think it can be doubted that there is a great deal of unemployment existing at present. The third indicator, namely, the foreign exchange position, is really the sort of ruling indicator and reinforces these two other conclusions; that is to say, if there is not sufficient investment

expenditure and therefore there is not sufficient impact on total demand, including demand on the resources to be imported from abroad, then we would find that we are not spending enough from our foreign exchange resources. As against the current account deficit of Rs. 134 crores in our external accounts for the 12 months ending June 1952, there was a surplus of Rs. 63.5 crores for the period July to December 1952 and the first half of 1953 showed a position of near balance with a surplus of Rs. 14 crores for the first quarter and a deficit of Rs. 13.5 crores for the second quarter. Now, considering the level of food production in the country, we have no reason to believe that there will be an adverse turn in the balance of payments in the near future. The sterling balances in the Reserve Bank are now over Rs. 700 crores, and allowing for a normal currency reserve of Rs. 400 crores and a further Rs. 100 crores for meeting certain liabilities on capital account and against untoward developments, about Rs. 200 crores can be used in the remaining period of the Plan for meeting our foreign exchange requirements. There is, in addition, about Rs. 119 crores of external assistance available from this year's authorisation and the balance of last year's authorisation. Perhaps it would not be unreasonable to expect that further external assistance in reasonable amounts would be forthcoming. Therefore, the general aim of the economic policy should be to utilise these external resources for full. A strong foreign exchange position is certainly good for the successful implementation of the Plan, but caution can be overdone and excessive accumulation of such reserves is undesirable. If it goes hand in hand with inadequate investment and employment, under such circumstances it would be an indication—an important indication—of the insufficiency of domestic expenditure whether in the private or in the public sector. Therefore, Sir, the conclusion is inescapable that if the problem of employment is to be handled,

the rate of investment must be brought up to such a level that it enables full utilisation of the foreign exchange resources available either out of past savings or by way of current external assistance, and it would be quite ironical if a country, which has a big development programme, ends up with surplus in its external account, which really means that that country is making short terms loans abroad due to accumulation of its reserves. Considering all these three indicators, there is need as well as scope, we freely admit, for increasing the rate of investment in the economy...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It might also mean that there is no progress here.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: There is no adequate expenditure here such as to cause an impact on general demands including demands on resources which we import from abroad. There should be sufficient expenditure here to ensure that we establish an import surplus in order to make use of our foreign exchange reserves.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How to increase employment consistent with the fall in prices?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Then prices would cease to fall. There might be a slight tendency for prices to rise. So long as they do not get out of hand, the situation may be said to be held. That is the problem before the Planning Commission and the fiscal and monetary authorities. It was for this reason that the Planning Commission has decided recently to increase the size of the Plan by Rs. 175 crores, and details of that, if the House likes, will be placed before you by my colleague, the Minister of Planning. I should like to stress that with this increase, the rate of development expenditure in the public sector—which is what I wish to point out—will have to aggregate to Rs. 625 crores for the next two years as

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against a little under Rs. 300 crores a year for the first two years; we are more than doubling the rate of expenditure. And also, as compared to last year's expenditure the development expenditure in the next two years will be more than Rs. 200 crores above the current year's rate. Now that is a fact which I think it is important to bear in mind before one goes about seeking for further remedies to deal with the unemployment situation from a long term basis. Expenditure of this order is bound to raise money incomes internally. It will increase necessarily the volume of employment and it will create additional demands by way of foreign exchange. That is the situation which we seek to create.

It is not easy to assess in quantitative terms the total employment effect of this increase in public investment. There is no formula by which this can be calculated, but we have seen that in the schemes on which expenditure is to be increased in the coming years, undoubtedly we have taken care to see that there is a large employment potential. Perhaps the House will be interested to know what is the employment potential of the schemes already in hand. There are the Central river valley projects for instance. During the working season 1952-53, the D.V.C. employed 31,000—38,000 people per month. The Hirakud project employed.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there a break-up of the educated employed and the non-educated employed?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I have not got the break-up, but one could work a sort of general formula which would show that per hundred maybe about 15 are educated employed: the rest are skilled and semi-skilled labour or technical personnel, like craftsmen, foremen, and so on.

The Hirakud project employed 22,000; the Kakrapara project 8,600

and the Bhakra-Nangal 70,900 per month. On community projects some 4,500 persons were employed on the staff during the nine months ending June 1953 and an equal number were employed in the project areas in the execution of the various works schemes. For 1953-54 the community development blocks and the National Extension blocks are expected to employ about 11,000 workers on the staff and the estimated employment on the execution of works will probably be of the order of 10,000. The number of rural teachers who will be employed as a result of the expansion in the educational schemes which have already been announced and which are now being sanctioned is estimated at over 16,000 and further sanctions are under discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What portion of this will be of a permanent and durable nature? Bhakra-Nangal may disappear after five years.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: There will always be other river valley projects to take their place. There are many projects which are already in the queue: we are investigating the Kosi; Koyana has yet to be started. There will be some form of the Krishna river project in the South. Chambal is getting under way.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Any further in the South?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I think Krishna was in the South.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Further South?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Tungabhadra is nearly completed.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: It is a dream now.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Details of what has been sanctioned further South in the Coimbatore district will be given by my hon. Colleague the Minister for Planning. He will give details of the Rs. 40 crores.

If South means Travancore-Cochin I do not know what answer I shall give.

Now I come to the private sector. We recognise that we must do everything to encourage investment in the private sector. This is a matter in which we can never hope to reach agreement with members of the opposition. That is to say, we can only argue this case on the basis of the continuance of mixed economy in some form or the other. Speeches have been made from the opposite benches advocating that if full employment is to be reached then it can only be done by the establishment of socialism. I do not believe that the suggestion has been made that full employment can only be reached by establishing a Communistic order in this country because the remedies actually suggested by the hon. member who has moved the Resolution were distribution of land and creating a fund of Rs. 50 crores for giving out doles. I should like to ask, incidentally, the hon. member, or anyone who is speaking on his behalf, whether there is any communist country in which moneys are set aside for giving doles to the unemployed.

Shri S. S. More: There is no unemployment there.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I could have understood them if they had said that all these troubles arise because we do not have a proper philosophy, or proper economic order. But I cannot understand their suggestion that whatever trouble has now arisen can be met by distribution of doles.

Shri S. S. More: This is a mixed suggestion!

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Is the hon. Minister aware that there is no unemployment in Communist states?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): What was it twenty years ago?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I have made my point. I can understand people

saying that you are suffering all these troubles because of the fact that you are following a wrong philosophy.

This problem of encouragement of investment in the private sector has many aspects. One approach to it is through the setting up an Industrial Development Corporation. We have referred to this from time to time and all I can say is that we have done a great deal of thinking on this and we hope to reach a decision shortly. I should like in this connection to repeat an assurance I gave at the last meeting of the Industries Advisory Council, that if industries are hampered for lack of long term finance Government would be glad to extend assistance to them, if they would put forward concrete schemes. But each individual case has to be considered on its merits. In so far as short term bank finance is concerned, I think the House is aware that the Reserve Bank has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Shroff to consider this matter. Regarding any fiscal incentives that are said to be necessary, I feel that we must await the findings of the Taxation Enquiry Committee. All I should like to say at this moment is that Government are anxious to assist development of the private sector in so far as resources permit and in so far as public interest warrants.

Now, Sir, it has been said in some quarters that investment in the public sector must be reduced in order to leave reserves in the hands of the private sector. I have already said that I do not believe that this diagnosis is correct. I think the likelihood is that if at this stage investment in the public sector is reduced, it will aggravate the deflationary trend and create more unemployment.

Now, Sir, in addition to loan assistance which Government is prepared to extend to private industry, there are of course special problems affecting particular industries, for example idle installed capacity. These have to be gone into individually and suitable measures taken, and I believe

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enquiries to this end are actively in progress.

I should like to say, in conclusion, that this question of unemployment has a long term and a short term aspect. The long term aspect I have dealt with. In regard to the short term aspect, I agree that where there is distress, some kind of relief should be provided. My difference with the hon. the Mover of the Resolution lies in this that whereas he thinks that doles would be a useful form of abating this distress, I think that if possible some kind of work, either fully productive or partially productive should be found. And if our organisation—and certainly that is not beyond our resources—could be told that we contrive kinds of schemes which could be extended or contracted at will in order to meet the unemployment situation as it appears from time to time, then we shall have solved the problem. In other words, what I have in mind is the sort of schemes that we are habituated to see for the relief of unemployment created by a particular situation, namely, famine or scarcity. One has to extend one's logic a little beyond that. It is not related to any particular calamity, but it seems to seep through the whole economic structure. Therefore different kinds of schemes will have to be drawn up. Some of them would be urban so that they would meet the needs of educated unemployed, and some of them might be rural, that is to say to the extent to which the schemes provided in the Plan do not meet the situation. In particular I am inclined to think that an expansion of the transport programme would help considerably in this connection.

One last point. I do not see how redistribution of land is going to help in this unemployment situation. For what I know it might just succeed in distributing unemployment so that a larger number of people would be under-employed instead of a smaller number of people. That does not mean that I do not attach importance

to the question of redistribution of land. Our philosophy in that may differ slightly. There may be constitutional obstacles in the way, but subject to that we are also proceeding in that direction.

That is all, Sir, that I have to say generally on this subject in support of my amendment.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I ask one question? While referring to the investment and the targets of production, the hon. Minister said that the publication by the Government is not complete. May I know when the report will be complete. That is one thing.

And the other is, in the light of the facts given in his speech, may I know whether there is a re-planning of the existing Plan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is his amendment.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The answer to the second question is yes. The first is not very clear to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When is the report coming?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Which report, Sir?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: The report regarding the investment in the private sector and the target of production already published by the Government.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: There is no report. I dealt with certain observations made in regard to the expansion of the private sector in the progress report. If she means when shall we place before Parliament a second progress report, I cannot answer that question off-hand. But since that report was placed before the House in May, maybe the time has arrived when we should let them have a second progress report very soon. But whether it can be done this session or early in the budget session I cannot at the moment say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Nanda. I thought that hon. Members might be anxious to hear him.

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): Sir, I leave it to them. If they think that at a later stage it might be more useful for me to speak I am prepared to do that. If on the other hand it is their wish that I should add something to what has been said now itself I shall do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can there be unanimity of opinion in this regard? The hon. Minister will decide for himself whether he would like to say anything now.

Shri Nanda: Since I am going to have only one chance I will take it later.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakha-patnam): We have not yet decided the question whether we are closing the debate today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no closing of the debate today.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): In order to have a clear picture I would suggest that the hon. Minister of Planning should also have a say before we start.

डा० एन० बी० लारे (स्वालिगर): क्या अभी आप की तैयारी नहीं है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हमेशा तैयारी है ।

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the House must be thankful to the Finance Minister for having clarified the economic issues, even though it may not be in agreement with him on the recommendations that he has made to solve the problem of unemployment.

I should like to make an observation at the outset which I hope will not be considered uncharitable. I contend that the Planning Commission did not make its recommendations on the footing that there would be increased employment in our

country. It is no reflection on the Planning Commission to suggest that it was not concerned with the problem of unemployment at all; it met at a time when inflation was the order of the day, when the Korean war with its demand for stock piling was in fullswing and when well-meaning citizens were laying stress on productivity to the exclusion of other factors. Quite naturally the planning commission could not be concerned with problems of employment and unemployment except in a very indirect and very remote fashion.

But today the situation is different and I hope it is realised by hon. Members on all sides of this House that we have reached a very critical position in the economy of our country. The incomes in our distributive trades have fallen by over 25 per cent according to qualitative estimates made by sapient observers of our economy. The general expansive trend which continued from 1945 to 1952 has ceased altogether. The Finance Minister has pointed out, that vacancies notified to the Employment Exchange by firms and Government departments show an appreciable decline. Unemployment is probably most severe in the commerce and service occupations of our economy.

There is also another important factor which we have to take into account. Our export incomes have declined by over Rs. 60 crores and this decline is concentrated in certain regions. The unemployment belt is probably most prominent in the South Indian States and in the ports of our country. Travancore-Cochin has been worst hit as a result of the fall in export incomes.

The third point on which I think sufficient stress has to be laid and which has not obtained that amount of attention which it deserves, at the hands of government spokesmen is the great change that has occurred in our terms of trade. The terms of trade have moved against us, which means that the imports today have become more expensive. There has

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been therefore a sharp diminution in the real incomes available to us, and in a general atmosphere of depression this has tended to accentuate our difficulties. Some months ago when our trade position was examined by the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry he pointed out that it was not a satisfactory state of affairs to have stationary imports and stationary exports. The favourable balance of trade which we had then was on this account not considered to be satisfactory. Now we are having a slight unfavourable balance of payments. But this must not either be considered to be satisfactory; rather we must take it that our position has worsened. We have an unfavourable balance of payments because our volume of exports has fallen during the past three months; while our imports have been relatively stationary in value and volume, our exports have declined both in value and volume. It is a very critical situation that we are facing when you begin to think of it. Our economy is becoming depression minded and if in this context a disinflationary effect is superimposed on it which is what happens as a result of a decline in our exports, we cannot afford to under-estimate the gravity of our economic position.

How are we going to surmount the difficulties that stare us and which threaten to overwhelm the economy? Today the economy is in a stationary condition. The main problem that faces the government is to give it a push so that it might move forward, more men might be employed and more real income might be available to the community. The Government may appeal to the private sector to invest in undertakings. But the private sector would be unable to respond to the appeal of the government, and there is no use blaming it. Generally the private sector is handicapped in a depression period from undertaking large scale investment; all investment made by the private sector is governed by market expectations, profits in the future, optimism

and other such factors. In India, in particular there has been a spate of social legislation which, to a certain extent, has had a depressive effect on the private sector of our economy.

[SHRI PATASKAR in the Chair.]

We cannot therefore depend on the private sector to exercise that catalytic influence on that economy, which we might have expected two decades ago. As regards Government's ability to spend, this is restricted by administrative rules, routine and other checks and balances. I am not suggesting that these rules, routine, checks and balances should be done away with. They are proper rules devised with a view to ensuring legitimate expenditure. But, what I would point out to my friends is that when we are talking of a sudden increase in expansion of the currency or a great expansion of credit, we have to bear in mind the very serious institutional factors which we have to surmount.

Today, it is quite clear, and I think the Minister for Planning will be in agreement with me when I affirm that the rate of spending is inadequate. Our rate of spending is inadequate even to sustain what I would term the Korean level of employment which was after all the basis of the Plan. When we analyse what exactly was the basis of the first five year Plan and how expenditure was to be incurred, we would realise that we assumed that employment would continue to be on the same level as in the five year period in the first two years which happened to synchronise with the Korean war. If, therefore, we are inclined to do something practical, the first essential is that the amount of expenditure of Government will have to incur must be at least equal to the fall in export incomes and the unfavourable impact of terms of trade and reduction in private investment. It would be better to tackle the problem in this manner, so that we might avoid confusion and controversy over short term and long term remedies. One can Mr. Chairman, speak about long term remedies, about how the

problem of disguised unemployment can be surmounted, about how there should be investment on a very large scale, over a period of fifteen years about how it would be possible over a long period of time to increase the prosperity of our country. But, when we are concerned with the short period problem, I contend that the immediate objective is to bring about the Korean level of employment in our country.

The other day, one hon. Minister of this government pointed out that we could easily spend another 150 to 175 crores. But, may I ask certain pertinent questions. How is this money to be spent? In what particular sectors are we going to spend this amount? The important purpose of any Government expenditure is to give a push to the economy today. There seems to be no life left in the economy. Everybody seems to be content and complacent, we are in a stagnant state. The Central Government on the one side suggests to the State Governments that they have not been active in pursuing a policy of investment. The States Governments turn round and retort that the Central Government have lagged behind in their policy of expenditure. The private sector is also lagging behind and has not reached the targets set for it. All three are in the same position. This talk of spending another 150 to 175 crores is merely glib talk which will not hoodwink anybody and probably carry no conviction to the large millions of people in our country. Surely we must have definite ideas of how we are going to spend, this amount.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Rupees 175 crores in all or in addition? The Plan is going to be expanded by 175 crores. The total Government expenditure in the next two years including that expansion should be of the order of 625 crores in addition to the 53 crores of expenditure in the private sector?

Dr. Krishnaswami: I am taking that figure also into account. This

amount is in addition to that suggested in the plan. I want to ask the hon. minister this amount. There going to spend this amount. There has already been as I suggested a lag in expenditure in the three different parts of our economy. A push can and should be given to the economy if we are to progress, but this cannot be done unless we think out policies afresh and execute them boldly.

The other day, I was reading an article in the Eastern Economist on this very subject. I found in it a passage of appositeness. Quoting from the Reserve Bank's figures, the writer pointed out:

"The Reserve Bank's report shows that the sterling balances increased from £ 511 million to £ 536 million in 1952-53."

The commentator continues—I am making only a brief quotation:

"India has been unable to use her sterling releases of £ 35 million for the foreign exchange year ending June 30, 1953, which implies that our true surplus on the balance of payments for this period is Rs. 80 crores. Considering that, following a statement on page 65 of the Five Year Plan, India was expected to run an annual deficit of between Rs. 180 to Rs. 200 crores. It would appear that, in the current year of the Plan, official estimators on foreign exchange have been about Rs. 260 crores out."

I affirm that the basic problem facing us is that the unfavourable balance of payment that we have planned for should be large enough to absorb the foreign aid forthcoming. I can give figures from the Technical Co-operation Administrations report in which it is stated that only half of the foreign aid has been spent. What are we going to do about these unspent balances? The push to our economy can come only when we are able to absorb all these funds so that we might create a new high level of

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incomes in our country. I suggest, Mr. Chairman.....

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Just one word. We have been astonishingly successful with the monsoons.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I am aware of it.

Shri S. S. More: Is that due to your efforts?

Dr. Krishnaswami: Sir, the fact that we have been astonishingly lucky with the monsoons shows that there must be a re-thinking of the type of imports that we have to import. Previously, because we had a succession of unfavourable monsoons, we had to import foodstuffs. The very fact that there has been a very favourable monsoon shows that we ought to concentrate on importing capital goods and other types of machinery, not on private account, but on Government account.

If we are to increase imports on Government account, we have to think of starting many basic industries like more steel plants, or importing locomotives and wagons for the purpose of expansion of Railway investment. Mr. Chairman, each time a plan is adumbrated, it contains within itself the seeds of its own chance. But the first Five Year Plan is an exception to this rule. Therefore the time has come not to tinker with it, but to scrap it altogether and have an entirely new plan. I make this suggestion because the premises on which the 1st Five Year Plan was founded, have changed altogether. If we wish to tackle unemployment, the impulse must come from Government expenditure and particularly in this period of depression on a very large scale. The hon. the Finance Minister pointed out the fact that we have such a favourable monsoon and that it has led to a decline in the kind of imports that we were importing. I suggest

that if we are going to have favourable monsoons, then, there is need for having different types of imports so that these imports might generate incomes within our own country. This in its turn, might lead to an entirely different pattern of imports and exports in our country. There is stagnation facing this country because we have not taken account of the fact that as we progress, we have to expand the amount of expenditure on Government account into basic industries. If this is done, that would itself lead to a greater amount of dynamic expansion in the private sector.

Shri S. S. More: Only Government Members are expanding.

Dr. Krishnaswami: In addition to expansion of investment on Government account, I suggest that we ought to think of other supplemental measures. I say supplemental because, without the main impulse coming from Government expansion on a scale for basic projects, these supplemental remedies would be of little or no value. The most important supplemental measures that I suggest for the consideration of the Government is that there ought to be an open market policy pursued by the Reserve Bank in respect of purchasing securities from institutional investors and reducing the lending rate simultaneously.

Another suggestion which has been put forward, but which I have not had the time to examine at length, is the suggestion that the Reserve Bank should buy gold. I do not know what its value would be, but certainly it would be valuable in giving an expansive twist to the economy.

There is a constructive suggestion made about the constitution of an Industrial Development Corporation. Now, as I understand it from the hon. Minister for Planning, that idea is still in a state of embryo and, according to him "funds should be found for an Industrial Development Corpora-

tion which had been proposed by the Minister for Commerce and Industry. The question of assisting States in starting State Finance Corporations of their own in accordance with the legislations since 1951 was also under consideration." Now, this is a most brilliant answer that has been given by the Minister for Planning and Development. Who does not know that an Industrial Development Corporation requires funds, and if we are told that funds should be found for this body what is the significant contribution to knowledge that is made by such a statement?

An Hon. Member: But that is not intention.

Dr. Krishnaswami: The other idea, viz., that Industrial Finance Corporations should be started in different States where they have not been started, need not be stated after a very elaborate discussion with the National Development Council and various other people who have met to discuss the question of a finance corporation. One wonders whether the time has not arrived, in addition to revising these plans relating to employment, for a reformation of the Planning Commission altogether. I suggest that the Planning Commission is the most hard-worked body and has taken upon itself far too many tasks for it to solve satisfactorily. A few have taken upon themselves tasks too heavy to be borne by them. The trouble is that these few over-worked as they are, do not want to take decisions which might turn out to be wrong, therefore, events are allowed to pursue them instead of events being mastered by them. And this is the principal reason for their having met each problem with an ad hoc solution. The difficulty which we find in all such administrative bodies is that, if they are over-worked, they are not able to come to any proper decision on basic issues.

The Planning Commission, as envisaged by some amongst us should

be a Commission which should be concerned only with formulations of policies. Policies may be formulated by the few here at the Centre. A review of these policies must be undertaken by another body with agencies in the different States. The National Development Council is no substitute for a review body. A review body which is permanent in character, which is able to review these schemes will be in a position to give new ideas to the Planning Commission as to how far the Plan should be revised, what new steps should be taken, and what changes in policies should be made. We must remember that we are proceeding on the basis of trial and error, and we have adopted great objectives for the purpose of improving the standard of living of our people. I suggest, therefore that there ought to be an entire reformation of the Planning Commission and that there ought to be more dispersal of responsibility among different agencies within this country. I suggest that if we are taking up this problem of solving unemployment seriously on a large scale we ought to tackle this problem not merely from the economic standpoint, but also from the administrative angle. All that I wish to suggest is that we should start tackling these problems in a practical spirit and tackle them in a manner satisfactory to millions of our country men.

Shri Gadgil: I am glad to note that the Government amendment is what is necessary in the circumstances of the case. The Amendment states that the Government is greatly concerned over the growing unemployment and is going to take such steps by way of revising the Five Year Plan, and—what is far more important—it will take immediately such measures as are necessary for the purpose.

Shri Damodara Menon (Kozhikode): May I know whether Mr. Gadgil has spoken on this Resolution before?

Shri Gadgil: Well, Gadgil has been a Member of this House for the last

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18 years and knows the procedure much more than most of you. I have not spoken. (*Interruption.*) Is there anything that you want me to answer? I have not spoken, and you can take it that I will never act improperly.

My friend, Mr. Deshmukh, gave a number of facts and figures and, putting his case not in an exaggerated manner, stated that anyway the situation was not worsening. I slightly beg to differ from him. For, I do not find from the figures printed that employment has increased very much, or in any effective manner, I do not refer, for the time being, to the fact that every day young men are coming into that age group where they require employment. But from the contacts one gets from one's constituency one finds that unemployment is growing much more rapidly.

Very recently, the Government of Bombay axed about one thousand staff from the Rationing Department, and in spite of their promise they were not able to give re-employment for more than 50 people. Another 3,000 are going to be axed by the first of the next month; another 5,000 by the end of May, 1954.

Here, I have got a typical letter where an old pensioner complains that his pension is only Rs. 30/- and that he expected so much from the Committee over which I had the honour to preside, and he condemns me for doing nothing for them. He says one of his sons is unemployed for the last two years though he has secured a high second class in B. Sc. Two of his sons are being axed in about a few days time, and he does not know what to do, how to keep going.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): There are numerous cases like that.

Shri Gadgil: Another letter I have got in which the writer says that he

is actually living on a few ornaments still left with him, and he does not know what to do next week. All evidence that one can get right at close quarters when one visits one's constituency goes to show that the position is worsening. But, I do not want to join issue that. What I am concerned with is what is being immediately done, what measures are being immediately initiated so as to provide employment.

I am not going into the academic aspect. I am not concerned with under-employment in the rural areas or seasonal unemployment here and there, but the unemployment in the Cities and partly in rural areas is so great and menacing that if something is not done immediately, or if something is postponed to be done after the result of the statistics and analysis and interpretation of them, I think we will be over-taken by a crisis the like of which this country has not seen in the past. What I am submitting is that there may be long term solutions, such as decreasing the rate of increase of population, or some change in our import policy, but this is not the occasion to refer to any one of them. The present occasion demands that something must be done immediately on an adequate scale.

Shri S. S. More: What is your concrete programme?

Shri Gadgil: An English economist has said that it is much better to dig holes and fill them by the unemployed, than to keep them unemployed throughout. This does not mean that I am suggesting that you employ all the people to dig holes and fill them. But surely something can be done on lines which were adopted in the 'New Deal' in 1932, when the United States of America had to meet a crisis of this character. I may point out just one instance, in which about 25 lakhs of people were employed, viz. the Civil Conservation Corps. Something of that kind

can be done in our country also. If you take up a simple programme of having roads in the rural or suburban areas, that will give immense employment to the unskilled first, and to some extent to people who may be of the white-collared type. That was some relief can be made immediately available to them. Shri C. D. Deshmukh was good enough to tell us that so far as the foreign exchange position is concerned, it is satisfactory. He also stated that a certain amount, taking all factors into consideration, was enough to meet all sorts of contingencies. I accept that Deshmukhian caution, but I would most respectfully urge him to utilise what is over and above that line, by way of investment in this country. The way by which it can be done is, surely, within his knowledge and competence.

As I understand, there would not be lack of funds for initiating new measures which will give employment. I am very much encouraged by that. We have the money here, and we have the men here. Let us establish a nexus between them through proper and adequate employment, so that what we find threatening today may be turned to very good account. If people with talent and abilities are to rot, it is not only a loss to them, but to the country as well, because their talent, craft, and skill are completely immobilised. If this state of things continues, the men concerned lose the initiative, and cheerfulness.

The original Resolution suggests that doles should be given to them. I do not like the idea of doles. It is contrary to one's self-respect. If I were unemployed today—I am not fortunately—I would rather sweep the streets or do whatever work Government gives me, though it may not be in the fitness of things, so far as my other abilities are concerned. I would therefore request Government not to insist that every clerk will do the job of a clerk only. People understand that these are abnormal times, and so Government will be

justified in taking abnormal measures as well. Government can say, here is unemployment, either you accept this or reject this, if you accept it well and good, if you reject it, then Government are completely absolved of their obligations, though they are moral obligations to-day. But if we work out the full implications of the idea that our State is a welfare State, then that obligation should be statutory. I am not pleading that it should be considered statutory here and now. I am satisfied if Government accept it—and they have in a way accepted that it is a moral obligation on their part. I would therefore suggest that a list of the unemployed people should be drawn up, wherever possible, and for that I would suggest that the ration shops should be utilised for this purpose. Every card-holder should be asked—there could be an additional column in the ration card, and that will save money also for Government—to state whether he or she is employed, whether any one in his or her family is without employment or with part employment, and so on. Here is a good machinery which you can utilise. Why are you completely disintegrating it, and dismissing it? If a sample survey is made, it remains only a sample survey. But here is a machinery which will give you hundred per cent. correct figures, and give a complete picture from which you will be able to know how to meet the situation.

Incidentally, I must state that I have received a number of letters in which young men say that they are able, they are graduates, distinguished in arts and science, but if they do not get employment before the statutory age limit for entering into Government service, and have to wait for a year or two, they will be nowhere, because younger people will be coming, and their chances will be completely ousted by those of these younger people. I would suggest that in this particular respect, Government should modify the rule, because

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if they are not able to get any employment, it is no fault of theirs. Government may take note of this suggestion of mine and consider it.

So far as the public sector is concerned, the hon. Finance Minister assures us that there is enough finance. So far as the private sector is concerned, may I suggest that Government should think ten times before agreeing to this Development Finance Corporation? If Government are going to lend to the private sector, why not they start the factories themselves? We know what it means. I have no great admiration for the mixed economy.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The idea is for Government to start factories which the private sector is for the moment reluctant to start.

Shri Gadgil: If that is so, then I would request that there be greater control and regulation of the whole thing. I would not stop with this, but I shall go further and request Government to consider a definite proposal which I shall put before the House presently.

There is control over capital issues; there is control over prices; there is also control over production; why not Government undertake control over employment in each and every factory? Today anybody can be appointed and if the labour union people are not strong enough, any one can be retrenched, and according to the new ordinance, with some compensation here and there. But if Government's ultimate object is to evolve an economy in which they will have a full control, so as to effectuate completely a policy of full employment in the country, then the private sector should not be left alone to manage with their personnel in the way in which they are doing at present. The entry and exist of every one that enters any private employment should be regulated by Government so that there will be no provincial or caste discrimination. Today we find that anybody can be employed, and

most of those that have relatives find a job much quicker than others, irrespective of their accomplishments.

If private sector is to function within the framework of your mixed economy, and today we want them to help us, I would make one other suggestion. Assure all companies with an authorised capital up to Rs. 1 lakh, and a working capital up to Rs. 5 or 10 lakhs, that for another five years, they will be exempt from income-tax. You have already given them some concession, I know, in the matter of dividend declaration and so on. But consider this. Just as some preferences are given to co-operative societies, if you show some preference to companies registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act, by saying that they will be free from payment of income-tax, for the next five years, I feel that some response will be there, and each company will mean employment to at least a hundred people. This is something which can be done immediately. Secondly, I find that there is no customer...

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may conclude now.

Shri Gadgil: One minute more and I have done.

There is no customer for products of the cottage industries. I have made a suggestion elsewhere and I make that suggestion for whatever it is worth, that every employee in the Government, semi-Government departments and organised industries instead of being given full pay in the current currency should be given 95 per cent. pay and for the 5 per cent. should be given coupons or credit notes. These coupons or credit notes should not be legal tender, but should be valid or legal tender—if you want to call it—for purposes of buying articles from cottage industry emporia or co-operative stores or departmental stores or such organisations as the Government may like to build up. Then people will be forced to buy these

things. They will go to khadi shops and buy khadi because these coupons will not be valid with another cloth merchant. It does entail some sort of sacrifice. It really means a development tax. It is not going to affect your currency any the least. Of course, it is not a new idea. I do not claim novelty for it. It has been suggested by many economists and, as far as I know, it has been tried in some places. But here it may be called an abnormal remedy. But when the situation is abnormal, it is for Government to consider whether remedies should not be equally abnormal. Somehow or other we must get through this difficulty and I have not the slightest doubt that, given the necessary wisdom and caution, which has been already in evidence, and a little more vigour, more action than theorising, we shall get through this.

Shri Meghnad Saha (Calcutta—North-West): The hon. the Finance Minister has described a very horrid situation in his usual placid and suave manner and he has taken away much of the sting of that situation by his speech. But we are not at all satisfied. It is said that we have got a Welfare State. The duty of every Welfare State is to secure the fullest employment; not only the fullest employment, but also a better standard of living. Now, many of my colleagues have already said that the unemployment position is very bad in this country. They have not referred to the standard of living at all. The standard of living has fallen very much since the war. Our present standard of living is much lower for the common man than before the war. What has been the result of the last three years of planning? I wish the Finance Minister would kindly tell us the findings of the National Income Inquiry Committee—whether there has been any improvement whatsoever. As far as my information goes, there has been no improvement whatsoever. There has been a slight fall in the standard of living—I speak subject to correction—since 1950. So the hope of the

Finance Minister and the Government that as a result of the Five Year Plan we shall increase our national income by 1000 crores of rupees appears to be more or less a day dream, and that shows that the planning which has been devised is very faulty. The Finance Minister has told us about one of the main causes of failure, that is, smallness of investment. We must have more investment. I quite agree with that. But the amount of investment which he proposes is very meagre, as I have already pointed out to him in a private pamphlet. The difficulty with this plan is that there is no financial plan; there is no cash plan; there is no credit plan. Under the slogan of mixed economy, we have allowed everybody to play havoc with our finances. The Finance Minister has already told us that the private sector has hardly invested one half the amount which was expected of it. I might ask him whether he inquired why they have not invested. It is not because the private sector has not the surplus, but they find it more profitable to invest in real estates—in gold, luxuries and so on. And recently it has been investing in buying foreign concerns. In this country, the total amount of foreign capital is Rs. 610 crores and many of the very famous firms, Indian firms in Calcutta, are busy investing their surplus not in fresh avenues of work or industry but in buying foreign concerns which are already there. I think about a hundred crores of rupees—it may be more—have been exported out of the country in this manner. Now, is it not a very paradoxical situation? The Government is asking that foreigners should come and invest in this country, but what is actually happening? We are encouraging all the Indian industrialist bankers and so on to invest their money in the purchase of all those foreign concerns. Many of the famous European concerns in Calcutta have changed hands and all that money is going out of this country. Instead of attracting foreign capital we are allowing the foreign capital already invested to be exported out of the

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country. I think this ought to be stopped, because it is the first duty of the Indian industrialist who makes money from his own trade, from his industry, to invest the surplus in the expansion of his industry, so that more avenues of employment are created.

I would give an example. There is a very famous firm—I would not mention their name. They are probably the biggest Indian firm in this country. Now, they have bought two or three European concerns in Calcutta and they have spent about 30 to 40 crores of rupees in this business.

They have got all this money out of their industry. Unfortunately, they have not taken care to provide for sufficient depreciation funds, with the result that the Government caught them in the act of diminishing their production, and asked them to enhance their production. How was this situation created? They have made enormous profits in the last 25 years, more during the war and they say they have not provided sufficiently for depreciation, and allowed their machinery of production to run to obsolescence. They now say they have not the money for renovation of their machinery to full production, and the Government must help them with funds, and the benevolent Government has given them funds though they are aware that they have surplus enough to purchase European concerns. The ultimate result has been the flight of about 100 crores of rupees of foreign capital out of this country. This is the result of mixed economy. Under the slogan of mixed economy, our Planning Commission have found a method of not applying their brains to the real question of industrialisation, which alone can increase the wealth of this country. As a matter of fact, the Planning Commission has no plan for industrialisation whatsoever. They have left everything to mixed economy and mixed economy is behaving in the manner I have just described. What has been the result? Just

five years ago, the Government decided that there was great need for iron and steel in this country and they invited 3 famous consultant firms, Americans and English, to advise them. They submitted their reports and the Government issued a statement that in 3 months they were going to take action on these reports. Five years have passed and no action has been taken and only now we hear that an Iron and Steel Plant will be installed. I would ask the members on the Treasury Benches to explain this 5 years' inertia and how much it has cost to the country in not having an Iron and Steel plant all these 5 years. I have calculated the loss at 500 crores of rupees and I have placed my figures before the public.

Now, Sir, we have got a bulky report about the Industrial programme issued by the Planning Commission. But neither has this body recommended nor has the Government assigned priorities in our industries. As a result many of the consumer industries are in a state of collapse because we have no capital goods industry to feed them with raw materials. Let me give you some quotation from this report:

"Of the various problems confronting these industries for the protected consumer industries, perhaps the most serious and certainly the most universal is the shortage and high price of raw materials. The largest industry of all, the Iron and Steel Industry suffers no doubt from lack of capacity and not from lack of raw materials. But the relative smallness of its output embarrasses the whole series of other industries for which iron and steel are raw materials."

Then it goes on saying that:

"The mechanical engineering industry is suffering, the railway rolling stock industry is suffering, the automobile industry cannot flourish, wagons cannot be manu-

factured, passenger coaches cannot be manufactured, and all for want of iron and steel."

Is not this a very tragic situation? The Government has established a ship-building yard at Vishakhapatnam, Waltair. Their schedule is to produce 3 ships in the year and they cannot keep to the schedule. A large number of workers there were served with notices of dismissal because they cannot give any work. Now, by chance I once travelled with some of their chief men and they said that the cause of this unemployment was that they had no iron and steel. They require 8000 tons of iron and steel to produce 3 ships in the year and for 6 months they were trying to get this steel from the Steel Controller. After 6 months they were told to get it from Japan. Now, is it not a matter of shame that in a commodity in which India has got the best possibilities which no country in the world has got,—for not even the United States or Soviet Russia can develop a better iron and steel industry than this country—we are not able to have a plant all these five years. All our consumer industries are collapsing on that account.

Sir, my submission is that you must give the present Plan a decent burial; it is not a plan; it is a muddle. You must start it on a new basis. This mixed economy is no economy at all.

Sir, I would not take more of the time; only one minute more.

It reminds me—of the way we are doing things,—of the plan which the Britishers had during the Crimean War. The soldiers wanted foot-wear; they were suffering for want of it and they were ordered from the home country. But, when they arrived, they found all the foot-wear were of the left feet; and so the soldiers went without shoes and had to be confined to barracks. Our Plan is something like that. They think only in one direction; they cannot see the other side of the thing and therefore most of the Plan has become a muddle.

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur): The hon. Minister for Finance, who is also

closely associated with the Planning has moved an amendment. It is gratifying to learn that at least after two years or 2½ years of the Plan, the Government has become alive to the necessity of having the Plan revised so as to solve the growing problem of unemployment. It is indeed gratifying, Sir, to learn that the seriousness of the problem has been realised and from the figures that have been quoted, indeed, attempts are being made to solve the problem. But, by the amendments that I have sought to move, Sir, I want to request the Government to approach the problem not from a negative aspect but from a positive aspect. The problem of unemployment, Sir, has also got to be considered from the viewpoint of man-power mobilisation. Unemployment is after all another aspect of a huge man-power problem which is not being utilised or employed. Of all the resources of the country, Sir, for both industrial, agricultural and other development activity, the man-power resources are the most important. The vital importance of a Labour Force has to be recognised and it has to be utilised not from a negative point of view to solve the problem of unemployment or some other problem which is confronting the Government and which has challenged solution, but it has to be recognised as a sort of an opportunity for Government to organise its labour forces to mobilise and control the same and to utilise them for national development on the one hand and for national defence on the other. This problem, Sir, has been tackled by every country since about 1917 when Man-Power Mobilisation Boards and Human Resources Organisation Boards were formed, in order to tabulate man-power into different categories, into those who are useful for civilian industries, for civilian service, for defence industries and for defence services as also the class of unemployables.

Then, thirdly, these people have got to be properly absorbed. For these

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three important things, namely, man-power training, man-power mobilisation and utilisation of man-power for absorption in respective industries, trades and services, has always been considered to be a very important problem and every country has been trying to solve it in its own way. It is rather unfortunate, Sir, that till now the problem of man-power mobilisation and man-power organisation has not been appealing to our planners and they have been thinking in terms of spending money in various ways hoping that it would ensure to the benefit of man-power. Therefore, Sir, after nearly 2½ years of planning they have come to realise that it is essential to think in terms of planning for the employable unemployed. In this connection, Sir, I would just point out to the hon. Minister of Planning that other countries have been attempting to solve this problem not as a negative one, not as solving the problem of unemployment, but as a positive dynamic problem, for building up their man-power and for planned utilisation of their man-power for national development and national defence. Every country—every advanced country—has been doing the same thing for the last forty or fifty years, as for example, in the U.S.S.R. there is the oldest standing committee—the Council of Labour and Defence—constituted in 1923 and the labour force is very carefully planned and organised, excluding those who are engaged in production or in services and they are distributed for different work. There also the Army service is for 2 years, Navy service is for 3 years and the Air Force service is for about 5 years, during which period the personnel get training for subsequent absorption in civil life and they are actually absorbed in civil life. Similarly in other countries, e.g. U.K. and U.S.A., after the Selective Services Act of 1917, which provided for the registration of personnel between 17 and 30 or 36 years—which was again modified under the National Security and National Services Acts of 1947—

Boards were constituted for man-power organisation or for labour organisation, and these Boards were constituted with civilian personnel who knew something of civil as well as defence organisation, so that the man-power could be properly recruited, mobilised and trained for various nation building purposes. I must also point out that Australia did not believe in this kind of man-power mobilisation, but even she was forced to accept it in 1939. Now they have got a Director of Man Power Organisation who has a Man Power Directorate and it is closely linked with the services, civil military, as well as industries, civil and military. Here in our country, Sir, in this planning, an important part of our national life, that which costs 55 per cent. of our national expenditure, has been totally excluded from the purview of our defence planning, so that we have got a plan which does not take into consideration all our national activities, which does not take into consideration the main problem of man-power and which does not try at least to find out as other countries have done in this direction as to how far those experiments should be tried in this country. The unsatisfactory nature of our planning is proved by the fact that the hon. Minister of Finance has now come forward with his amendment that the Plan should be changed so as to provide for the unemployed. It is absolutely necessary that all our national activities should be integrated and co-ordinated to ensure that planning is on proper lines and that our man-power is being properly planned for and absorbed in different walks of life. Not only that. There is another reason why I am suggesting or urging this point. It is not merely necessary as a positive programme, as a dynamic programme, for providing for our man-power and for absorbing them in different walks of life, but also absolutely necessary from the point of view of money because it can be pointed out that it is only by integrating these two things and by our

planners trying to know something of that subject that economy can be effected and more money would be available.

I could give you straightaway one or two examples. I do not want economy in the Defence Services, i.e. in the Defence Services it is absolutely necessary that the personnel should be there and there should be no economy as far as their pay and allowances are concerned. Probably the hon. Minister of Planning would be pleased to note that the bulk of Defence expenditure is going in other directions, not merely on personnel but on purchases from foreign countries, on the Military Engineering Services and so on.

By proper economy in some of these items we could save several crores every year for various other purposes. I would like to point out about our purchases in foreign countries—I am referring to the last report of the Indian Stores Department in the U.K., which is being maintained by the Government of India—and that report says about the Defence purchases that the Indian Defence Authorities are placing indents on U.K. for articles which were being produced in India during war and which could be produced in India now. This is the report of our purchasing mission in London and I hope, Sir, that Parliament will take note of this fact that we are placing indents with U.K. and other countries for articles which could be manufactured in this country and which were, in fact, being manufactured here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Chairman, the population of India is about 36 crores. I would ask the hon. Member to say how much he would allocate to man-power out of this.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I was referring to the subject from two points of view. By increasing our output in the Defence industries which consist of a number of factories; and you read in

the papers that several of them are now locked out and other things are going on at other places also—and secondly by utilising the idle capacity of our factories, we could save a lot of money which is going to foreign countries. Our minimum purchase from outside amounts to several crores. Our Defence Services' pay and allowances come to only Rs. 70 crores out of the Rs. 235 crores. So the bulk of the expenditure is on other things and I am just pointing out to hon. Members that it is quite possible to economise in that respect as well as in various other respects.

Without going into further detail, I would also point out another Branch where economy can be effected, for instance, the Military Engineering Services, which are spending every year Rs. 30 to 40 crores or even more. Works are being done through contractors, whereas in many other countries works are being done through departmental organised military corps. These works perhaps include items now proposed, e.g., the shifting of the Headquarters of Eastern Command from Ranchi to Lucknow or the Headquarters of Western Command from Delhi to Simla, which would involve huge expenditure in crores of rupees. This could be revised and screened in time so that economy can be effected. There are many other items like this which require scrutiny instead of being kept as Defence Secrets.

As time is up, I will not continue. I can only conclude by saying that many of our problems should be tackled not by making solitary attempts this way or that, but by making a positive, constructive approach to try and solve all our problems, by integrating all our national activities and treating problems like unemployment and other disasters not merely as calamities to be helped by spoonfeeding, but we should have a positive approach by trying to solve our various socio-economic problems as well as Defence problems by integrat-

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ing both the wings of national activities together

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): I want to move for closure as the subject has been sufficiently discussed by the House.

Shri S. S. More: No, Sir.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner Churu): I have been waiting the last three months, Sir, to get a chance to speak.

Shri F. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Will you please allow me also to speak? So far only Maharajas and rich people have spoken, but why should rich people only be allowed to speak on this matter. I would like to request you,—Sir, because I come from the minority Community and I am the real sufferer more than my friend—to give me a chance to speak on this matter.

Mr. Chairman: The Chair does not make any distinction between a Maharaja and any other member. I realise the hon. member belongs to the backward classes: he will get a chance if the debate is not closed.

Shri S. S. More: We had agreed not to close the debate; you were not perhaps here in the House.

Mr. Chairman: I was here, but not in the Chair.

Shri S. S. More: We had a lot of discussion when the Deputy Speaker was in the Chair and the unanimous desire of the House was that the debate should go on. Mr. Nanda has yet to make his contributions to the debate.

Mr. Chairman: What does the Planning Minister say.

Shri Nanda: That is a matter for the House itself to decide; you may obtain the sense of the House in the matter.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I point out, Sir, that it was originally at my suggestion.....

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry, in view of the general feeling in the House and what has been stated earlier, I would not like to accept the motion for closure.

Shri Karni Singhji: I have been longing to speak on this Resolution for a long time and I am happy to have this opportunity of expressing my views. I do not claim myself to be a great economist: but certain problems that concern Part B States and the State of Rajasthan in particular, which I am representing, should be placed before the House for the consideration of hon. members. More eminent people have already spoken on this subject; therefore, I shall not waste the time of the House by dwelling mainly on the economic aspect, but rather, I shall try and confine myself to the unemployment caused due to the process of integration.

In Rajasthan, Sir—and I am sure that is the same with all Part B States, or at least with most of them—unemployment can be divided into two sections: firstly "the all-India type" on which very eminent people have already spoken, and secondly what I would term as the "man-made type", unemployment caused because integration, when it was put through, was done without a proper plan and a large number of people as a result of this had to be retrenched and these States were not in a position to find alternative employment for them.

At the outset I would like to say that I have all along been one of the ardent supporters of the system of integration and a great admirer of that great man Sardar Patel. It is our misfortune that that great man is not amongst us today; if only he had been with us, many of the problems of the Part B States, I am sure, would not have arisen. I am sure, Sir, that if the late Sardar had known that things were going to turn out this way and

so many thousands and thousands of poor people were going to be affected adversely, he would have taken steps in time to see that such chaotic conditions did not occur.

Today, Sir, is the fifth year after the integration of the State of Rajasthan. In these five years, the Rajasthan Government, I am afraid, have proved themselves totally incompetent to deal with the unemployment problem. Although most of the Ministers are my friends, I must say that they have proved themselves totally incompetent to deal with the unemployment situation. Not one large scale industry, or even a small scale industry to speak of has been located in the right place where unemployment is the acutest. We have all been trying to shout ourselves hoarse; but nothing has been done.

Now, Sir, in my humble opinion, some of the factors that have caused unemployment in Part B States and Rajasthan in particular, are as follows:—

1. The large scale retrenchment carried out in the armed forces. We reckon that in Rajasthan alone 14,000 to 17,000 people have been thrown out of employment. Granted that the Central Government is trying to do something, but I am afraid, as far as the Government of Rajasthan is concerned, very little has been done to rehabilitate them.

2. In the Electrical Department of Rajasthan—I stand to correction about figures, it may be more—not less than 5,000 people have been thrown out of jobs. It was only the other day that a batch of 350 people came to see me—and they told me they had been served with a month's notice after which they would be disbanded. They asked me if I could do something. I was very much distressed. The matter was put up before the administration and for some time at least, I am happy to say they were able to withhold the order of retrenchment. But these people are still in danger of being disbanded—350 people in Bikaner City alone: in Ra-

jaasthan the number will be ten times that.

Now, Sir, another factor which I feel has not been fully understood is that integration in itself was an excellent scheme. But one thing which people must realise is that when integration was brought in it meant the fusing of a large number of the administrations. That was all right. But you could not fuse all the cities. One city became the capital and the other went into decadence. Progress in all the cities, if you will study the curves on a graph, had been going on up and up, and up until 1949. Thereafter you find a tendency for the curve of progress to come down. If we call ourselves a progressive welfare State we must see that each and every city of our country, whether it be in the deserts of Rajasthan, or in the fertile Gangetic plains, must come up and progress and develop fully. Nobody minds if the capital city gets twice as much as the others. But a square deal which the people of other cities expect cannot be denied. The voice of the people who come from the other parts of Rajasthan will have to be heard, if not today some day,—of that I am sure.

Now just to illustrate this, I shall give the House an example again from my home town. Before integration the former state of Bikaner had a Town Planning scheme of approximately Rs. 3 crores. Out of these Rs. 3 crores on a rough guess, Rs. 1½ crores would have been spent on materials and Rs. 1½ crores would have been spent on labour. A thousand new houses were to have been built. The day integration came all the lands once purchased by people were sold back to Government and only three houses have come up in these four or five years. I would like to know what is going to happen to people who were going to build the 997 houses? This is one part of the economy upset which I feel has to be taken into account. The Gadgil Committee I am sure is trying to do their best to see that the erstwhile capital cities of Part B States are

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given their due share and I would like the Government of India to consider this matter seriously and do something constructive immediately.

On a rough but moderate guess the total number of unemployed in Rajasthan—it is rather difficult to assess the correct number—is anything from 50,000 to 100,000 or even more. Here again it is rather difficult to get the exact figures. I am sure the Government of India will be in a better position to collect these figures. Now, Sir, I would like to suggest in my humble way a few remedies. First and foremost, there should be a committee appointed by the Centre,—because the people of Rajasthan are now beginning to look up to the Centre for everything, as they have lost quite a deal of confidence in their own Government—that a commission of enquiry or committee be instituted which would go into the question of assessing the number of people unemployed in Rajasthan due to the process of integration—directly, due to retrenchments, and indirectly due to the decadence of the erstwhile capital cities which were once flourishing and which are now going down rapidly.

Secondly, all the cash balances that all these units of Rajasthan have contributed should be divided on a population—and contribution—wise basis for sponsoring and locating industries at the right places and the adopting of other methods whereby the maximum number of people could be employed.

Thirdly, the power of indiscriminately retrenching a large number of people should be taken away from the Rajasthan Government and it should be under the Centre to control the retrenchments of the poor people.

Fourthly, the irrigation projects which the Central Government is so well sponsoring and in which the Government of Rajasthan have also a share must be guided and controlled by the Centre more strictly so that

the case of the units of the Union of Rajasthan does not go by default.

Fifthly, hydro-electricity must go to all the cities wherever it is possible, so that in spite of the decadence that they are suffering from, they will be able to attract industries which will automatically come and surround the hydro-electric areas.

Sixthly, the income that the Government of India derives from the estate duty should be exclusively set aside for unemployment relief. This way you will justify to the country that you are taking the money from the 'haves' and giving it to the 'have-nots'.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The Government of India is not going to derive any income from this.

Shri S. S. More: But you can regulate.

Shri Karni Singhji: Yes, you can regulate it.

Then, in the Railways, at least for the next five years, local labour must be employed. In Rajasthan there were three or four little railway systems which about two years ago were integrated into the Northern Railway. I am sure the Northern Railway is working very well. But so far as appointments on the Railways in this area are concerned, quite often people from the East are recruited. The result of this is that the man from Rajasthan loses a job while the other man feels most uncomfortable going there. So for the next five years the local people should be given a chance. Thereafter, the integration is there and things can find their own level.

And there is another point which is most important. Ministerial changes and reshuffles in Rajasthan have become a joke. We have already had about half a dozen changes and reshuffles and will be putting the French Ministry to shame.

Then there are certain Central grants that the Centre has decided to give to Rajasthan but which, I understand, the Centre is a bit hesitant

in handing over to the Ministry because they might be squandered. I wish that this money is spent under your direct supervision.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: 'You' means the Chair?

Shri S. S. More: Through him, you.

Shri Karni Singhji: At least let the labour get the money.

In conclusion I would like to say that let us see that the good work that the late Sardar Patel did by integrating and changing the map of India, is not upset by our inactivity and lack of planning.

श्री पी० एन० राज भोज (बोला-पुत्र—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : यहां बिकानेर महाराजा साहब ने और काका गाडगिल साहब ने अभी भाषण दिया। लेकिन यह तो हाई क्लास के लोग हैं। हमारे देशमुख साहब जो कि हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर हैं वह भी हाई क्लास के हैं। यह गरीब फॅमिली से नहीं हैं। इस लिये मैं भी अपने सुझाव अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह इस देश का बहुत बड़ा प्राबलम है। और यह प्राबलम तभी ठीक से हल होगा जब कि जो जमीन देश के राजा महाराजाओं के पास है और जमींदारों के पास है उसका गरीबों में ठीक से बटवारा हो जायेगा। जो लोग देहात के गरीब हैं और जिनके पास खाना और कपड़ा नहीं है उनको ठीक तरह से यह जमीन बंटनी चाहिए। जो भूदान यज्ञ हो रहा है, मेरा ख्याल है कि उससे तो कुछ देश का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है। यह तो कांग्रेस का प्रोपेगेंडा बढ़ाने के लिये एक स्कीम है। इसी वास्ते, चेंबरमैन साहब, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जमीन का बटवारा होना चाहिए और ठीक तरह से होना चाहिए और वह जमीन गरीबों को मिलनी चाहिए। जो सच्चे गरीब हैं

उनको मिलनी चाहिए। कभी कभी ऐसा कहा जाता है कि यह ग़लत बात है कि यह जमीन उनको मिलनी चाहिए जिनके पास न हल है और न बैल है। यह जमीन उन लोगों को नहीं मिलनी चाहिए जो कि सच्चे गरीब नहीं हैं। अभी हम लोगों ने हैदराबाद में सत्याग्रह किया, १७०० आदमी जेल गये। उनको जमीन नहीं मिलती है। जो मिलती भी है वह गाय चराने के नाम से और दूसरे ढंग से वापस ले ली जाती है। गवर्नमेंट का भी काम ऐसा चलता है अन्धा पीसता है और कुत्ता आटा खाता है। हर एक स्टेट में आपस में यूनीफारमिटी नहीं है।

हैदराबाद में अलग है, राजस्थान में अलग है और पंजाब में अलग है। अभी तक जो जमीन का सवाल है वह ठीक तरह से हल नहीं हुआ है। यह बेकारी का सवाल तब तक हल नहीं होगा जब तक कि गरीबों के आर्थिक सवाल को ठीक तरह से हल नहीं किया जाता। लोगों ने मध्यम वर्ग के अनएम्प्लायमेंट का जिक्र किया है और कहा है कि उनको नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए और उनके लिये टीचर्स की एक योजना बनाई है जिसमें दस हजार टीचर्स रखे जायेंगे। मैं भी कहता हूँ कि मध्यम वर्ग को एम्प्लायमेंट देनी चाहिए लेकिन जो उनसे भी श्रमजीवी और गिरे हुए लोग हैं उनके लिये कोई कुछ नहीं बोलता है। काका साहब गाडगिल तो फिलासफी की बात करते हैं। वह गरीबों में से नहीं हैं। वह तो बड़ी बड़ी जगहों में बोलते हैं। उनको क्या मालूम कि अछूतों की बस्ती में क्या हो रहा है। न उनको यह मालूम कि अछूतों को क्या क्या देहातों में तकलीफें हो रहीं हैं। एक हमारे खंड भाई देसाई हैं जो कि अछूतों के लिये कहते हैं, पर मैं उनकी भी एक गलती बताता हूँ। उनके राष्ट्रीय ट्रेड यूनीयन

[श्री पी० एन० राज भोज]

कांग्रेस में यह है कि यह अछूत किस पार्टी का है, अम्बेडकर पार्टी का है या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का है। जो उनकी पार्टी का होता है उसको नौकरी दी जाती है औरों को नहीं इस तरह का भेद भाव है। अभी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया में बड़े बड़े आफिसर अगर कोई मदरासी आ जाता है तो वह मदरासियों को रखता है, कोई पंजाबी आ जाता है तो वह ज्यादा पंजाबियों को रखता है। तो यह जो जातीय और प्रान्तीय भेद भाव है यह बहुत खराब है। इस को भी मट्ट करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। जब तक यह रहेगा तब तक देश की बेकारी का सवाल हल नहीं होगा। एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में जाइये वहां भी यही बात है। एक रिजोल्यूशन हमारे लिये रखा गया है मगर एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में भी बड़े बड़े आफिसर हैं। वह दलित भाइयों को कहते हैं कि तुम्हारी क्वालीफिकेशन ठीक नहीं है तुम्हारी टाइपिंग में स्पीड ठीक नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट ने जो मिनिमम क्वालीफिकेशन रखी है उस पर नहीं लेते हैं। कहते हैं कि यू० पी० एस० कमिशन के द्वारा पांच वर्ष का एक्सपीरिअंस होना चाहिये दस वर्ष का एक्सपीरिअंस होना चाहिए। हम में ऐसे आदमी नहीं मिलते हैं, इस लिये उनको नहीं लेते हैं। जहां जहां कमीशन है वहां वहां इस वक्त यही सवाल पैदा हो रहा है। जब हम कुछ कहते हैं तो यह कहा जाता है कि आप हमेशा शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का ही सवाल ले आते हैं। देश में ये लोग ६ करोड़ हैं जो कि गिरे हुए हैं और गुलाम हैं। इन के लिये रिजोल्यूशन पास किये जाते हैं लेकिन अमल में नहीं लिये जाते। बहुत लोग बैकार हैं। कुछ को अगर एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में नौकरी मिल भी जाती है तो इस से क्या काम चल सकता है।

अभी फाइव इयर प्लान चल रहा है। बड़ी बड़ी कितानें लिखी गई हैं और बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं चल रही हैं, लेकिन गरीबों के लिये क्या हो रहा है, जो बैंकवर्क प्लास हैं, जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट हैं और जो शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब हैं उनके लिये क्या हो रहा है। उनके मकानों के लिये, उनकी उन्नति के लिये, उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था सुधारने के लिये क्या स्कीम है। कहा जाता है कि ऐसा हो रहा है, बंसा हो रहा है लेकिन अन्धेर नगरी चौपट राजा का सवाल है। मैं हाउस से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह हमको भी अपनी नौकरी का सवाल उठाने में और पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के मामले में सवाल उठाने में ठीक सहायता दे। यह इस देश की बीमारी है। यह ठीक नहीं है। मुझे हर वक्त यह बात कहना ठीक नहीं मालूम होता पर रोये बिना कोई सुनता ही नहीं है।

श्री भागवत झा (पुनिया व सन्वाल परगना) : लड़ने से सुनते हैं।

श्री पी० एन० राज भोज : लड़ने का समय आबेगा तो लड़ेंगे भी। जब तक कानून से हल हो सकता है तब तक बैसी कोशिश करते हैं। मैं इस के लिये आप से अपील करना चाहता हूँ।

इसके अलावा जो यह छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं यह कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर चलनी चाहिए।

वह अभी नहीं चलती हैं। तो जो यह छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनकी एग्जाम्पुल आप को बताता हूँ। एक टैनिंग इंड्ट्री है। जो बमड़ा है वह अभी देश से बाहर जाता है। इसी देश में जो बमड़ा

हैं, उस की ट्रेनिंग इंडस्ट्री खोल कर, फैक्टरी बना कर, क्यों नहीं देश में ही इस का काम आप चलाते हैं। लेबर का सामान बिलायत से आप संग्रहित हैं। आपने क्या बिलायत से संग्रहित का डेका लिया है ? जब आप के देश में ही बीज पैदा होती है और जब आप का देश अब आजाद हो गया है तो इस को बाहर भेजने की क्या आवश्यकता है ? यहां आप फैक्टरी क्यों नहीं खोलते। इस वास्ते जो छोटे छोटे बच्चे हैं और इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उन को आप को कोआपरेटिव बेसिस से चलाना चाहिए। उस के द्वारा आप छोटे लोगों के आर्थिक जीवन और नौकरी के बारे में बहुत कुछ कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारी जो सरकार है वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा कैपिटलिस्ट लोगों को ही सपोर्ट करने वाली है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप को राशनिंग आफ हाउसिंग और राशनिंग आफ मनी करना चाहिए। जैसे राशनिंग की प्रवृत्ति देश में होती है, वैसे ही इसका भी राशनिंग होना चाहिए। अभी महाराजा बीकानेर यहां, खंडू वं, उनके पास बहुत पैलैसेज हैं, मकान हैं, बहुत जमीन है, इसी तरह हैदराबाद के नबाब के पास बहुत जमीन है, बहुत मकान है, इनका आप राशनिंग करिये। उनको सोने के लिये दो कमरे दे दीजिये। इसी तरह राशनिंग आफ जमीन होना चाहिए जो यहां इस तरह के करोड़पति हैं, जिनके पास इतना रुपया है कि उसे देखने को उनके पास टाइम नहीं है, ऐसे यह हमारे सेठ साहब यहां बंटे हैं, तो इसी तरह में यह राशनिंग आफ हाउसिंग, राशनिंग आफ जमीन और साथ ही राशनिंग आफ मनी होना चाहिए। यह तीन प्रकार का राशनिंग आपको करना चाहिए। (interruptions)

आप शांति रखें, मुझे तो टाइम बहुत कम है, उस में बहुत कुछ कहना है।

तो इस तरह से इन तीन दृष्टियों से यह आम्बोलन अच्छी तरह से चलाने की आप स्कीम बनाइयें। तभी मेरे क्वेश्चन से ठीक तरह से हमारे देश का खीर हमारे समाज का भला हो सकेगा। जब तक ऐसी परिस्थिति प्राप्त नहीं होती, तब तक वैसे बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमें जो होती हैं, उनके लिये बड़े बड़े लोग झोळते हैं और हम अपोजीशन वाले उसका विरोध करते हैं। आज क्या हो रहा है। यहां कं कोने कोने में, मद्रास में, बम्बई में, सब जगह बेकारी है। बहुत सी जगहें हैं जहां जात पांत का सवाल बनाकर हम लोगों को निकाल दिया जाता है। इस लिये इस देश से जब तक हम जात पांत का सवाल नष्ट नहीं करते तब तक ठीक तरह से बेकारी का प्रश्न अच्छी तरह से निबटाना बहुत कठिन है। यहां कहा जाता है कि रिफ्यूजीज के लिये बहुत खर्च होता है। लेकिन हम कहते हैं कि अछूतों के लिये आप जमीन दे दीजिये, मकान दे दीजिये, तो कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती। मैं नहीं कहता कि रिफ्यूजीज के लिये आप खर्च न करें, मैं मानता हूँ वे निराश्रित हैं और उनके लिये खर्च करना चाहिए। लेकिन सच्चे निराश्रित तो देश में हम लोग हैं। सच्चे देश के गुलाम तो हम हैं, हम गुलाम के गुलाम बना दिये गये हैं। हमारी बेकारी नष्ट करने के लिये, हमारे आर्थिक सवाल को हल करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट कोई ठोस काम नहीं करती। गवर्नमेंट की कोई स्कीम अमल में नहीं आती है। इसी वास्ते इस बेकारी के सवाल के बारे में मैंने जो कुछ सजेशनस दिये हैं उनके अनुसार कुछ काम होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो आर्बनेन्स डिपो हैं, उन में कई आवसी बेकार हो गये

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोज]

हैं। इधर तो कहते हैं कि बेकारी बन्द होनी चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ अम्बरनाथ की फ़ैक्टरी और पूना देहरोड, किरकी में लोग बेकार हो रहे हैं। तो इस तरह से बेकारी बढ़ रही है। इधर राशनिंग बन्द होने से बेकारी बढ़ रही है। अभी फूड मिनिस्ट्री ने राशनिंग खत्म करने की कोशिश की वह ठीक है। लेकिन देहात के लोग जो बेकार हैं उनको रोजगारी ठीक तरह से नहीं मिलती। रोजगार का उनका आर्थिक जीवन बड़ी मुश्किल में है। इसी वास्ते थोड़ा सा हम देशमुख साहब से कुछ कहना चाहते हैं। देशमुख साहब बड़े अर्थ शास्त्रज्ञ हैं और उनको सब प्रकार के लोग अपनी हालत बताते हैं। तो हमने भी जो हमारे गिरे हुए और अछूत भाई हैं उन के बारे में हालत बताई और जो कुछ सजेन्स दिये हैं उन को अमल में लाने के लिये हम को उम्मीद है कि हमारे देशमुख साहब कोशिश करेंगे। हमने जो यह बेकारी का सवाल कहा, पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन के बारे में जो अन्याय होता है और जो एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में ठीक तरह से रजिस्ट्रेशन और रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलता, इन के बारे में कुछ न कुछ होना चाहिए। यहाँ देश में कई प्रकार के रोने वाले लोग हैं। हम तो अभी न्याय दृष्टि से कहते हैं, कोई झगड़े की दृष्टि से नहीं। अभी तो हम न्याय में विश्वास करते हैं और अभी तक हमारा दिमाग, हमारी बृत्ति, और हमारी नीति ठीक तरह से चल रही है। लेकिन जब खाने को नहीं मिलेगा, जब हम लोग भूके रहेंगे, जब किसी को जमीन नहीं मिलेगी, जब हमारा सवाल ठीक तरह हल नहीं होगा, तो हमें कुछ न कुछ रास्ता ऐसा अपनाना पड़ेगा कि गवर्नमेंट को जरूर ध्यान देना

पड़ेगा। "नाक दाबे बिना मुंह नहीं खुलता है" इसी वास्ते अभी तो हम गवर्नमेंट से अपील करते हैं कि ठीक तरह से इन सवालों को जल्दी से जल्दी हल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। यही मेरी अपील है।

मुझे श्रीमान् चैयरमैन महोदय जी ने जो आज टाइम दिया खास तौर से झगड़ा करने के बाद जो टाइम मिला है.....

मिस्टर चैयरमैन : झगड़े से नहीं दिया है।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : अच्छा प्रेम से दिया है। आप बड़े उदार दिल के हैं, इस लिये मुझे समय मिल गया है और इसी लिये मैंने अपने सजेन्स दिये हैं और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इन को आप अमल में लायेंगे। साथ ही अपोजीशन पार्टी वाले लोगों को आप जब तक विश्वास में नहीं लेंगे तब तक ठीक तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैजारिटी तो आप के पास है। मैजारिटी से कोई भी मंजर पास हो जाता है। लेकिन कभी न कभी झुकना पड़ेगा और झुकने के बिना काम नहीं चलेगा।

इतना कह कर मैं चैयरमैन महोदय को धन्यवाद दे कर समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री भागवत झा : श्रीमान् सभापति महोदय बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि अब शाम को जब कि सब महानुभावों के बोलने के बाद जो कुछ समय बच रहा है उस में आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया यद्यपि हम लोग ठीक आप के सामने पड़ते हैं किन्तु आप की नजर हम पर कम पड़ती है। फिर भी आपका मैं बड़ा कृतज्ञ हूँ कि संसद् में इस बेरोजगारी के प्रश्न पर बोलने के लिये आपने समय दिया है। यह जो प्रश्न

बेरोजगारी का इस सदन के सामने रखा गया है, इस पर गत बार से बहस चल रही है। इस में बहुत से प्रश्न उठाये गये हैं। यह कहा गया है कि सरकार इस प्रश्न पर जागरूक नहीं है। यही नहीं, बल्कि इस प्रश्न को ही लेकर पिछली बार हमारे आदरणीय महानुभावों ने जो इशर हैं, इन्होंने इस को एक विशेष प्वाइंट बना कर एटी अनएम्प्लायमेंट डे भी मनाया था। यह बात सत्य है कि सरकार ने एक ग्यारह सूत्री योजना स्टेट सरकार को भेजी है। वह चाहती है कि इस के जरिये हर प्रदेश में बेरोजगारी के प्रश्न को हल किया जाय। इस ग्यारह सूत्री योजना में यह रखा है कि छोटे छोटे उद्योग चलाये जाय, टेक्निकल सब्सिड्स पर शिक्षा दी जाय, सड़क यातायात की नीति अपनाई जाय, छोटी आमदनी के तबकों के लिये गृहों का निर्माण किया जाय, आदि आदि। ये बहुत से ऐसे मसलें हैं, जिनके द्वारा हम रोजगार तो दे सकते हैं, जिनके द्वारा हम तत्काल के लिये जो अनएम्प्लायड हैं, जो बेरोजगार हैं, उनको रोजगार दे सकते हैं, लेकिन यह प्रश्न इतना छोटा नहीं है कि जिस को हम इस ग्यारह सूत्री योजना के अनुसार हल कर सकते हैं। अगर हमें इस बेरोजगारी के प्रश्न को हल करना है तो हमें इसकी जड़ में जाना होगा, इस की तह में जाना होगा और इस के लिये हमारे सामने कोई दीर्घ सूत्री योजना होनी चाहिए। उस दीर्घ सूत्री योजना में हमारा स्थल है कि बार बार इसी प्रश्न को उठाया जाता है कि जो हमारे पड़े लिये आदमी बेरोजगार है वह काम नहीं करना चाहत। इस तरफ गवर्न-मेंट के जो सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि यह पड़े लिये लोग जो बेरोजगार हैं काम करना ही नहीं चाहते और बार बार बिगिटी आफ लेबर की इस

हाउस में दुहाई दी गई है। मैं जानता हूँ कि अभी सिर्फ बिहार में हमारे यहां इस साल एक लाख 50 हजार आदमियों ने मैट्रिक पास किया है। सिर्फ मेरे एक डिबीजन में चार हजार ग्रैज्युएट अनएम्प्लायड हैं।

ऐसी हालत में जब यह फीगर हमारे सामने है और यह बात यहां पर बार बार कही जाती है कि ये सबके सब देहात की तरफ से शहर की ओर भागने लगे हैं और जहां तक मुझे याद पड़ता है पिछले अवसर पर भी जब इस विषय पर हाउस में बहस चल रही थी, इस देहात से शहर की ओर डिप्ट का बार बार जिक्र किया गया, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कभी उन्होंने इस डिप्ट के कारणों के ऊपर भी सोचा है कि ऐसा क्यों है? क्या यह डिप्ट इस कारण नहीं है कि गांवों में जमीन पर जो लोग आज काम करते हैं, उनके लिये पर्याप्त जमीन उपलब्ध नहीं है, इस कारण विवश होकर उन लोगों को शहर की ओर भागना पड़ता है क्योंकि वहां उनकी जीविका का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो पाता और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा बार बार यह कहना कि गांवों में जो पड़े लिये आदमी है, वह खेती बाड़ी का काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, कुदाल नहीं पकड़ सकते हैं या हल नहीं जोत सकते हैं और इस कारण वह शहर की ओर भाग रहे हैं, उचित नहीं है। असल में प्रश्न यह है कि आज देहात में जो आबादी है वह ज़रूरत से ज्यादा है। मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि एक किसान जो गांव में खेती करता है, उसके तीन लड़के हैं, एक मैट्रिकुलेट है, दूसरा ग्रेजुएट है और तीसरा एम० ए० है, वह बड़ा किसान चूँकि उसके पास सिर्फ ३०,४० या ५० बीघा जमीन है, इस लिये वह अपने बेटों से कहता है कि बेसो भाई मेरे पास जो जमीन है वह सिर्फ मेरे काम के लिये काफी है और विवश होकर उसे अपने लड़कों को काम की तलाश

[श्री भगवत झा]

में घर से बाहर निकालना पड़ता है। यह उवाहरण देकर मैं आप को यह सिद्ध करना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो उसके लड़के शहर को आते हैं तो इस कारण नहीं कि वह डिगनिटी आफ लेबर नहीं समझते बल्कि इस लिये क्योंकि उनके पास काफी जमीन नहीं है जिस पर वह काम कर सकें। आपका सदा यह आक्षेप रहता है कि पढ़े लिखे लोग डिगनिटी आफ लेबर नहीं समझते, तो मैं आपसे पूछूँ कि क्या आपने उन लोगों को जो पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं, उन सबको आपने रोजगार दे दिया है? जैसा मैंने पहले बतलाया यह देहात से शहर की ओर डिप्ट इस कारण से है कि वहाँ पर जितनी आबादी है उसके वास्ते खेती करने के लिये जमीन नहीं है। सरकार ऐसे आदमियों को जो चाहें पढ़े लिखे हों या न हों लेकिन डिगनिटी आफ लेबर में विश्वास करते हैं, उनको भी सबको रोजगार मुहैया नहीं कर पाई है। अभी भी ऐसे आदमी हैं जो काम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन उन्हें काम नहीं मिलता है और पढ़े लिखों को तो जाने दीजिये क्योंकि आप कहते हैं कि वह डिगनिटी आफ लेबर में विश्वास नहीं करते, लेकिन जो अनपढ़े हैं और डिगनिटी आफ लेबर को समझते हैं और काम करना चाहते हैं, अगर आप उन सब को काम पर लगा सकेंगे, तभी उसके बाद आप यह कह सकते हैं कि कि पढ़े लिखे आदमी काम नहीं करते हैं।

दीर्घकालीन योजना में सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न जो उठाया गया था वह शिक्षा के बारे में था। आप एक तरफ तो यह नारा बुलन्द करते हैं कि ये पढ़े लिखे आदमी काम नहीं करते हैं और यह वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली बड़ी बुरी तथा दोषपूर्ण है और इस बात पर सिर्फ इस तरफ के सदस्यों ने ही नहीं, बल्कि उस तरफ के सदस्यों ने भी

जोर दिया है कि वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली ऐसी है जिसमें विश्वविद्यालय रूपी फैक्टोरियों से हर साल बी० ए० और एम० ए० की डिग्री प्राप्त करके नवयुवक निकलते हैं, जो कि बाहर निकलने पर बिल्कुल बेकार और निरक्षर साबित होते हैं, मैं आपकी बात मान लेता हूँ कि आज कल जो बी० ए० और एम० ए० निकल रहे हैं वह सब बेकार और नालायक हैं और उनको कोई अनुभव नहीं होता, लेकिन आपके सिर्फ इतना कह देने भरसे तो प्रश्न हल नहीं हो जाता। मेरा तो कहना है कि जब हम यह समझते हैं कि आज की शिक्षा पद्धति दोषपूर्ण है और ग्रेज्युएट और एम० ए० डालने वाली ये फैक्टोरियाँ किसी काम की नहीं हैं तो सरकार की ओर से इन फैक्ट्रीज को डिमालिश करने के लिये क्रम उठाया जाना चाहिये, इनको नया बनाये और अगर दशा यहाँ तक पहुँच गई है कि आपकी शिक्षा पद्धति नई नहीं हो सकती है तो कम से कम इन फैक्ट्रीज को तो आपको बन्द कर देना चाहिए। जिनसे ऐसे बेकार आदमी निकलते हैं, जो कोई काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज जब हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री और दूसरे मंत्रीगण इस बात को मानते हैं कि आज की शिक्षा पद्धति ऐसे लोगों को निकालती है जो किसी काम के नहीं होते, तो हमारी सरकार का कर्तव्य ही जाता है कि वह शिक्षा पद्धति में सुधार करे और उसको नया रूप दे और मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस दिशा में अब तक क्या किया है? क्या यह उचित है कि ऐसे अवसर पर हमारे केन्द्र के शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय और बाकी राज्यीय के मंत्री चुपचाप बैठे रहें और हाथ पर हाथ रखकर तमाशा देखते रहें और जानबूझ कर ऐसी शिक्षा पद्धति को कायम रखें रहें जो ऐसे आदमियों को तैयार करती है जो अपने

परिवार के लिये ही नहीं, बल्कि समाज और देश के लिये आवश्यक होते हैं और देश पर बीज बनते हैं। उस योजना में यूथ कैम्प खोलने का सुझाव है जहाँ नवयुवकों को इस बात की ट्रेनिंग दी जायेगी कि लेबर में डिगनिटी है, उनको एक नई दिशा की ओर ले जाने की कोशिश की जायेगी और आज जो नवयुवक डिग्री लेकर निकलते हैं वह लेबर की डिगनिटी नहीं समझते, उनकी वहाँ पर यह सिखाया जायेगा कि डिगनिटी आफ लेबर में विश्वास करो, मैं इस सुझाव का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ और आप अवश्य ऐसे कैम्प खोलिय लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप उन कैम्पों और फेक्ट्रीज के लिये क्या उपाय करने जा रहे हैं जहाँ से लाखों और हजारों नौ-जवान प्रतिवर्ष शिक्षा प्राप्त करके निकलते हैं और उनको काम नहीं मिलता, आप यह जानते हुए कि वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली दोषपूर्ण है, उसको कायम रखे हुए हैं, जिस शिक्षा पद्धति का कोई उद्देश्य नहीं है जो हमें यह नहीं बतलाती है कि विद्यार्थी स्कूल और कालिजों से निकलने के बाद जीवन संग्राम में किस तरह अपना पार्ट अदा कर पायेंगे, ऐसी प्रणाली को कायम रखना सर्वथा अनुचित और गैर जरूरी है। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि दीर्घ मूर्खी योजना में जो छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज का जिक्र है, वह सब ठीक है, लेकिन उसमें साथ ही साथ बेरोजगारी के प्रश्न को हल करने के उपाय की ओर हम सबको विचार करना चाहिए ताकि सदा के लिये हम अपने देश से इस बेरोजगारी के प्रश्न का हल कर सकें।

हमारी औद्योगिक नीति में आवश्यक सुधार किये जाने चाहिए और हम इस बेरोजगारी के प्रश्न को अपनी औद्योगिक नीति में सुधार करके भी हल कर सकते हैं। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपका ध्यान सदन की

एक माननीय सदस्या की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो इस समय उपस्थित नहीं हैं, उन्होंने पिछली मर्तबा जब इस पर बहस हो रही थी, कहा था कि मैं खादी में विश्वास नहीं करती और इस खादी उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने के हेतु सरकार जो रूपया खर्च करती है, वह सब व्यर्थ खर्च करती है, व्यर्थ उन माननीय सदस्या की दृष्टि में हो सकता है, क्योंकि यह तो ठीक ही है कि खादी में बीस पच्चीस रुपये में लहरदार और चमकदार साड़ी और शोती बनलौर की तरह तो नहीं बन सकती है जो कि वह पहनती हैं या दूसरे सदस्य लोग पहनते हैं; लेकिन मैं पूछूँ कि क्या हमारा उद्देश्य ऐसी सस्ती और चमकदार चीजें बनाना है? क्या हमारा उद्देश्य खादी उद्योग को बढ़ावा देकर देहातों में फैली हुई बेरोजगारी की क्षमता करना नहीं है और जब हम इस बात पर सहमत हैं तो फिर हमें इन छोटे छोटे उद्योगों से काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज से जो चीजें बन कर निकलती हैं, उनको जो पच्चीस तीस परसेंट मंहगी पड़ सकती है उनको अपनाने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिए। आज इस बात की बड़ी जरूरत है कि हम देश में छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधों को प्रोत्साहन दें और ऐसा करके हम अपने देश में एक बहुत बड़ी तादाद में लोगों को काम दे सकते हैं। क्या आप इस बात को नहीं मानते हैं कि यह देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और यह उद्योग प्रधान नहीं हो सकता है हम चाहते हैं कि विकेन्द्रीयकरण के जरिये हम देहातों में ऐसे उद्योग बंधे निकालें, ऐसे छोटे छोटे बंधे निकालें जिनसे हम सबको रोजगार दे सकें। यह मानते हुए कि काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज मंहगी पड़ती है, लेकिन चूंकि इनके जरिये हम बेकारी की समस्या एक बड़ी हद तक दूर कर सकते हैं, हमें इनको अपनाना और प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। मैं ग्यारह सूची योजना में

[श्री भगवत झा]

जो छोटे छोटे घबों का जिक्र है उनका पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करता हूँ ।

इसके अलावा मैं समझता हूँ कि हम अपनी आयात और निर्यात नीति में परिवर्तन करके रोजगार को बढ़ा सकते हैं और बेकारी को दूर कर सकते हैं और जैसा श्री पटनायक ने सुझाव दिया मैं भी सोचता था कि अगर हम आज अपने आयात और निर्यात पर कंट्रोल करके उन चीजों को अपने देश में बनाकर बाहर भेजें तो हम इस तरह

काफ़ी लोगों को देश में काम दे सकते हैं और बेकारी की समस्या हल कर सकते हैं ।

इस लिये अगर इन चीजों पर दोनों योजनाओं पर जो मैं ने बतलाई हैं अमल किया जाय तो शायद हम बेकारी के प्रश्न को पूरी तरह हल कर सकते हैं ।

Mr. Chairman: The House will now stand adjourned till 1-10 P.M. on Monday, the 23rd November, 1953.

The House then adjourned till Half Past One of the Clock on Monday, the 23rd November, 1953.