

**PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL***

[*English*]

(Insertion of Section 16A, etc.)

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: I beg to introduce the Bill.

15.36 Hrs.

**ERADICATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BILL
- CONTD.**

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up further consideration of the Bill moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla on 10th April, 1987. But before the discussion on the Bill is resumed, I would like to mention that 4 hours and 7 minutes have already been taken on this Bill as against 4 hours allotted for this Bill. The House has now to extend the time on this Bill. I find that there are still a large number of Members who want to participate on this.

Is it the pleasure of the House to further extend the time on this Bill by two hours?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): I would like to say a few words on this Bill

introduced by Shri G.M. Banatwalla. I would like to speak in my mother tongue, Oriya. So, interpretation may please be arranged for that.

[*Translation*]

** Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak a few words on Eradication of Unemployment Bill. I would like to make my speech in my mother tongue Oriya. Therefore, interpretation service may kindly be arranged.

Sir, hon. Member Shri G.M. Banatwalla has moved the Eradication of Unemployment Bill. The mounting rate of unemployment both in rural and urban areas has been one of the most disturbing problems in the country. Our development plans as conceived so far have not been able to provide adequate solution to this problem. While moving his Bill Shri Banatwallaji has given some suggestions to solve this problem. I was expecting that Shri Banatwallaji would perhaps say something for the permanent solution of this problem. But, I felt disappointed when I heard his speech. Many hon. Members have expressed their views on this Bill. Some hon. Members have said in favour of creating more and more and more jobs to solve the unemployment problem. But I do not entirely agree with this suggestion. Because the unemployment problem is not only mounting in India but it is there in many other countries. What to speak of developing countries, even the advanced countries have not been able to eradicate unemployment in their Countries. So how can we say that the unemployment problem can be solved in this country by providing jobs to every unemployed person. Is it possible to create so many jobs? Therefore, when we express this opinion we should also think as to whether it is practically possible for any Govt. in any country to provide jobs to every citizen of that country.

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 8.5.1987.

**The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

Sir, I take this opportunity to thank our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi who has realised this grave problem. He felt the need of changing the present system of education. Because it is one of the important factors responsible for creating more and more unemployment. However, I am glad that he has taken steps for implementing new Education Policy as a part of the Govt's programme to eradicate unemployment problem. You are aware that higher allocation has been made for education during the Seventh Plan period. Greater emphasis has been laid to introduce courses on vocational education in the school and colleges. Vocational education will help the students in getting self-employment. In addition to this, Govt. have also introduced self-employment schemes. These measures will go a long way in eradicating unemployment if they are effectively implemented.

Sir, it is really a matter of great concern that we have not been able to solve the unemployment problem. To cope with the situation, the Govt. has been laying greater importance to the problem of unemployment in every five year plan, but inspite of all these efforts this problem continues to be as grave as ever. Each plan has created more jobs, but there have been still larger number of persons seeking employment. Each five year plan has left a higher back-log of unemployment. The educated man-power in India in the age group of 15-54 currently accounts for about 10 per cent of the total labour force. As on 30.6.1986, between Matric and above there were 150.88 lakhs educated job seekers on the live register of employment exchanges. According to the 7th five year plan document, the country has a labour force of 269.81 million in this particular age group. The figure is expected to reach 306.08 million by March 1990. So how can a country like India will provide employment to such a large labour force. According to another estimate the number of unemployed has

increased by 20 million in the last five years reaching a figure of more than 30 million. The number of people who have registered in the employment exchanges for job was 10.78 million in 1981, 10.97 million in 1982, 20.19 million in 1983, 20.35 million in 1984 and 20.62 million in 1985. During 1986 the number of unemployed increased from 20.6 million to more than 30 million. A Statewise review of unemployed persons reveals that they are concentrated more in the backward States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. According to the figures available with me upto 31.12.1986, the number of jobseekers on the live register of employment exchanges is :

Andhra Pradesh	-	2461.8
Assam	-	812.3
Bihar	-	2914.5
Gujarat	-	877.1
Haryana	-	492.8
Himachal Pradesh	-	346.8
Jammu & Kashmir	-	106.8
Karnataka	-	1084.7
Kerala	-	2764.9
Madhya Pradesh	-	1772.0
Maharashtra	-	2876.6
Manipur	-	258.8
Mizoram	-	30.6
Meghalay	-	22.4
Orissa	-	856.8
West Bengal	-	4252.6
Rajasthan	-	840.1
Tripura	-	107.4
Uttar Pradesh	-	3250.8
Nagaland	-	22.4
Punjab	-	609.6

[Sh. Chintamani Jena]

These figures do not include the unemployed agricultural workers living in the rural areas. It is really very difficult to provide employment to every body. If we can make proper use of our education we will be able to solve this problem to some extent. As you know a huge amount of money goes from our national exchequer to run the educational institutions and to provide education to the students of this country. The parents also spend a good amount of money in the education of their children. What is the value of the education if we do not get results? What is the use of spending money and time if the students of this country do not become self-dependent on completion of their education? So keeping all these in view we have to lay much emphasis on vocational education which can provide self-employment to the educated youths.

Until yesterday our aim was only to get jobs on completion of education. As the problem of unemployment has become acute now, we have to change this attitude. Now our aim of getting education is to become self dependent. As I had stated earlier vocational education can provide self employment to every body. Our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has therefore laid stress on the expansion of vocational education, we have to extend our cooperation to the hon. Prime Minister as he has given right direction in the New Education policy for the permanent solution of unemployment problem

Sir, according to the Union Labour Ministry, in the employment exchanges in the country, some 8 to 9 lakh vacancies are notified every year and half of those vacancies are filled. The Govt is thinking of job orientation of school, college and university education. But at the same time there should be change in the attitude of the general public towards dignity of labour.

In his Bill Shri Banatwalla has mentioned about the unemployment allowances. He has suggested that the unemployed persons should be given unemployment allowances. Some State Govts. have taken steps in this direction. But has this scheme been helpful to those

people? A meagre amount of allowance is being given to each unemployed person in those States. Are they able to maintain themselves with that meagre amount? Sir, this suggestion is not at all useful. I do not know the reaction of other hon. Members, but I cannot support this suggestion. I would like to justify my view. If all the employed persons in the country are given unemployment allowances, they will not like to work. They will sit idle at home. They will not give any importance to the dignity of labour and self-employment. Every citizen has some duty and responsibility for the country. Because the country spends huge amount in providing him education, shelter, food and fibre. So I cannot support the idea of giving unemployment allowances to the unemployed persons. The various measures taken by the Govt. under different five year plan periods, 20 point Economic Programme, self-employment schemes etc. to provide adequate employment opportunities to millions of unemployed are really appreciable. The living condition of the adivasis, harijans and other weaker section of the society is very miserable. Our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi has introduced a number of welfare schemes for the upliftment of these downtrodden people. But due to lack of efforts at the implementation stage these schemes have not produced result to the desired level. However, I must congratulate our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for giving stress on the effective implementation of the self-employment schemes. The self employment scheme of the Union Govt. contains some provisions which should help the educated jobless to start their own business. It is proposed to provide 2,50,000 educated unemployed youths with opportunities for self-employment every year. But it is our duty and joint responsibility to see that the self-employment scheme introduced by the Union Govt. is properly implemented and the unemployed youths for whom such scheme is being introduced are really benefited.

Sir, our former Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi has introduced 20 point programme to provide benefit to the adivasis, harijans and other weaker

section of the society. I am glad that our present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has revised the 20 point economic programme. More and more jobs opportunities are being created for the rural people most of whom are poor and SC & ST. Under the direction of the Prime Minister higher allocation has been made to implement 20 point programme. So it is the duty of every citizen of the country to see that the allocation made under 20 point economic programme is properly utilised and the benefit reaches the people for whom it is meant. Similarly for the effective implementation of self-employment scheme and for expansion of vocational education. We should not leave the entire responsibility on the Government. India is a democratic country and as a true citizen of this country it is the duty and responsibility of everybody to see that the vocational education gains momentum and the students who get this education make the best use of the teaching and training they receive through vocational courses of studies.

15.50 hrs

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

Madam, the proposal to delink degree from jobs is under the active consideration of Govt. Earlier the degreeholders were eligible to sit for various tests and were employed in various services if they were selected in the tests. But it is not possible for everybody to complete education and get degrees. There are many competent persons who are not degree holders. They are not getting jobs as they do not have degrees. Now our Govt. under the leadership of Rajiv Gandhi is thinking to liberalise this restriction. If it is done many skilled workers, competent persons having efficiency in some area or the other will be able to get employment. Therefore I welcome this proposal.

Madam, the country is providing us food, shelter and other basic necessities. The country has spent money for our education. In exchange we have to do something for our country. It is the duty of

everybody to work for strengthening the economy of the country. As the country is providing us job opportunities we have to make sincere efforts for the growth of our economy. The purpose of my saying so is to save the national wealth from destruction. We should feel that the Govt. money is our money. So we should see that the money allocated by the Govt. for the implementing different schemes is properly spent. There is a saying in Hindi which means if it is Govt's money you can spend it lavishly. The idea of misusing or carelessly spending of Govt. money should be removed from our mind. We should feel that Govt. money or the national wealth is our wealth. Keeping that thing in mind we should make the proper utilisation of Govt's money. If Govt is implementing any scheme to provide employment to the educated unemployed the money provided under that scheme to the beneficiary should be properly spent. Govt. spends a large amount of money in implementing a job-oriented programme. So the programme should be made a success. If a programme is made a success the beneficiary who achieved success is considered as an asset to the country and if the programme is unsuccessful the person for whom the programme is meant for will be considered as a liability to the nation. Therefore, all these things should be born in our mind.

Madam, the British Govt. has adopted the education system in the country with a view to create some clerks. Because they wanted to keep in various offices and their business establishments. The father of nation, Mahatma Gandhi realised this and said that the system of education prevailing in the country even after the independence. However, now major changes are going to be made in new education policy introduced under the direction of our Prime Minister. Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It is my firm belief that the new education policy will give greater responsibility to the country men. For jobs we want degrees and for that sometimes many students adopt unfair means in the examination. With the delinking of degrees from jobs as provided in the new education policy the students will be discouraged to adopt malpractices in the examinations for obtaining degrees. The value of education

[Sh. Chintamani Jena].

will gradually increase and patriotic feeling will be generated among our youths as they will be suitably engaged either in job or in business. The feelings of frustration and discontentment will be removed from their minds and a sense of responsibility and patriotism will occupy their minds. So I congratulate the Govt. for implementing the new education policy .

Madam, in urban areas there is a lot of scope to get some job or the other whereas the employment opportunity has not been generated in the rural areas to that extent. That is the reason why unemployment problem has been increasing manifold in the rural areas. As you know employment leads to very serious consequences. It breaks the economy of the rural people. It disrupts peace in the family. So it is the duty of the Govt. to create more and more jobs in rural areas. I am glad that the hon. Labour Minister is sitting here. I hope he will pay proper attention of it. I request him to prevail upon the Minister of Industry to set up more industries in the rural areas. Steps should be taken to give more incentives to the rural artisans so they can set up more small and cottage industries in the rural areas. If industries are expanded and set up in larger number in rural areas many rural unemployed can get employment. I hope Govt. will take necessary steps in this regard.

Lastly, I request Shri Banatwalaji to withdraw his Bill. Because the suggestions given by him through this Bill will not make a permanent solution of the unemployment problem, in our country. With these words I thank you for giving me the opportunity, to speak on this Bill and conclude my speech.

[English]

DR.A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Madam Chairman, at the outset I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on behalf of the DMK. It is indeed a very sad affair or a sorry state of affairs that is existing in our country even after 39 years of Independence. Still we are talking much about the unemployment

problem. If you go through the statistics, there are nearly 29,000 medical graduates unemployed in the country and nearly 35,000 engineering graduates are unemployed. On the whole there are about 3 crores of educated unemployed in our country. What is the reason for this? If you analyse this, I think the major factor is that we have now too many private colleges, engineering colleges and polytechnics, thereby there is a mushroom growth of colleges and schools and various technical institutions that are coming up. Whereas you are not able to provide them enough job opportunities, you are encouraging mushroom growth of polytechnics, medical colleges and engineering colleges. So, later, we feel sorry that the people are unemployed.

Second thing is that this Government, particularly the Congress Government, I want to know from the Minister, what they have done for the people. We have become independent and republic of India. But still we have the problem. When you go abroad and compare unemployment problem, it is out of proportion here. What I say is, you do not have a proper plan. You have only a short-term perception whereby you have some populist measures to catch the votes of the rural areas as well as people among uneducated, in the lower rank, lower strata who are not able to take even one square meal a day. So, in short, I have to accuse the ruling party at the Centre for adopting these populist measures, only short-term perception of catching votes and coming to the power. Once they come to the power, they forget all tall promises made to the people. Tall promises are given to the people at the time of elections but they are forgotten conveniently immediately after that. So, problem continue to remain there.

What I feel personally is, hereafter we should have a long-term perception and draw the long-term plan. The Government plans are not production oriented but only election oriented. That is the reason, why

we suffer. We do not have much of industries Take Tamil Nadu, for instance. We are far behind in the industrial arena. The State Government is going on applying for licences but the applications are kept pending at the Centre. The State Government has to come with begging bowl to the Centre to remind them about the pending licences. We have asked for thermal power plants. You have refused. When the question of South comes, you conveniently forget it. We cannot import coal. At the same time, you are not willing to supply enough quantity of coal to our industries. How can there be industries without coal and power? If there is no industry, naturally there is no employment. That means, in unemployment is going to be there.

About the selection of candidates for employment, it is not based on the qualifications. M.Sc. post-graduate has joined the clerical cadre. After all, he has studied M.Sc. Chemistry or Bio-chemistry, Physics or any other speciality. But after having become M.Sc. graduates, they apply for the clerical post, just to fill up the stomach or just to take the responsibility of looking after their family or to get their own sister married or to fulfil the domestic commitments. What I feel is, there is no justification of putting an M.Sc. graduate in a clerical post. There should be certain criteria. If the minimum qualification is S.S.L.C., only those candidates with S.S.L.C. should be selected for that post and not graduates. Highly qualified or technically qualified candidates should be utilised for higher posts. There are employment exchanges for the unemployed people. But it is really a disgrace for this country that employment exchanges are symbolic representation or monument of disgrace of the Republic of India. Even after 40 years of independence, we are still having such employment exchanges which are serving no purpose. In short, they are the breeding places of corruption. Only when a person gives money, he gets the interview card, leave alone selection. Otherwise he is not getting even the inter-

view cards, after the registration of 10 years of 15 years. Unless you give money to the clerk in the exchange, you will not get the card. It reminds me of the recent modern poem *Pudu Kavithai* written by a Tamil Poet.

VELAI THEDITHARUM NIRUVANA-
NGAL

INDHA NATTIN AVAMANA CHI-
NNANGAL

AVAIGALAI IDITTHUTH THALLU-
NGAL

ORU PATTHU PERUKKAVATHU
VEI AI KIDAICKATTUM.

This is a modern poem written in Tamil and I am translating it into English. He said:

"Employment Exchanges which are existing after 39 years of independence are symbolic representation of disgrace and shame because they are not serving any purpose. So, all the employment exchanges should be demolished so that at least 10 people will get employment for doing the demolition work."

That is what, the Tamil poet has said. I have only quoted that the Minister should realise and streamline the entire machinery for the eradication of corruption. When I say that the corruption should be eradicated, it should be eradicated from the higher level also because there is no point in accusing somebody who is corrupt at the low level when people at the higher level are also corrupt. What I say is, even in epic Ramayana, when Lord Rama had suspected Sita, she became upset. Why? It is because she was thinking of Rama's Ekatpni Vratam. He was thinking only of Sita and nothing else. Sita would not have been upset if anybody else had suspected her character but because Lord Rama suspected her character, she immediately entered into the fire, what we call

[Sh. Chintamani Jena]

Agni Pravesam and proved herself beyond suspicion. But I do not want any of the Ministers to enter into Agni Pariksha to prove that they are beyond suspicion but, at least, you should submit yourself for any Parliamentary Committee enquiry so that at least you may prove to the world that you are above suspicion. Then only, you can question the corruption of the other people.

16.00 hrs.

Regarding computerisation, we welcome it. We have to cope up with the modern science and technology that is progressing fast all over the world. But it should not be done at the cost of labour because we have so much of unemployment. If you introduce a computer in any particular Section, it is going to create further more unemployment. While introducing computerisation, care should be taken that no retrenchment takes place or unemployment grows further.

Regarding ban on recruitment, in the presidential address or in the Budget speech, the Prime Minister or the President says that this Government is committed for creating more opportunities and that they are going to give lot of jobs for people. But the ban on recruitment still exists. Since a couple years, the ban on recruitment exists in the Southern Railway and in the Avadi Clothing factory and in the Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi and in Aravangadu factory. Why? If the ban is not lifted, how are you going to give jobs to the people who seek jobs? Government says "We have sent a Circular to lift the ban but practically it is not implemented at all". The Railway is bringing a ban because you are not allotting enough funds. For example, for the Metro railway of Madras, only a paltry amount of Rs.4 crores is allotted. The Calcutta Project was given nearly Rs. 70 crores out of which Rs. 17 crores are unutilised and returned to the Centre. Whereas the Metro, Madras has utilised the Rs. 4 crores and for want of

money, since you have not allotted any more amount, they could not continue the work. That results in retrenchment and removal of casual labour. If I have to blame, I have to blame only the Centre for not allotting enough funds for continuing the projects. The Minister says that the ban on recruitment is not applicable to the ongoing projects but, at the same time, no fresh employment is being allowed. This is what is happening in railways and ordnance factories. Mere ban on recruitment is not going to solve the problem. You have to remove the ban. Then only you can give employment. The Government should have a long-term perception of providing more opportunities restricting the growth of medical colleges, engineering colleges and various technical institutions and employing persons who are really suitable for particular type of work. For example, diploma in gynaecology studies. That doctor is posted as bacteriologist. If a surgeon is posted towards medicine side, what can he do ?

Try to avoid utilising the populist measures. I repeatedly say that any Government that comes to power only things of populist measures to come back to power. Try to think of India after ten years because our Prime Minister wants to push our country to 21st century. I quite appreciate his attitude. I want him to be more dynamic, more sympathetic, to come up very well so that he can help the country and take it to 21st century. On the contrary, what he says and what he does is totally different. His measures are not in the way of taking the country to 21st century. Instead, he is taking the country back to the 20th century. What is the reason for people to become Naxalites ?

It is not that because they do not want to work and they want to rob somebody or murder or kill somebody. It is because of poverty. It because of frustration. Even after graduation, either Medical graduates or Engineering graduates or Bio-chemistry graduates or Chemistry graduates, even after fully qualified - there are even Ph.D

graduates - you are not able to give a job. You are not protecting the fundamental rights of a person by providing a job or giving them proper food or shelter. That only makes them to go to extreme end. They become frustrated. They become militants of the country. They become naxalites. So, you immediately take them as naxalites and book them under COFEPOSA Act or the Internal Security Act or other acts. There are so many acts available to you to put them inside. But that should not be the attitude. You should find out the reason as to why they are becoming naxalites. You should find out the cause for it and try to remove the cause. Thereby you can educate more and try to give them more jobs. So, I sincerely and once again advise the people of the ruling party to try to have some thinking, try to solve all the problems of unemployment. Don't have lip-sympathy. Try to act and your acts should be implemented properly. You should have more practical orientation rather than political platform speeches.

With these few words, I thank the chairman for having permitted me to express my opinion on behalf of the DMK party on unemployment Bill moved by my beloved friend Shri Banatwalla.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SALAHUDDIN (Godda) : Madam Chairman, I hope that the Bill brought by Shri Banatwalla will provide guidelines to solve the problem of unemployment and we will definitely find out some suitable way to solve it. I think it has become a chronic disease in our country and it is necessary to find out its proper treatment. So long as we do not find the proper treatment of this disease, I think we will continue to give wrong treatment to it. This unemployment is a challenge to our country. It has become a slogan of the day.

[*English*]

This is the slogan of the day; this is the challenge of the times; this is the challenge of the nation.

[*Translation*]

Therefore, in view of the seriousness of the problem, this is the high time when we can find a solution to this problem.

The unemployment is an economic problem and more so a psychological problem for us. It is necessary to find out its solution as early as possible. This problem can be solved through a long term process and a short term process. Before going in for super computerisation of industrial rationalisation, we should think about this aspect very deeply. In this regard I would say that it is a very sensitive aspect. Keeping in view the alarming problem of unemployment, Government should permit computerisation and rationalisation in any industry only after going through its after effects and finding out the ways and means to face the consequences arising therefrom. Have we done any frame work in this respect and whether we have any plan to meet the situation arising out of the implementation of the programme of computerisation. The Government should prepare a blue print at first in case of both the Public and Private Sectors and only then think about the implementation of computerisation programme.

As I have just stated, the problem of employment can be solved through a long term process and a short term process. I find that there is a wide gap between the policy and the implementation of 20 Point Programme being implemented by some Government agencies. The main work which is being done by the administration of the Centre or the State is :

[*English*]

to lay down certain broad policies, to charter some programmes, to lay down objectives.

[*Translation*]

These are the programmes of the Government but other aspect is :-

[*English*]

to approve the policy laid down by the Government.

[*Translation*]

The execution of these policies is the responsibility of the Executive and the State Governments.

[*English*]

But I feel there is a great difference between management and administration and there is lack of coordination.

[*Translation*]

There is no coordination between the management and the administration and so long as there is no coordination between the administration and the management or so long as there is no coordination between the policies framed by the Government and the policies to be implemented by the administration, we cannot fulfil our objectives.

[*English*]

Until and unless it is not put in the same manner by the executives and cadres, our main objectives cannot be fulfilled.

[*Translation*]

It should be implemented in the same sense.

[*English*]

Until and unless it is not executed in the same manner by the executives our main objectives will not be fulfilled.

[*Translation*]

So long as it is not done, our unemployment problem will remain as it is. In the new 20 Point Programme our hon. Prime Minister has given more stress on solving this problem for which I would like to congratulate him. But our programme for removing unemployment should be implemented in the villages and for this purpose we must have an organisation to monitor the implementation of this programme in all the villages in the country. In order to achieve this and we should have a competent and honest administration which we are lacking today. Our administrative machinery is not competent and honest as a result of which the shape of our programme meant for solving unemployment problem completely undergo a change at the time of its actual implementation in our villages. Therefore, I want that it should not happen and for this purpose our administration and our staff should be competitive and honest. Only then our programme can be implemented in the villages properly. So long as we do not have such a team, our programmes and schemes will remain confined to Delhi, Patna, Lucknow or Calcutta and our villages will remain deprived of the benefits of this programme. As I have said, there can be a long term solution and a short term solution to this problem and we have to adopt them simultaneously because today the unemployment problem is not only an economic problem but also a social problem. Now we are looking at this unemployment problem as a social process and it has become a part of our life. Therefore, we will have to look at this problem from this angle. I think we cannot solve this problem by giving some allowances, unemployment bonus or any other allowance to the unemployed people. Those unemployed young people, who have some obligations towards their dependent mothers and sisters should be provided some money as a relief or a bonus till they do not get any job. This will enable them to discharge their social obligations and raise their morale to face

the life courageously. With these words I conclude.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : I support the objective of the Unemployment Eradication Bill brought forward by Shri Banatwalla. If we take vastness of the country and the prevailing circumstances, therein into consideration I do not think we can draw any comparison between our problems with those of their countries. What can happen here due to unemployment in this context. I want to refer to today, news in which a youngman had to make telephone call to somebody to get something done in the name of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and when he was arrested he revealed that he was unemployed and had no source of income to feed his wife and two children and that was why he had done so. What I mean to say is that unemployment is giving rise to goondaism in our country and our youths are inclining to commit crimes. If we want to solve the problem of unemployment, it cannot be solved merely by giving unemployment allowance to them. The Government has its own limitations. In order to pay unemployment allowance, the Government will have to impose new taxes and I think, every citizen of the country will oppose such a proposal and in that case Government will not be able to collect more money to pay unemployment allowance to all. In Maharashtra, we have formulated a small scheme for educated unemployed persons. We try to provide work to those people who come forward under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. Similar schemes are also going on in other States. It is true that Government cannot give unemployment allowance on permanent basis but certain rules should be framed under which a person registered with the Unemployed Bureau does not get any work within one year, should be given some annual allowance. If no work is provided to him for three years he should be given annual allowance for another two years but such employment allowance should not be

provided to him on a permanent basis. If we provide permanent allowance, educated unemployed persons will develop a tendency not to go in for any job because they will think that atleast they are getting something from the Government and after some years they will not like to do any work. Therefore, we must create a spirit in every educated unemployed person that if he gets any unemployment allowance from the Government, he must do something and he must continue his efforts to get some work and he must be ready to do whatever work he gets.

The way the unemployment is increasing in the country, it needs the attention of the Government to see that efforts are made to create maximum jobs. I do not think that with such an increase in the population, we will be able to enter into the 21st century in the way we want to enter it. For this we will have to bring about changes in our education policy. At present, educated persons clamour for white collar jobs. We will have to create a feeling in them that they will do any job that comes in their way. By giving unemployment allowance to the educated unemployed, the problem will not be solved. This system can be effective in other countries but perhaps not in this country. Do you want to make educated unemployed beggars by giving them unemployment allowance. Besides the feeling of beggary, they will also feel, that they can make money without doing any job and without making much effort. We will have to take care of those youth also who are engaged in smuggling and trafficking in narcotic drugs. Who are all those persons? They are educated unemployed who do not get any job any where. If you want to bring them on a right path, the Government will have to think how employment opportunities can be created to the maximum in the country. Some hon. Members have mentioned that there is a total ban on fresh recruitment. Of course, there is a ban on fresh recruitment in such Departments and industries where there is over-employment.

Sh. Anoop Shah]

If there is over-employment, it can be detrimental to the progress of the country. In order to provide jobs to more people, we should create more employment by promoting industrial and agricultural sectors in the country. Even today we have to depend on other countries for some items. In this country, we can produce every thing because we have enough man-power. If we utilise man-power in a right way, there is no such item which we cannot produce in this country. The point is that whatever policy the Government form, it should be implemented properly. In the absence of its proper implementation, the employment problem has assumed this alarming form. If the policy of the Government is implemented in a right way, the growing unemployment in the country can be checked and there will be no need to bring forward such a Bill as Shri Bantwalla has brought for the eradication of unemployment. The spirit behind the bill is good but by giving unemployment allowance, we will not be able to solve this problem. Even if the Government accepts this Bill, I think, we will not be able to solve the problem of unemployment. The question is that we should have the feeling of implementing the policy in an earnest way. We do not want to make the educated people beggars by giving them unemployment allowance. We want to give them work and want to take work from them so that the country make progress. We want to take the country forward and the Government is making effort in this direction. We can make progress only by implementing the policy of the Government properly and this is what we expect.

Although I do not support this Bill but I would like to compliment the spirit behind this Bill.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor) :
Madam, I whole heartedly welcome the Bill for eradicating unemployment. I also thank

very much the mover of this Bill, Mr. Banatwalla, for bringing it forward. This Bill ought to have been brought by the Government long back. Although the Government is committed to the service of the people, but it has failed to bring such a dynamic law for the unemployed people of the country.

We, the Members of Parliament, at the time of elections make promise to the unemployed people, unemployed youth boys and girls - that we will serve them. But why we cannot support this Bill at this state ? While we find the mover of the Bill, why you dont have the courage to support the Bill? It is because of the Anti-Defection Law. This is the commitment of the representatives of the people.

Madam, ours is a welfare country.

The Constitution has given a guarantee to the people in part III and Part IV of the Constitution. If you go through the entire Constitution, it has promised welfare of the people a number of places. But if you go to the remote places, various villages, where scheduled caste and scheduled tribes are residing, hilly area and backward areas, you will find that the country has not developed as we expect here. Why? The unemployment situation has assumed alarming proportions and the situation is getting worsened day by day and there may be a volcanic eruption at any point of time because necessity follows no law. What have the students after completing their education and after coming out from the colleges and universities in their mind now? It is only unhappiness and uncertainty because their future is uncertain. Neither their parents can give any guarantee nor the Government can give any guarantee for their employment. The Government has also failed to give any unemployment allowance. Why? If it is a welfare country, if the Government is committed to the service of the people, why can't they give? I do not find any reason for that.

Who are the people being protected now? The Man who has got the means, the high ups, the officials, the politicians. They are the people who are being protected by law of the land, but the poor people, have-nots are not protected. Are you not committed to the people as a whole? Why has the Government failed to bring such a law even after forty years of independence? I do not understand that. The Constitution has also become a silent spectator.

There are hundreds of employment exchanges all over the country, but if an unemployed youth goes there for getting his name registered, he cannot do so easily. The officials demand money for getting their names registered. Those who have got influence get their names forwarded for interviews in any Department or private offices, and those who have got no backing or anybody behind them, do not even get a call from the employment exchange. That is the position. The youngmen and women are not protected. Those are in the unorganized sector are rotting for want of food and shelter. The laws meant for protecting the workers have failed to produce any results. In fact, the Labour Ministry should be abolished. This has got no meaning because nobody pays any attention to it. There are bundles of laws, but we have failed to protect the interests of the workers. I have seen the miseries of life. Even now a tea worker in the tea plantation is paid 30 paise per day per head in lieu of subsidised ration. That is the fate of the employed persons, what to speak of the unemployed persons.

We have seen the miseries of life; perhaps you have not seen. That is why you cannot bring such a law. Everybody realises, everybody supports it but they have no courage to support the Bill. Everybody welcomes it but they have no courage to support it. Ours is a welfare country, if I am committed to the services of the people, Madam, this is high time for

the Government to bring such a law and also to see not only that the laws are passed in the Parliament but they are equally implemented. If you create thousands of laws and if you do not implement them, what is the meaning of it?

Now, people in the country have no faith in laws. Even the literate parents do not send their children to school because they have seen the educated boys and girls, who complete their education and come out from universities and colleges, do not get employment. Even a literate man does not get an employment for a day, what to speak of an uneducated man. so, this is high time to see the interest of the millions of unemployed people. As the Government is committed to the people it becomes its responsibility to bring such a law for the weaker section, for the unemployed section of the people so that the country as a whole will progress; otherwise not.

I wholeheartedly support the Bill and thank you very much for giving me this time to speak.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Madam Chairman, this Bill of Shri Banatwala only deals with a section of unemployment. In Clause 3 of the Bill, it is mentioned that the "Government shall endeavour to provide every citizen, who has attained the age of 18 years and who has registered in the Employment Exchange, with employment suited to his age, qualification and strength". So, it deals with semi-educated or educated people who have registered in Employment Exchange. But we have got unemployment to a greater extent in rural areas where the people do not register themselves in the employment Exchange.

In the employment exchanges also, on the one hand all the unemployed persons do not register their names and on the other some people register themselves in two or three offices. The figure of unemployed as available from these Employment Exchange offices cannot be

Sh. Somanath Rath]

taken as a reliable index to assess the extent of unemployment or to solve the problem.

Population, development and employment are totally correlated. Development raises the standard of living of the people and creates among them the desire for small families. On the other hand, it is also argued that it may tend to increase the growth rate of population, because development provides people more means to feed larger families. Whichever point of view is true, there is no denying the fact that rapid development is absolutely necessary for any country with or without the problem of rising population. Greater developmental activities in farms or factories provide jobs for greater number of people. As development maintains its continuity and pace, people realise that the more they work, the more they will earn. This enhances the desire to work more and to earn more, which in turn keeps them engaged outdoors most of the time. This obviously creates a declining trend with regard to the growth rate of population. The theory that bigger earnings make bigger families holds good only at the initial stage of development, when people just start finding ways to earn their required share of bread. This may, at best be a temporary phase and this changing situation may have only an initial psychological effect on people who are glad to earn to feed their growing families.

Now Madam, coming to the Bill, I strongly feel that providing employment allowance will not help in the growth of the nation in any direction. I have gone to Canada where unemployment allowance is given to the people. I have seen its ill effects on people. As a result of this allowance, a section of the people tend to be lazy. They get addicted to drinking and drugs. What is needed in our country is alleviation of poverty. Poverty alleviation schemes which are introduced in the 20-Point Economic Programme are to be

implemented in right earnest so that more and more people, especially in rural areas can be employed.

Now Madam, take for instance the subsidised loans given to the unemployed educated people. Martulates are given upto Rs. 6000 whereas graduates get a loans upto Rs. 25,000. These subsidised loans help them to become self-employed. This will also help in the development and growth of industries. Instead of giving these subsidised loans, if you give them doles or employment allowance, it may so happen that they are not induced to work at all. People would not like to work either on farms or in factories, and there will not be any enthusiasm on the part of the people to work and earn. I suggest that instead of giving allowance, subsidised loans only should be given to those people in rural areas who are educated and unemployed. But you should see to it that the amount is given only to those who are actually unemployed and who are really poor. These loans should not be given to rich people. I say this because it is seen that sometimes affluent people manage to get these loans and utilise them in their trade, thereby not giving any scope to the unemployed poor people to get such benefits.

Similarly, I also want to mention about agricultural labour in rural areas. Madam, we know that there are 30 crores of labourers in our country, of whom only three crores are in the organised sector. That means 27 crores of workers are in the unorganised sector.

That is the very reason why our Prime Minister has also very rightly stated in the Budget speech that we should have a Commission to see how best these workers in unorganised sector can be helped or ameliorated.

The minimum wages vary from state to state. It is Rs. 8/- in Tamil Nadu, whereas it is more than Rs. 20/- in Kerala. I would suggest that the Labour Minister should

ask the other Ministers of State, at least, to fix the minimum wages for agricultural labour and other labours as Rs. 10/-. It may be more, taking into consideration the conditions prevailing in different States. That way you can help them. But this Bill only speaks of Government employment or employment in public undertakings, although the public undertakings also seek the help of Employment Exchange to sponsor the names of the candidates. But what about the private sector enterprises? The persons who are working in the private sector enterprises, do not get employment through Employment Exchange. They have also to register their names with the Employment Exchange to get a job. People prefer Government service or service under Public Undertakings because job security is there. We should take into consideration the employment opportunities in all the areas and I hope that there will be a comprehensive Bill to deal with this matter in a broad perspective. This is a very good idea which is placed before this House by Mr. Banatwalla, i.e. unemployed persons should be registered in the Employment Exchanges. But that may not solve the problem. I repeat this problem can only be solved, as I stated earlier, if we deal rightly with the population problem and all that. Population, development and employment are co-related.

once again want to impress upon the Labour Minister the three points which have been taken up by the Labour Department, that is, child labour, minimum wages and also the unorganised labour - both inside and outside agriculture should be implemented. These three aspects should be dealt with in right earnestness, so that we can solve to a great extent this problem.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE
(Jadavpur): Madam, Chairman, Sir, if there

is any acute problem the country is facing today, is the problem of unemployment. It is true that our country has made tremendous progress in every field since independence and for this credit goes to the former Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri. Our country has been making progress in every field under their leadership. After 1984, when the power came into the hands of Rajivji, a number of programmes were launched for the welfare of the poor of the country. A new 20 Point Programme has been launched, new fertiliser factories have been set up, new industrial policy has been formulated and number of other new programmes like I.R.D.P., RLEGP, DRDA, Self-Employment Programme, etc. have been launched. In spite of all this, we will have to give more attention towards the removal of unemployment from the country because this is the main problem, the country is facing. There is no question of party politics in this. It is a common problem and we will have to rise above the party politics to solve it. With the increase in unemployment, frustration among youths is growing. However, there is no dearth of industries in our country. In spite of the fact that there are a number of on-going projects besides banking and public sector undertakings, I think this problem cannot be solved by the Government alone. We will have to put our heads together to solve the problem. This House has been frequently discussing this problem of unemployment.

[*English*]

I would like to quote Mrs. Gandhi. She said: "No section of our vast and diverse population should feel forgotten. Their neglect is a collective loss."

[*Translation*]

All the MPs should come forward to solve this problem and extend their cooperation. some hon. Members have given a suggestion that unemployment allowance should be given to the unemployed youth,

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

but I do not agree with them, because even if we grant unemployment allowance to them for some period, it is not going to solve this problem. If some one gets unemployment allowance for some period, say for one or two months or one or two year, he will not get a job and in this way he will remain unemployed for ever. although we have introduced a new education policy in the country but we have failed to introduce job oriented education in the country. Unless job-oriented education is introduced, this problem will assume alarming proportions in the country. According to an estimate, as many as 2 crore educated unemployed youths have got themselves registered in the different employment exchanges of the country. Besides this, the number of uneducated unemployed youth is very high. Moreover, there may be such youths in the country who have not got their names registered with the employment exchanges. There is an unorganised sector in the country towards which the Government will have to pay more attention. In order to solve this problem, the Government will have to formulate a job-oriented education policy in the country as a first step. The reason is that a number of youths after acquiring academic qualifications, many graduates, post graduates, Engineers, doctors have to sit idle at homes because we have no jobs for them. This problem has assumed such a proposition that no institution, party or Government can solve it alone. Therefore, the hon. Minister should consider the job-oriented education seriously and shoulder the responsibility of providing jobs to youths who have acquired academic qualifications.

would like to make another submission that apprenticeship should be made compulsory in all the big industries. Such industries have more technical problems which cause hindrance in the matter of appointments. If the system to absorb apprentices in all the big industries is adopted, the technical

problems will be solved to a great extent. But what is happening now? Apprentices are appointed in big industries for two to three months or at the maximum for six months and are paid Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 as salary every month but they are removed from the job later on. In this way their training goes waste and on the other, the problem of unemployment remains as before. We should make such arrangements whereby apprentice are absorbed in all the big industries

There is no dearth of natural resources in the country and there are no two opinions about it that we have not been able to exploit them to a proper limit. For this, we will have to implement our programmes like IRDP, RLEGP, DRDA, etc. vigorously. The hon. Minister should note that in many States these programmes are not being implemented properly. The amount granted by the Central Government for these Programmes is not utilised properly and is rather misused. The Government grant funds for the removal of poverty of the poor but they do not reach them. Those funds are pocketed by the intermediaries and high officials. In this way, the poor does not get any benefit. I would request that the Government should constitute a monitoring cell to see that the amount granted for this purpose is utilised properly. We have seen at a number of places that the amount granted under the 20 Point Programme is not put to use properly with the result the problem of unemployment remains the same.

The Government has launched RLEGP for landless labourers but the rural unemployed youth cannot avail of this facility. The Government has agreed to grant Rs. 35,000 instead of Rs. 20,000 to an unemployed youth under the self-employment scheme but the person concerned has to go to DIC for identification. Where he takes one to two years to identify him and then the person concerned is referred to the bank. In the bank that person grants money who has

no experience as to which industry or for which purpose how much money should be granted. That person is not granted money who is referred to by the DIC and he is compelled to hang around for one to two years. Then he is intimated that there is no potentiality, there is no viability. In this way the people are being harassed. the Government has no doubt provided such a great facility to the unemployed youth under the self-employment scheme but banks are not helping them. Then how can these persons become self-reliant.

16.56 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

The unemployed youth is getting frustrated because unemployment problem is increasing day by day. The educated persons are not getting employment. We should control their growth rate. A constructive programme should be launched for the removal of unemployment. I do not say that it is the responsibility of the Government alone. It is the responsibility of all of us. But the banks also should render some assistance in it. The banks are not at all extending any help in this work. It has been the practice with the banks that they ask the youths to come to the banks time and again and after 5 years or so demand a sum of Rs. 2,000 against a loan of Rs. 35,000. If this is the practice, how the crores of youths will start their work.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am of the view that you impart training to the unemployed youths who intend to run any business by bank loans. If any unemployed youth comes to the D.I.C and expresses his desire to run any business, you may please ask the banks to impart them training and then give them money for business. But do not ask them to come time and again for two to three years.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You seem to be allergic to banks.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I am not allergic to banks, but they should cooperate with people. It is a cent per cent truth. You also see in your own State.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Sir, the sick industries are also increasing unemployment. 1,19,000 industries are closed as sick industries. In addition to these, some more industries are about to be closed. There were 1 crore employed persons in these industries who have since become unemployed. You may please do something for them also. It is true that it is not possible to revive all the sick industries, it is also not possible to take over them, but you cannot leave them aside. when someone suffers from fever, medicine is given to him. If a allopathic medicine fails then homeopathic medicine is given. But you must give him medicine. If he is not given any medicine, how this purpose will be served. therefore, the sick industries have created a very big problem as a result of which 1 crore labourers, who were already employed, have become un-employed today. we should think about providing them employment somewhere. They cannot be given employment in the Central Government, because of the ban imposed on recruitment. It is the policy of the Government, I do not want to say anything about it. You must look into it. The management pays attention towards those industries which are becoming sick. But the worker, who maintains his family with money, is now -employed. Of course it is not possible for you to revive the sick industries. But you make efforts to modernise them by preparing some new plan.

17.00 hrs.

We know that the B.F.I.R. has been set up. But it is not know when the Board will start functioning. will it start functioning after the term of the present Lok Sabha is over. We have been asking for the revival of an industry for the last 2 years. Every

[Mr. Chairman]

jay we hear that it is being looked into. Rajivji wants that work should be done systematically. You should look into it. It is not my personal problem. It is a common problem. But work should be done at the earliest possible. It will take 6 months for a file to move from one table to the other. In this way, it will take 5 years to get any thing done.

The employment exchanges which issue call letters to unemployed youths do not work naturally. Recently the supreme Court passed a judgement that it was not necessary to take a person through an employment exchange only. I want to request that you may open two types of employment exchanges, one for the State Government and the other for the Central Government. The State Employment Exchange may work for the State and the Central Employment Exchange for the Central Government. Today the position is this that a person who got this name registered 10 years back, does not received any call, but a person who got his name registered one year ago, receives a call letter. This is what is happening these days. In this way there is a large scale discrimination in the country. Though the employment exchanges are under the control of the Government, yet their outlook is political. The people there do not work for the country and the unemployed youths but they are there only to look after their personal interests.

I would also like to request that postal order fees is a very big problem for the unemployed youth to-day. A large number of people live in the rural belt, many among them are talented ones but they are so poor that they cannot afford to purchase postal orders for paying fees. On the one hand Government is doing so much of work for the poor and on the other, it is not known as to why they do not abolish postal order fees for the un-employed youth. If the system of postal order is abolished, the boys, who are talented, can also apply. If anybody wants to apply for a post, he has to attach a postal order of

Rs. 50 or Rs. 25, which the poor fellow cannot afford. I would like to request you to please abolish this postal order fees in the interest of the poor people.

One thing more which I want to mention is that there should also be dignity of labour. We should do whatever work is available, everybody should be prepared to do that. But in practice it so happens these days that we say, we do not want to do this or that work. Whatever work is available, we should do it. No work is bad. Every type of work is good. This is what Gandhiji said. What I want to say is that there should be dignity of labour. There should be such a feeling, everybody should be prepared to do any work he gets.

Undoubtedly, our Government have launched a number of programmes, like I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P. R.L.E.G.P., etc. for the welfare of the poor people. But the unemployment problem will be solved only when we work together unanimously treating it a common problem. When we think in unison we will be able to solve this problem because nobody can solve this problem alone.

I shall point out to Shri Banatwala that it is very good to bring forward a Bill. The intention behind the Bill is also good. But it will be better if we come together and sincerely do something for the un-employed people. Only speeches will not serve any purpose. For this we will have to come together to do something practically. This is not only our problem, but also the biggest problem of our country. Our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is also making efforts in this direction. We people should also try to solve this problem.

[English]

We all have faith in new India. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel. Let us speak with one voice. Let us think of our unity. Let us have the same desires and

inclinations. Let our priorities be common for the common interest.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill brought forward by Shri Banatwalla. On the one hand the ruling party members talk of removing unemployment and on the other hand unemployment is continuously increasing due to the wrong policies of their Government. 20 Point Programme, 25 Point Programme and new textile policy have increased unemployment in the country. About 20 lakh weavers have become jobless due to the new textile policy of the Government. The fall in the price of cotton has broken the backbone of the farmers. In villages, the agricultural workers have no work to do. There should be proportionate increase in the employment opportunities with the growth of our population but the Government has not formulated any plan to achieve this end. The unemployment is also increasing due to new textile policy and new education policy of the Government. At the time of independence, the people had thought that they would get work, lead a prosperous life and get two square meal but all their hopes have been dashed to the ground.

Before this, many Members have already expressed their views on Khadi and village industries. I simply want to say that a large number of rural people are migrating to the cities. Though you are spending a huge amount on rural development, providing loans to the rural people and have started programmes like NREP and RLEGP but rural people are not getting full benefit of these programmes. That is the only reason that the people are migrating to cities. You should seriously think over this problem.

The facilities of electricity, roads and drinking water are good in cities and people get jobs easily here, that is why

they are coming to the cities. In this regard my suggestion is that small and cottage industries should be set up in rural areas to provide employment to the rural people. Those articles which can be produced in small and cottage industries such as match boxes etc. should not be allowed to be manufactured in big industries. There is great difference between hand made and machine made articles and handmade things are costly also but even then we should reserve some products for small and cottage industries with a view to provide employment to the people. Besides increasing rural unemployment, our industrial policy is also causing water and air pollution in urban areas. These industries are increasing unemployment in the country and they are polluting the atmosphere. Therefore, Government has to think about it seriously.

We talk about agriculture labourers. a large number of people in rural areas are illiterate because there is no proper arrangement of education in rural areas. We do not think about them. They can become labourers only. In rural areas, we should provide irrigation facility because it will create ample employment opportunities for the rural people and we can provide work to everyone. Today after passing matriculation or B.A., the young people register their names with employment exchanges through which they get white collar jobs. They work for four hours and get a monthly salary of Rs. 1200 to Rs. 1300 and lead a happy life. The number of such people is constantly increasing which should be checked. But we are afraid of these people.

Just now Kumari Mamata was talking about dignified labour. After passing matriculation everyone wants to secure a white collar job and they do not want to work in factories. Everyone wants to earn money through a white collar jobs. Our education system also produces such persons who are only interested in white collar jobs. Therefore we should bring

[Sh. C. Janga Reddy]
about a change in our education policy. We have not changed our education system even after forty years of independence and if we continue to provide the same education, the strength of white collar job seekers will go on increasing.

Therefore, we want a change in our basic education. There should be arrangements for work oriented education. This is the only way to remove unemployment otherwise we cannot remove it. We should reduce the number of degree holders who are only after white collar jobs. I find some people having engineering degree wandering here and there for employment. If they have done civil engineering, I ask them to start their own-work by taking contacts, if they have degree in electronics I ask them to start manufacturing T.Vs. or some other things. If they have degree in mechanical engineering, I ask them to open their own factories. Even Doctors are after Government jobs. They are not ready to go to villages. They are also not ready to do their private practice. I feel that they have not studied their subjects properly. That is why they want to serve in Government hospitals where they do not have to share any responsibility of the patients and they will get monthly salary. If they open private hospitals or start their private practice they will have to take the responsibility of the patients and their success will depend on their good treatment. They lack confidence and that is why they do not want to serve in villages. We should try to create self-confidence among them. In cities, doctors are available but in rural areas doctors are not available even at a distance of 10 or 20 kms. Therefore, we should give encouragement to the Doctors. There should be at least one health centre for every block of five to ten villages. Everything is being centralised in cities only which is not a good thing. According to a newspaper report, there is shortage of drinking water in Hyderabad and as such

drinking water is being brought in trains from Vijaywada. How the population of these cities is going on increasing? It is because there are so many industrialists to whom we have issued licences to set up industries. But why these industries are not shifted to those places where water is available? Our farmer says that public can go to that place where water is available but field cannot be shifted there. Therefore you will have to bring water to the fields to ensure increase in the agricultural production. You are bringing water in trains and distributing there, so why do not you shift these industries there where water is easily available? Too much of centralisation in cities has resulted in increase in unemployment. It is said that Rs. 900 crores are required to make arrangement of drinking water in Hyderabad but on the other hand, neither the Central Government nor the State Government is ready to provide an amount of Rs. 5 crore to provide irrigation facility in one to two lakh acres of land. The main reason behind it is that the urban people do not allow trains and buses to pass and also set them on fire and the Government yield to them.

Under such circumstances, I would like to request that instead of having such plans, the Government should formulate fresh plans on the basis of its forty years experience so that unemployment can be removed from this country. For this purpose you will have to bring about decentralisation. As Rangaji has stated, various artisans in rural areas have been rendered jobless. Batta company has rendered patty shoe makers jobless. Similarly due to big textile mills, weavers have become jobless. Therefore, we must adopt such a policy which can be more helpful in removing unemployment. Yesterday, we passed a Bill to the effect that jute packagings should be used in fertiliser and cement industries. But cement industry says that plastic bags save their cement and that is why they will use plastic bags. On the other hand

plastic industry says that they have taken loan of Rs. 400 to 500 crores from the industrial bank, so how they will refund the same. Therefore, they have threatened to start agitation against the provisions of the Bill. They say if their bags are not utilised, the factory will close rendering workers jobless. We gave licences to them with a view to provide employment to the workers. We should have thought over it while issuing the licences. In order to provide employment to 400 people we are rendering 4000 people jobless. For example, in Warangal a rayon factory has been set up to extract thread from wood and a jungle on four thousand acres of land has been given to it. You can yourself imagine how much unemployment will increase by cutting trees on 4,000 acres of land. It will have adverse effect on the rainfall and the farmers will have no work in their fields without water. The agricultural workers will have no work in the fields and they all will become workless. You set up an industry to provide employment to 4000 unemployed persons but indirectly it doubles the number of unemployed people. Therefore, plans should be formulated after a thorough consideration. The recruitment of all employees or employees of the Government and the Public Undertakings should be made through Employment Exchanges.

The Supreme Court has given a verdict saying that the person who got their names registered with the Employment Exchange ten years ago cannot compete with the fresh registrants in a competition because there is a difference between the fresh and the ten years old memory. Fresh candidates have their fresh memory and ten years old candidates forget so many things and that is why they face difficulty in getting jobs. The employers publish advertisements in newspapers only to provide jobs to their own relatives. Their relatives or the sons of their friends get employment immediately after they complete their studies whereas the people who have

completed their studies ten years ago do not get jobs. In order to avoid this state of affairs, we should make all recruitments strictly through employment exchanges and not through inserting advertisements in newspapers. Right to work is a fundamental right in our Constitution, therefore, Government should provide more and more employment opportunities to the people. The Government should accept the Bill of Shri Banatwalla. Actually all the Members appreciate the Bill but they are not ready to adopt it. It should not happen. The Government will have to support and pass this Bill

With these words I conclude.

17. 25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Betia); Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the spirit behind the Bill which has been brought forward by hon. Banatwallaji in the House.

Sir, we may differ on certain points but so far as the spirit behind the Bill is concerned, we are one. I am happy to say so. I have carefully listened to all the points made by the Members who spoke before me. In my opinion we will first have to understand the root cause of the increasing unemployment. Until we do not go into the very root of the problem, I think, we will be moving in the wrong direction.

The most important issue is that of population control and we have to pay serious attention to it. In terms of population we are producing an Australia every year. However, we have made considerable achievement in this field but we have still to do much more. Today, the percentage of growth rate is 2 per cent whereas it should not have been more than 0.5 per cent. We have to further reduce it by 1.5 per cent and if we are

[Sh. Manoj Pandey]

successful in this work then we will be able to solve a very big problem which is the subject matter of our discussion today.

The unemployed persons can be classified into two categories. First, those belonging to the rural areas and second, those belonging to the urban areas. Sir, out of our 750 million people, 550 millions i.e. about 73 or 74 per cent are living in the rural areas. In my opinion, we should consider the case of 550 million people first. In regard to urban unemployment, we have set up Employment Exchanges to register the names of unemployed persons. But the rural unemployed persons have to travel vast distances to get themselves registered. This point should be considered. They are not able to register themselves and in this connection I support what has been said by the earlier speaker. According to the figures provided by the Labour Ministry, our total labour force is 340 million out of which 296 million are agricultural workers. Thus the biggest section of our population consists of agricultural labour which is an unorganised sector and which figures in our discussions constantly. I want to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for having comprehended its significance and for making provision in this Budget for constituting an Agricultural Labour Commission in regard to which we got an opportunity for a detailed discussion of the issue and there can be no doubt that some solid programmes will be brought forward in the coming years. Under the 20 Point Programme, we have N. R. E. P., R. L. E. G. P., TRYSEM, D. R. D. A., S. F. D. A. and other many other programmes relating to development of fisheries to remove unemployment for which substantial funds have been allocated. The Central Government and the State Governments are making all efforts to check unemployment in the rural areas.

Sir, the resources available with us are not adequate to completely solve the problem of unemployment because of our

increasing population. On the one hand population is going on increasing and on the other, we are making efforts to check unemployment. First of all we have to check the growth of our population and only then we should make all out efforts to control unemployment. The Members of Opposition are not present here otherwise I wanted to say something about them. In this context, the biggest shortcoming is that of our opposition. There is nothing political. It is a social problem. Our population control drive received a big set back in 1977 and 1978. Socially it was such a big set back that we were not able to bear it and perhaps we will not be able to bear it for another 20 years. This is the magnitude of the blow which was received by this programme. We discuss the programmes for controlling population and exchange our views but the opposition parties are not able to comprehend the significance of the issue. We have to fully understand this problem because the Government cannot remove unemployment all alone. In fact, no Government in the world can solve this problem where 400 million people have to be given employment. Even those countries including America cannot provide jobs to such a large number of people in spite of their vast resources. This is very clear and to blame the Government on this issue is simply politically motivated.

In this connection, we will have first to launch a population control programme. Along with it we should implement such programmes which can generate employment for the unemployed persons. In this context we have brought out certain changes in our education system by vocationalising it and making it job-oriented. A substantial amount has been earmarked for this purpose in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The concept of Navodaya Schools has also been brought in.

We have decided to vocationalise education. The people will now get vocational training also. In this connection

I want to suggest that this training should be linked with factories. Again, we should not go on opening new factories at random. These should be set up on the basis of selection of raw material and also in such areas where human resources are in abundance. Their services should be utilised in the factories.

This is a very vast subject having wide ramifications. We will have to consider many factors like availability of resources, the type of programmes which are to be formulated and the financial constraints which we will have to face. We will have to take all these factors into account simultaneously.

The question of agricultural and skilled labour also comes up. In agricultural sector we have only unskilled labour. Beedi workers are also agricultural labourers. The hon. Minister has brought a Bill regarding these workers recently when we have discussed their problems in the House.

Sir, the workers in our rural areas belong to the category of agricultural labour. Whenever they find spare time, they roll beedis and earn some money. A lot of inequality exists in our agricultural sector. We have dry-farming areas and also wateland. Here the labourers are engaged in making beedis to earn their living. In Bihar, there are substantial number of beedi workers. In Deogarh alone 1 crore beedis are rolled every day. There are 40 thousand labourers engaged in this work in Munger district alone where also 1 crore beedis are produced daily. You can understand that 40 thousand labourers are working at one place. Similar instances can be cited from Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa. I appreciate the attention paid by the Government of India towards them but it is also essential to pay attention to certain other sectors which are in rural areas. For example, the sector of brick kiln in which a large number of rural labour force is engaged. Modernisation is going on

today, houses are being constructed in the rural areas and a large number of brick kilns are being installed. Sir, these involve losses but attention must be paid to these labourers who are engaged in the manufacture of bricks. Sir, skilled labour is necessary for making bricks. A large number of rural labourers are engaged in this sector also. In our area labourers come from Orissa. They are called Oriya labourers. These labourers manufacture 80 bricks when the labourer from our area manufacture only 40 bricks. Thus it is a highly skilled work and the labourers engaged in this work are employed on contract basis and as we are well aware such labourers working on contract basis are greatly exploited. The labourers from Orissa are found working in the Southern States, in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, in Bihar, in Punjab and Haryana as agricultural labourers.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The extended time is over. As one more hon. Member is to speak and, afterwards the hon. Minister has to intervene, we can extend the time by one more hour. so, we are extending the time by one hour for this discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY: Sir, the problem of migration of labour is that generally they are employed on contract basis and there is need to protect their interests. How this problem is to be treated. Either this problem is of those States in which these workers go and work or of those from where they migrate. We have information about certain agricultural labourers who died in Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Punjab or Haryana but even their families were not informed about their demise.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): We should be grateful to them. They find employment for themselves.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY: There are several kind hearted farmers also but many of them exploit the labourers very much. In case of a death of any labourers they burn the corpses or dispose them off in some other manner and do not bother to inform the relatives of the deceased. When the families of the dead persons reach those places after getting no information about their whereabouts, they are informed about their deaths. Sir, I mean that attention should be paid to such incidents. Similarly, a separate programme will have to be formulated to protect the interests of such migrated labourers. Today they are being exploited in the private sector as contract labourers and it is essential to pay special attention to them. The Central Government should constitute a board to keep a register and maintain a record about the number of labourers who migrate to various States and who actually come back to their home States. The Government will also have to think about those families whose members go to other places for work. Another most important thing is about the farm labour. There are two crops namely Rabi and Kharif in a year and the time of cultivation between them is about 100 days. Most of this time the labourers are engaged under NREP and RLEGP. It would not be justified for us and the opposition to say that nothing is being done under these programmes. This is not correct because various jobs are being undertaken under these programmes and such persons have been benefitted who work on wages under these programmes in these 100 days. The labourers working during these 100 days should get the minimum wages fixed for them. We as well as the opposition have said again and again that there are some obstacles in the implementation of these programmes and so these are not being implemented properly. Basically some useful work has been done under NREP, RLEGP and TRYSEM and other programmes. We will also have to agree that there has been

some weakness in its implementation which will have to be checked through monitoring. Now I would like to say in regard to the urban unemployment. A lot of discussion has taken place about educated unemployed persons. As many as 3 crore persons have got their names registered in employment exchanges. Some persons out of them might have got employment. Thus roughly 2.5 crore persons are registered in employment exchanges. A lot of discussion have taken place about the public sector. We have invested a good amount in the public sector and we are committed to help in the growth of the public sector. The public sector has done commendable job in the last 40 years. We cannot lose sight of this fact. We have not received due returns against the investment made in the public sector. There are three important points connected with the public sector. One is of management, second is of labour and the third is of productivity. These three points are kept in mind while talking about the gross domestic product. We should chalk out our economic policy according to the G.D.P. As regards the public sector, there are a number of public sector undertakings which need streamlining. There are many shortcomings in the management. We have been constantly highlighting these shortcomings in the management in this august House. We will have to agree that there are shortcomings in IDPL. The IDPL has suffered a loss of Rs. 225 crore which constitute the margin money and loan. We should pay attention to such factories. On the one hand we are investing money in the public sector and on the other, we are not earning profit from them. In this way we can not help in the growth of the public sector. We will have to pay special attention towards it if we are investing money in the public sector to keep it going on only with a view that otherwise the workers will be unemployed, this will not be desirable from the economic point of view. The economic policy which has been formulated is a commendable one and a lot of good work has been done

under it. We appreciate that the Prime Minister has paid sufficient attention towards the public sector. There is a need for strict monitoring because this is the only sector through which unemployment can be removed. Now coming to the private sector, the responsibility of eradicating unemployment does not rest on the public sector only. The private sector is also equally responsible for it. The condition of the private sector is worse. It has not fulfilled its responsibility. The public money is also involved in this sector. Where loans has been granted to the private sector, that should be called public private sector. This is not their own property. The money of the people is invested in it. The Government has provided loan to the private sector for modernisation, research and development. Not only from the economic point of view but from the technical point of view as well, loans has been provided to them. But the question is whether they have fulfilled their responsibility? Almost all the Members of this House have said one point that the amount granted to the private sector for modernisation and research and development work has been invested in other ventures and thus they are earning profit from these ventures and this thing is going on. The aim of the private sector is to earn profit only. They have no commitment to the people of this country. If the private sector aims at earning profit only at the cost of the people, will it last long? They should know that the result will be disastrous for them. They will see its result after thirty to forty years. The tendency of the private sector to set up big industries with the money earned at the cost of the people, will not pay. They will have to face its results. One day the poor people will come out in the open and pose a threat to their existence. After going through the Russian revolution we have felt this fact. Sir, we will have to understand this fact. We will have to deal with such persons also whose only aim is to earn profit. Although the number of such persons is few. We are trying to mend such persons. Shri Madav Reddi is

sitting here. We have heard him on this subject. We would request him to help the Government to keep a check on such industrialists. Of course he has helped the Government in this matter. But, it would not be proper if we politicise such a issue. There are other issues for indulging in politics. We should put our heads together to solve the problem of unemployment. If we deviate from our path or try to solve the problem politically, the problem will remain the same. This issue of unemployment has been discussed at length in the recent past so I would not like to go into its details. I, however, feel that we are going away from the main issue. We will have to rise above the politics to solve the problem of unemployment. In my view not all but a few opposition parties are helping the Government to solve the problem. I would request that all the political parties should co-operate with the Government in this effort. This is a bit complicated problem because removing unemployment from the country is not an easy job and the responsibility does not lie only on the Government. If something is lacking in our policy, you should point it out.

Sir, Prof. Ranga wishes to say something so I conclude in only two minutes.

I was saying that we would have to work jointly to solve this problem of unemployment. The opposition parties will have to sit together to consider this matter seriously. The views of the Government and the opposition are the same and there is no difference in them. I hope that the ruling as well as the opposition parties will sit together and arrive at some positive conclusion so that poverty and unemployment could be eliminated from the country for ever. We should all give our support to the Prime Minister who has resolved to eradicate poverty and unemployment from the country. Only then this problem can be solved.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

Bill. There is a reference in the Ramayana when Hanumanji was returning with the *Sanjivani Booti*, a life saving herb, to revive Lakshmana, who was lying unconscious, and bring him back to life, he had to pass over the sea near Sri Lanka, a monster named Surasa living in the sea spread her mouth and swallowed Hanumanji. Thereafter, Surasa went on expanding her body as Hanumanji started expanding his. Our hon. Minister are facing a situation just like that, whatever programmes our Government, make for the elimination of poverty and removal of unemployment, monster like unemployment and poverty go on increasing at the same proportion. Hanumanji expanded his body to such an extent that Surasa burst out and died. But at the present juncture, who is that Hanuman like person who can come and kill this monster, unemployment like Surasa. If there is any threat to our system, it is from unemployment, and rising population of the unemployed persons. Discontentment has increased so much among unemployed persons. They got their names registered in the Employment Exchanges 10 to 12 years ago, but have not been provided any job. In the meantime they become overaged and instead of helping their families they became a burden. They always pass their days in discontentment, poverty and difficulty. Sir, there are 3 million people whose names are registered in the employment exchanges. These are, however, fortunate that they have been able to get their names registered in the Employment Exchanges. They were in a position at least to go to the Employment Exchange and were able to please the corrupt officers of the Employment Exchanges, to get their names registered by paying tips. The official figure is three crores to three and a half crores. But I am of the view that the number of such people who are actually unemployed and without any job, will be more than 10 crores. Out of them, maximum number will be of villagers. The people of the urban areas,

some how, get their names registered, but there remains no hope of employment for the people living in the villages. Call letters are also hardly received from the Employment Exchanges. Therefore, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that a census should be undertaken to ascertain the number of those persons who are actually unemployed. The Government should announce to provide job to at least one person in a family in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Just now Shri Pandey said that the insurance scheme should also please be extended to unemployed persons. Apart from that I say that the Government should come forward and give a guarantee of employment to all unemployed persons in the country. It is the duty of the Government to provide employment and it is the duty of the citizens to do work. That means the Government will create opportunities of employment. If the Government are not in a position to provide jobs, they should at least agree to pay unemployment allowance to unemployed persons.

18.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government are spending crores of rupees on various programme like D.R.D.P. and investing crores of rupees in industries but is hesitating to pay two to four hundred crores rupees as unemployment allowance to unemployed persons, whose names have been registered with Employment Exchanges for a long period. I would like to request the Government to view it as a human problem and to solve it without going into the question whether it would be productive or unproductive or in the immediate interest of the country to adopt some or the other measures. This problem can assure alarming proportions resulting in serious consequences. To-day you may go anywhere and ask any Member of Parliament, you will find that there is not a single Member of Parliament who does not sign at least 4 to 5 recommendatory

letters a day. They also know that the Ministers will hardly pay any attention to their letters. In reply, the Ministers write: it is being looked into" or "it is under consideration". There will be a few Ministers who might have written "it is under active consideration". I consider myself most fortunate when Rajeshji smilingly says that he will look into this matter. We can only recommend. It is only God or the person to whom the recommendation is sent knows what will be the effect of that recommendation. A large number of people come and ask us to get them engaged in one or the other job. The number of unemployed person is very large.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue his speech next time.

RE SUSHIL MUNIJI'S VISIT TO GOLDEN TEMPLE, AMRITSAR AND HIS MEETING WITH PROF. DARSHAN SINGH

[Translation]

* SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI (Bhatinda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our leader had raised this issue but nothing could heard

due to so much of noise. Sushil Muniji visited Darbar Saheb and met Prof. Darshan Singh. Had the Government sent him there? What was the purpose of his visit? Let the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Buta Singh, clarify the position of the Government in this regard.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, this morning also Mr. Ramoowalia raised this issue and now Mr. Dardi has raised this issue.

I want to make it clear that Government have not authorised anybody to have negotiations with the people inside the Golden Temple, including Professor Darshan Singh. If some individuals are making efforts, I have no information. But definitely I want to say that we have not authorised anybody to have a dialogue on behalf of the Government of India.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 11, 1987/ Vaisakha 21, 1909 (Saka).

* The speech was originally delivered in Punjabi.