

15.00 hrs

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up amendments to the motion for consideration.

I shall now put amendment Nos. 1 and 3 moved by Shri Girdhari Lai Bhargava and Professor Rasa Singh Rawat to the vote of the House.

*Amendment Nos 1 and 3 were put and*  
*Negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the bill to amend the Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Tea Units) Act, 1985 be taken into consideration".

*The Motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

*The Motion was adopted*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is: "That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title Stand Part of the Bill.

*The Motion was Adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the*  
*Long Title were Added to the Bill*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

*The Motion was adopted*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMRAMANGALAM) : Sir, I would like to congratulate our young Minister for piloting his maiden bill so successfully.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Heartiest congratulations.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): Sir, I also welcome Shri Chitta Basu who has participated in the Government Business.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I have come to participate in the Resolution on Unemployment. I think you will allow me to speak on this resolution.

15.02 hrs

[*English*]

RESOLUTION RE UNEMPLOYMENT—  
CONTD.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before further discussion on the resolution regarding unemployment by Shri Tej Narayan Singh is resumed, I would like to mention that 3 hours and 49 minutes have already been taken on this Resolution, thus exhausting the time allotted for its discussion. The House has now to allot time for further discussion on this resolution. Is it the pleasure of the House that time allotted for this resolution be extended by one hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time is extended by one hour more.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uiberia): Sir, the House should unanimously congratulate those thousands and lakhs of workers and employees who took part in the successful industrial strike today all over the country. We should also unanimously condemn the brutal police attack against the striking workers in Mayapuri in Delhi and massive arrest in Tamil Nadu and Bhopal and some other parts of the country. The strike is totally successful. They have drawn the attention of the Government against their policies.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): there is no strike in Tamil Nadu. The strike is complete failure. He is misleading the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not proper to discuss it at this point of time.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Charles, may I request you to start your talk.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandram): Sir, the problem of unemployment has assumed a serious dimension and day-by-day we all know it is becoming more acute. This phenomena of unemployment is increasing in spite of the fact that the main thrust of our Five Year Plans was not only growth of the economy by increasing production but also generation of more employment opportunities especially in the rural and to the weaker section of this great country. The list of presently unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges all over the country is really staggering.

The total number is supposed to be about thirty-two million. In Kerala alone, there are about thirty lakhs unemployed youth registered in the employment exchanges. The peculiar situation in Kerala is that a large percentage of the unemployed registered with the employment exchanges is of those who have completed their matriculation, those who are graduates and even post-graduates. So, the problem of educated unemployed is the main problem of Kerala.

When compared to the number of persons registered in the employment exchanges, the percentage of employment given to the really unemployed is very meagre, and Kerala's position is very peculiar. In Kerala, even for appointment to the last grade post, selection is made by the Public Service Commission. Almost all the public undertakings and quasi-government concerns are also under the purview of the Kerala Public Service Commission. So, whenever there is even a post of last-grade servant vacant, naturally the vacancy has to be referred to the Public Service Commission which makes the selection. Then what for are the employment exchanges there in Kerala? The funny thing is for six months - not even for 180 days, for 179 days only - the employment exchange candidate can be allowed to continue in the government service. So, on completion of six months, they are left and another set of persons is called for from the employment exchange, if by that time the Public Service Commission is unable to give regular employment. So, the position in Kerala is that there are several thousands of women from the rural areas who have registered their names in the employment exchanges and are waiting to get employment for the last more than 21-22 years. In my constituency, Trivandrum, I personally know that the present day lists of candidates being recommended by the employment exchanges are of those candidates who had registered their names 21 years back. So, after registering their names in the employment exchange, they have to wait for more than 21 years. And what for? Just to get the post of a part-time sweeper, because only the part-time sweeper's post is left outside the purview of the Public Service Commission. As I said earlier, all the other vacancies are filled through the Public Service Commission which takes a long time. As you know, Sir, there are hurdles to get a regular appointment through the Public Service Commission.

So, what I mean to say is even the very existence of the employment exchanges has become absolutely of no use for the unemployed youth of our country.

[Sh. A. Charles]

In this context, what I would suggest is we have to chalk out massive programmes like the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, which is one of the biggest, largest and the most employment-generating projects given to this country by our late beloved Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. On an earlier occasion I have stated in this House that was the first time that our Panchayats in the rural areas have had the opportunity of getting five, six or seven lakhs of rupees together and there was a direction that at least fifty per cent of this amount should be given to the rural folk through employment generation and the component of material shall be less than fifty per cent. Like that we have to chalk out large schemes, especially when ours is an agricultural country. So, agro-based industries have to be built up which alone will save the rural folk of our country.

As you know, even agriculture, the work is only seasonal. Those who get some employment in the agricultural sector are getting it only seasonally. In all the other months, they are out of employment. Some part-time self-employment schemes will have to be provided for them. In this context, I would also suggest one thing. There is a ministry for processing of fruits - Ministry of Food Processing. I think, if my memory is correct, it was established in 1988. In all these three years, I do not think much progress has been done by that ministry. The statistics show.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI A. CHARLES: After all it is Private Member's business. I will take some more time. I may be given two more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are a number of speakers to speak. The time extended is one hour. The time allotted to you is over.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, you have to extend it by more time, because it is a

question of unemployment which is the biggest problem of our country today. (Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER: Everybody will have to speak. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES: If you conduct a study, it will be known that in the last five years, one-third of the time of this august House has been taken by the Opposition for unnecessary, ... \* ... \* ...and unproductive business.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, who is ... \* ... \* ...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I expunge the word.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES: I never meant any body ... \* ... \* ... You are very much national like me. (Interruptions)

Sir, the food processing industry has to be encouraged. According to the statistics, 45 per cent of the fruits grown all over the country are being wasted because of lack of facilities for processing in the country. According to the statistics, the amount of this 45 per cent of the fruits comes to nearly Rs. 5,000 crores. Rs. 5,000 crores worth of fruits are being wasted every year because there is no facility for processing them. The poor farmers are also not in a position to get the remunerative price. If fruits worth Rs. 100 are processed we will get Rs. 200. My suggestion is that if these fruits worth Rs. 5,000 crores are processed, we may get Rs. 10,000 crores per year. I recommend that this industry may be encouraged.

One of the most weaker sections neglected in our country is the traditional fishermen of the coastal belt. There is about 30 kilometres of coastal area in my constitu-

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

ency. You cannot explain the agony of those poor traditional fishermen. There may be 3 to 4 months of fish-catching season in a year. All the other time, they cannot do so because of the monsoon or because of the vagaries of nature and they are unable to earn their livelihood. Even their huts are washed away. Nobody can describe their agony. They are totally neglected and some action has to be taken to help them. Crores of rupees worth tuna fish are reported to be dying their natural death because we are not having sufficient facility for deep-sea fishing, in most of the long coastal belt of the country. If some facilities are given to the fishermen they will get employment and crores of rupees worth foreign exchange could be earned. We all know that Japan, Taiwan and other small countries come to our ocean and they catch our fish. They are having such latest technology and big vessel. We have to see that fish industry is encouraged.

Then, about the industrial sickness, if I begin to say anything, my friends on the other side will get annoyed.

In the Eighth Lok Sabha, as a member of the Estimates Committee I had an occasion to visit some of the textile mills of West Bengal, and in one particular mill we saw that one worker was handling two looms and we did not know what happened there because in Kerala I have seen that one worker was handling four looms. So we asked a pointed question whether there are any norms fixed for managing the looms. The officers were silent. When we repeatedly asked, the truth came out. There was a labour problem and the workers refused to handle more than two looms. Then the Labour Minister of that Government interfered and a settlement was arrived at that one worker need handle only two looms. As a result, where there should be 500 workers, only there are 1000 workers.

In the Seventh Plan alone about Rs. 7500 crores was spent on modernisation of textile mills and I may say, most of the amount was a sheer waste because as a result of modernisation nothing came out, the mills are still sick. There are other reasons

for the sickness of the industry, which were not looked into. What I mean to say is that sickness of industry should be removed and whenever there is modernisation, we have to take care of the interests of the workers because modernisation often leads to unemployment. All these things will have to be taken into consideration.

Finally, I would appeal one thing to the hon. Members on the other side. The new Industrial Policy was sufficiently discussed when we discussed the Demands for Grants. We have to be aware of the global changes. We cannot live like Rip Van Winkle without being aware of what has been happening for the last several years. We cannot close our eyes to the changes that are taking place. What is happening all over the world— even in the socialist countries? In this country we have had to pledge our gold at one point of time and we are fortunate that the present Government in its wisdom has taken back the gold that was pledged by the previous Government. But unfortunately our friends on the other side are not aware of what is happening in the Soviet Union. There was a news item recently that gold worth several crores of rupees has been sold in the Soviet Union. Even the Head of that State, Mr. Gorbachev, was not aware that valuable gold has been sold. Without the knowledge of the Head of the State crores of rupees worth of gold was sold in the Soviet Union. We are very unhappy about it because all these years the Soviet Union has stood by us. We have to be aware of such changes taking place. Our Prime Minister has categorically stated that this Government stands for continuity with change. So, we are here for continuity, we also continue the basis of the planning that has been already laid down. That is the foundation of our economy.

15.18 hrs.

(RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*)

We are aware of the global changes and simply saying that we are knocking at the door of the IMF does not solve the problem. Our Finance Minister also categorically gave

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an assurance that all the conditionalities of IMF will be placed before this House in this Session of Parliament. Also, there is an assurance that the public undertakings will not be closed down and none of the workers will be retrenched and the interests of the workers will be taken care of. The conditionalities of the IMF will be placed in this august House and everything will be taken care of. I would request the hon. Members from the Opposition whether today's strike is in the larger interests of the nation. It is only to give a wrong impression, a wrong message to the nation that this strike has been called. You want to make political capital out of it. I am sure the nation will know about the truth. Who took the decision about the strike today? Is it not the leaders sitting in the Five Star hotels? If you take the secret ballot of the workers, I am sure a large majority of the workers will not support the strike. So, in the larger interests of the nation you will have to cooperate with the present Government so that our economy will be stabilized and we are on the right path. Unfortunately you are again starting the old game of joining with the destabilising forces and ruining the future of the country. The Janata Dai brothers are not seen anywhere here. I do not want to comment anything on that. But let us be more pragmatic, let us be aware of the changes that are taking place all over the world and let us learn from those lessons. Let us make an earnest effort with unanimity for the better future of the country.

Sir, then, population explosion is a major problem for us. Unfortunately we are unable to give the message of family planning properly throughout the country. Whatever financial growth we have achieved, whatever industrial growth we have achieved, all have been eaten away by the population explosion. While the wealth increases in arithmetical proportions, the population increases in geometrical proportions. We have to make an earnest effort to see that the family planning message of maximum two children in a family is conveyed throughout the country. If that is not done, whichever party comes to power and whatever decision you take, all

will be of no avail. So, I plead that irrespective of party politics, we have to join together and chalk out schemes to give employment opportunities to the weaker sections of our rural folk so that they may have a better future in this country and they will love this country and have a better life.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a submission. Just now we have received a frantic call from Calcutta that the Home Secretary of the Government of West Bengal has issued a circular asking agricultural labourers to participate in the industrial strike. *(Interruptions)* He is violating the Conduct Rules and he is violating the spirit of the Constitution. He cannot force the people to join the strike. We want the Government to tell us something about it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on this point which he has just now raised. I do not know what is the authenticity of the report. He is accusing an I.A. S. officer of a State Government. Where is the basis for it? I do not know whether you shall allow these things to go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. K.P. Singh Deo says that a telephone call has been received.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, you are creating a sinister precedent. He is after all a Government officer and you are involving an I.A.S. officer without authenticating the news. *(Interruptions)* I protest against this and I think this should not be a part of the record of the House, because it has not been authenticated. Unless the Chairman authenticates it, I think, it should not go into the record of the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What Mr. K.P. Singh Deo said is that apparently a telephone call has been received. So, I cannot be sure that the telephone call is authentic. There should be something in black and white.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA** (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Sir, it is reported in the Bengali newspaper. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** If it is reported in the newspaper, you kindly produce the paper and put it to the Speaker tomorrow morning not at present.

You can put it before the Speaker, any paper cutting or any circular which the hon. Minister, Miss Mamata Banerjee has said about.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:** I have said that I support him.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You can put it before the speaker. If he admits it, then it can be discussed tomorrow. Now we will continue with the Private Members' Business.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:** The particular Minister is taking part in maligning the State Government. The Central Minister went and beat an officer, which is part of hooliganism.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please sit down.

Kindly do not shout at the chair. Please sit down. Your behaviour is very condemnable. Will you please sit down?

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I will not tolerate such behaviour. When I am on my feet, you should sit down. The hon. Minister has got a right to say something.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You have got the right to have your lay. And this side has got the right to have its say. Now, I did not hear anything in which he was trying to run down any State Government official.

Gentlemen, I request you to kindly maintain discipline in the House. I do not want to take action against any Member, But kindly refrain from shouting at the Chair. Gentlemen, try to behave in a disciplined manner.

I will give my decision according to my conscience and I can assure of my impartiality when I am sitting in this chair.

Miss Mamata Banerjee has said, there is something in the Bengali newspaper. She was quoting from that newspaper. I have said, if there is something in the Bengali newspaper, kindly put the paper cutting before the Speaker. If he allows a debate or any discussion on the subject, it is up to him. The hon. Speaker will give his ruling. But nothing against the honour or character of any officer was ever mentioned. All that she mentioned was that Bengali newspaper says that certain officer has encouraged the strike. If that is in the newspaper, she can put it before the hon. speaker. The hon. Speaker can give his ruling.

therwise at present, I am not prepared to take up this point. This is Private Members' business which will continue.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Mr Chairman, I rise to support the Resolution. The Resolution is very simple and very straight-forward in its approach. The resolution states that this House takes into consideration the situation arising out of the growing unemployment in the country.

Naturally the national Parliament is expected to take into consideration the situation arising out of unemployment in our country. This Resolution also urges upon the Government to take up a package of programme a set of programme to meet the situation arising out of this growing unem-

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

ployment. Therefore there is nothing which can be objected to.

Therefore, I would firstly implore upon the Government and the Members sitting on the Treasury benches that this is a statement of the reality of the situation and also I appeal to the Government to take appropriate action to meet the growing menace of unemployment. Therefore, there is nothing to be opposed.

I hope the hon. Members belonging to the treasury benches will also join us in having this resolution unanimously passed by this House.

Unemployment is growing. I would not take much of your time to give you or reel out all the figures. But it is generally assumed that the number of unemployed today at the present moment exceeds more than 10 crores including urban unemployed, rural unemployed and underemployed. Therefore, of the total population of 86 crores, one for each ten persons of the country is unemployed.

This is a very menacing situation that we are facing today. The Government is not unaware of the facts. The Government have already taken certain measures. I am constrained to say that certain measures taken by the Government do not create employment. I refer to that because that is very important today.

There is a move to denigrate the public sector. On the question of employment, let us understand the real situation. As the figures indicate, the growth rate of employment is negative in the private sector. I take it that the hon. Minister of Labour will agree with me that so far as the growth rate of employment is concerned, it is negative in the private sector.

I remember a very important sentence of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. She said in this House and I quote "The Private Sector is really private." I think she was right. The private

sector is really private. We have got no right to know what is happening in the private sector. In connection with the employment situation, I find that for years together, the employment growth rate in the private sector has been negative.

On the other hand, Mr. Finance Minister, you will be happy to know, in spite of many defects, in spite of many shortcomings, the public sector has provided employment at an annual rate of growth of 2.5%.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): They continue to go on strike like this.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Don't be angry with the strikers. But you should also know what is happening.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduar): This is only the beginning.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: There will be no strike, there is no doubt, if you pursue your policy.

It has become a fashion today to decry or to denigrate the public sector. I mention this that even to face the most menacing problem of our country, the public sector has a positive role to play and it has been playing a positive role. We are denigrating them. The menacing situation regarding employment potential has been a cumulative result of the industrial and economic policy pursued by the Government of India for about four decades. It is not your fault, Mr. Finance Minister. Nor is it the fault of the National Front Government. Have a little liberal attitude. Have that understanding of the real situation of the country. This unemployment problem has been the accumulated problem that we have to face today. It is not the result of one Government's policy or the policy of one Finance Minister or the result of the policy of one Minister of Industries.

It is the cumulative result of the policy pursued by the Government of India for the last four decades. I think the hon. Finance Minister will not disagree with me. He has

also commented on this. On some occasions, I do not like to quote him, he has also commented that this problem has been created by a series of policies pursued by the Government. Now, my only question to the members belonging to the Congress Party is: Would you continue to pursue these processes, these policies which have created unemployment, which have allowed the unemployment problem to assume the most menacing proportion - of our society? Or, do you feel that there should be a need of change of policies? If there is a need of change of policies at least to reduce the unemployment problem, create more employment potential, to generate more jobs, you should think over it.

Now, coming to the subject under discussion today, I would like to say something. Sir, this morning, you noticed that we demanded the withdrawal of the Industrial and Economic Policies of the Government, reversal of those Policies. It is not the demand of the individual Members of this House. This demand has been backed by a large section of the working people of our country. It is not only the industrial workers, not only the workers engaged in the Public Sector, not only the workers engaged in the Private Sector who participated in the strike but also, I am proud to say, the agricultural workers in West Bengal participated in the strike. They participated in it not at the instance of the Home Secretary or anybody else, not at the instance of any officer but at the instance of their own social and political awareness.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: And at the instance of the Government there.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I disagree with you. I honestly disagree with you because you are not connected with West Bengal. I happen to be a political activist of West Bengal. I have been returned to this Parliament several times by those people on our own political and economic awareness. There is no Nandyal. There has been no repetition of Nandyal episode. There has been no difference of a margin of 5.80 lakh votes which is a record made in the Guinness Book etc. (*Interruptions*) West Bengal is not like

Bihar or Uttar Pradesh or Nandyal. We have been elected on the political awareness, social awareness and the political activities that we have been pursuing in our state. But this Government is denigrating the value of life; you are denigrating the electoral system, you are denigrating the Public Sector and denigrating everything - the honesty and every moral value. This is another cynicism that has overtaken this country and that will spell disaster to this country.

Further, I would like to say that you are free to have your own views. You are free to run the Government as you like. At the same time, we are also free to launch a struggle against you. We have also got the right, the democratic right to organise people, to mobilise the people to defect your anti-people and anti-national policies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: None of you is speaking on unemployment problem.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I want the hon. Finance Minister take note of these things. He should take note that this accumulated unemployment problem has been the result of the economic and industrial policies pursued by the consecutive Governments. Now I want to have a change of it.

Coming to the Resolution, the spirit of the Resolution is that there should be some radical programmes. But radical programmes cannot be formulated unless the industrial and economic policies are framed in such a way to help it. I feel that the economic and industrial policies must be reversed as early as possible.

Sir, as I have mentioned earlier, the Public Sector provides employment. But to my great dismay I find that this Public Sector is being denigrated and uprooted.... I have some Press Note. I may be wrong because I have not yet had any White Paper or any statement on the status of the Public Sector. That has not yet been officially circulated to any Member of this House.

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

But from the press briefings I find that the Government of India has come to this conclusion that there are about 54 sick units in the public sector. And out of that 19 sick units are unviable; they cannot be brought back to health. They have decided to close it down. I am not sure whether my facts are correct or not. It is from a newspaper report. But I would be happy if a proper status paper is given on this.

I am told that of these 54 sick units, 15 units are in the State of West Bengal which provides employment to about one lakh people. How can I meet this menace of unemployment if the Government proceeds to close down about 15 public sector undertakings in West Bengal? I was mentioning only about one State which provides employment to about one lakh workers in the State. If that is the policy, then this policy of the Government is not to create employment. The policy of the Government is to create unemployment, to destroy employment, not to generate employment, not to generate jobs but to destroy and devour jobs. Therefore, I have raised this question.

Now the Government says and the hon. Finance Minister is saying about that septennate. I do not know what are the ingredients and components of that septennate. I am told that Rs. 200 crores has been set apart for national renewal programme. What is the rationale of this? Why not keep Rs. 150 crores or Rs. 250 crores? What is the estimate? What is the rationale of having that quantum? This is not known to anybody. Therefore, on all these things, the Government is taking a casual approach to the most menacing problem of our country. The Government has come out with a Bill that the Government companies, the public sector undertakings will be also under the jurisdiction of that Act which means, the quick Government companies would be also under the purview of the BIFR. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: BIFR means

Board of Industrial Financial Rights. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The original Act does not provide for the inclusion of the Government companies. The original Act does not provide that jurisdiction to the Government. Now the Government wants to amend that Act to include the Government companies. He was very right; he was very honest in Bangkok. I think, if he has got the conviction, he must say, "yes, there is no other way out other than to close down the unviable units."

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: And replace them by more efficient units.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: But your intention is to close down the public sector units. And you say, no, no, we do not want that. We refer it to the BIFR." I think, it sounds very ridiculous. BIFR is also a semi-judicial body which also awards for the closure of the unit and you say that you are not for closure and you are for revival.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: It can also revive.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: If the BIFR gives an award that a unit cannot be revived and it should be closed down, are you going to oppose that decision? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Chitta Basuji, please wind up.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I never exceed my time. Therefore, the Government has got the policy - through you I want to drive home my point to the Government and to this Parliament - which is not to create more employment. The Government's policy is to destroy the potentials of employment.

This is because, the International Monetary Fund wants that our economy and industrial policy should be so radically changed as to be globally integrated. What is this global integration? It is Mr. Basu, who wants a new world order. He wants that capitalism should prevail over the world. He

wants that all the socialistic system of production should go down the drain. Our Finance Minister is taking inspiration from Mr. Basu's speeches. He condemns the Chinese Government; he condemns the socialist economy and he says that communism and socialism have collapsed and they are dead and it is only the capitalism which is the ultimate progress of the human kind. That is the understanding of the Finance Minister of a country like India. I think, the whole thing depends on the philosophy that the Government assumes. I am opposed to that philosophy. That philosophy is to strengthen the capitalism in this country; that philosophy is meant to allow the multinational corporations to loot our resources; that philosophy is meant to make out country eternally and perpetually dependent on the western world and on western camps which leads to unemployment, which leads to heavy indebtedness of the people of our country, which leads to heavy pauperisation of our society and which leads to social tension.

I think, today, the people have given notice for an industrial strike. But that day will not be very far when the entire working class of our country including millions of our country will revolt against you and show the path of salvation for the people of India—an era of prosperity and an era of happiness.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House had extended the period by only one hour. The hon. Member who moved the Private Members' Resolution and who has to reply to the debate is not here. So I will request the Minister to intervene.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): Sir, not a single Member from this side has got a chance. We did not get any chance, though the period had been extended by one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you should have gone for extending the period by more than one hour. I think, Shri Basu represented your point of view also.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA. Sir, this

is a very important subject and an opportunity should be given to us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am bound by the time. If anybody has got any right to speak, then it has to be from the BJP side.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, I will take only five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am sorry. When the House extend the period by one hour, at that time you should have asked it to extend the same by an hour and a half. Now, the Minister many intervene.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): I am very grateful to the hon. Member, Shri Tej Narayan Singh, who is unfortunately absent today, for having moved this resolution and drawing the attention of the nation to a very very important and crucial problem that our country is facing which is unemployment.

Unemployment is a national problem and this House had the opportunity of discussing it. We have, in the course of the discussion, received a lot of suggestions from the hon. Members. It may not be possible for me to answer to each and every point. I would prefer to deal with the subject in a much broader perspective.

According to the weekly status concept, in the beginning of 1990 we had 16 million unemployed in this country. Over and above that, the number of severely unemployed people was 12 million. If we add this to the category of the people who are unemployed, then at the beginning of 1990 the total number of unemployed in this country is 28 million. During 1990-95 there will be a net addition of unemployed to the tune of 37 million which would mean that by 1995 the total number of unemployed in this country will be 65 million. During 1995-2000 there will be a net addition of 41 million unemployed and by 2000 AD the unemployment figure in the country is going to be 106 million. This figure, by the end of the century, is a very very big number and it is not easy for the Government to

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tackle this problem. Therefore when we are formulating our policies, we have to take into account this particular aspect. We already have 852 million people in the country and as we are always reminded on the television everyday we have an addition of 44,685 people. Therefore the unemployment is really a very big problem for us.

I have with me an approach paper which has been prepared by the Planning Commission for the 8th Five Year Plan. It has been circulated to all the State Governments and it is going to be placed before the National Development Council towards the end of next month. The Government of India is very very clear in its objective as to how it is going to proceed during the 8th Five Year Plan. The objective that has been set for the 8th Five Year Plan is "generating adequate employment to achieve near full employment level by the turn of the century". Therefore the number one priority of the Government of India is going to be on how to solve the unemployment problem in the 8th Five Year Plan.

We are very conscious that whatever development takes place in this country, whatever employment generation that we are able to make in this country will not mean anything until and unless we are able to check the population growth. Therefore during the 8th Five Year Plan the second priority that we are setting is containing population growth through active people's cooperation.

Therefore, the first and the second priorities of the Government of India for the Eighth Five Year Plan are to generate employment and to control population respectively. But, it is not enough to say that this is our objective. We will have to present to this country, a concrete plan of action as to how we are going to tackle this problem. The Prime Minister had recently constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee for boosting employment and this Cabinet Sub-Committee is headed by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. The

Members are Shri Arjun Singh, Minister for Human Resource Development; Shri Manmohan Singh, Minister of Finance; Shrimati Sheila Kaul, Minister of Urban Development; Shri Sitaram Kesri, Minister of Welfare; myself; Shrimati Margaret Alva and Prof. P J Kurien. I am quoting this only to emphasise the point that we are - in the Government - very much serious about this problem and we applying our mind to it. This Sub-Committee of which I am also a member, has been assigned with a job of coming with concrete proposals as to how we are going to achieve near-full employment by the turn of the century. We have been given three months' time by the Prime Minister to work on this. Therefore, we are going into much of the details.'

I fully share the sentiments expressed by this august House. I am fully in agreement with all the good points and suggestions that have been made by the hon. Members. I can only assure that while the Cabinet Sub-Committee meets to make concrete proposals to generate employment, we will also take into consideration, the suggestions of each and every hon. Member. In fact, I propose to circulate the whole debate on this subject to all the members of the Cabinet sub-Committee. On behalf of the Cabinet Sub-Committee, I can assure that all the points that have been made by the hon. Members on the floor of this House during the debate on this particular Resolution will be taken note of. Since the Government itself is seized of the matter, it is taking steps and in fact our priority in the Eighth Plan is to tackle unemployment and to control population. And since the hon. Member who has moved this Resolution is not present here, I would request the House to reject this Resolution.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is: "This House do consider the situation arising out of growing unemployment in the country and recommend to the Government to take urgent measures to tackle the same".

*The Motion was Negatived.*