Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1, —

for "Thirty-seventh" *substitute*—"Thirty-eighth" (1)

(*SHRI RAJESH PILOT*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula. as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

"*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill*

'*The Title was added to the Bill*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Twenty Ninth Report

[*English*]

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-Ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Presented to the House on the 4th March, 1987."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-Ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4th March, 1987".

The motion was adopted

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : ECONOMIC POLICIES—*CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty on the 28th November, 1986. Shri Harish Rawat to continue.

]*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if certain things of the Resolution had not have a political motive, then it would have been easier for a person like me to extend support to it. I am not concerned about whatever the hon. Member has stated with political intentions. I want to concentrate only on those points which are connected with our economic system, especially our industrial policy. It would have been appropriate if the Resolution had been addressed to our hon. Minister of Industries, because almost all the issues are connected with our Industrial Policy Resolution. I think the hon. Minister of Planning can reply to the main points. But the details to which the hon. Member wanted to draw the attention of the Government should be replied to by the hon. Minister of Industries. We have agreed that the basic principles should be Growth, Social Justice, Equality and Equal Distribution of Wealth. It has not only been provided in our Constitution, but it is also the aim of our nation. I am not saying that our

country has not made progress after achieving independence, nor do I want to say that our poor masses have not made any progress. Of course, they have made progress. But simultaneously, inequality has also increased. The gap between the 'haves' and 'have nots' has widened.

15.34 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

The responsibility which has been entrusted to the cooperative sector and the public sector has been fulfilled very well. The private sector in stead of meeting its social obligations and serving the interests of our economy, has aimed only at earning profits. It had misused Industrial Resolution of 1956 and it is also misusing the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1980 at present. We cannot disagree with the fact that after Independence, the big industrial houses, which number about 20 or 25, or their subsidiary concerns, the total number of which may be above 100, have earned huge profits and multiplied their assets many a times. There has been only a little change in the economic standards of the farmers, workers and Government servants. But the same cannot be said of the industrialists in whose living standards there has been a sea-change. They have concentrated capital under their control in snch a manner that today the Tatas, Birlas, Sarabhais, Modis, Singhanias, Kirloskars and others have amassed wealth worth billions of rupees. They want to control the entire industrial framework of the country. I am not complaining because their capital has increased to such a large extent. I am complaining because their capital has not increased on the basic of principles and policies and it has not fulfilled our expectations of its playing a supportive role to our economy. Had their economic activities been in consonance with the aims of the Government and society, then it would not have mattered. But their capital formation has been on account of tax evasion, and by entering into litigations for the same purpose and appointing good lawyers to keep the cases pending for years and by borrowing money from financial institutions and then misusing it. By not investing enough money in the industries and by over-invoicing and under-invoicing on the pretext of import of machinery, these capitalists have amessed crores of rupees illegally. Later, if the industry started giving returns, then the profits are pocketed by them as well. In case an industry becomes sick, then crores of rupees are pocketed under the cover of rehabilitation of the units. They make promises of earning foreign exchange by importing new technology and on this ground, they are able to hoodwink the Government into sanctioning foreign exchange which is misused by them. Such activities must be curbed. There is an urgent need for considering this matter. They have not fulfilled their social obligations. They are not contributing enough in the field of generating employment. There is an acute problem of unemployment in the country today and the public sector alone cannot be relied upon to provide a solution to it. The private sector plays a major role in our economic system. If we compare the percentage of people employed in each sector, we would be surprised to find that the private sector provides employment to a much lesser number of people than the public sector, it grabs all the concessions given for establishing industries in the backward areas, but does not set up any industries there. The private sector is not interested in the welfare of the workers as well. I would like to say that in such a situation the machinery or the persons, who have been entrusted with the responsibility of enforcing discipline in this highly irresponsible sector, are not vested with enough legal powers or perhaps do not posses necessary enthusiasm and commitment which should be there for such work. We should be vigilant against unnecessary expansion of these industrial houses and not allow them to expand so much as to stifle the growth of new and small scale industries and consequently negate our social aims and economic ideals. In case there are certain limitations in our Industrial Policy Resolution, then those should be rectified. If there are loopholes

[Shri Harish Rawat]

in the M.R.T.P. Act, then efforts should be made to remove them.

I am not one of those persons who raise this issue with much hue and cry that there are a number of shortcomings in our public sector. This has become a fashion these days. Whenever we find any shortcoming anywhere, we try to shift the entire responsibility on the public sector, whereas the public sector has shoulder the heavy responsibility from the very beginning when our economy was in a very poor shape and nobody was prepared to work in this particular field. We entrusted the work to the public sector. Profit making is not the sole aim of the public sector, but it also shares the responsibility of fulfilling the political, social and other duties of the Government. We are proud that the public sector is discharging the above responsibilities with full devotion. It may be that there are certain public sector undertakings which function in a very irresponsible manner are suffering losses and some of them have neither any sincerity towards the commitment, nor any sense of dedication. If such people sometimes create any untoward situation, it is but natural that everybody feels concerned about this. The Government is there to remove all these shortcomings, the Government has done so and it gives me much pleasure to say that I agree with Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty that there should be no effort on behalf of the Government to reduce the importance of this sector or to weaken it. Considerable recognition and importance has been accorded to this sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan also. The Hon. Prime Minister has reiterated the Government's commitment to public sector in his budget speech. Therefore, the public sector should be given due importance. But at the same time, we should ensure that besides, fulfilling its social objectives, adverse circumstances are not created by private sector or private sector lobby to malign the public sector. It is our duty to combat this situation politically and understand that some vested interests are deadly against the public sector and are conspiring against it. Among these persons, there are some big entrepreneurs or other such persons who do not have any faith in the public sector or the socialist economy. Now they want to bring bad name to the public sector. While it is the responsibility of our Congress Party, which is the ruling party, or our Hon. Prime Minister to encounter it, it is also the responsibility of all of us as well that their evil designs are defeated. But we are very sorry to find that some of our political parties, knowingly or unknowingly, dance to the tune of these elements for their selfish motives. I do not want to pass any comments on what should be their commitment towards the public sector and what are their feelings towards socialism, but the way some people try to defame the public sector and our Government, which is committed to public sector, is not good.

Hon. Minister, Sir, I would like to submit to you that whereas we should accord due importance to the public sector, it is also essential to show stiff resistence to the attempt being made by some multinationals or some big industrial houses to enter into our core sector, sometimes on the plea that the Government do not have the sufficient resources or on some other pretext. Such a tendency on their part must be cured. Because, the capital belongs to our country, our financial institutions or to our banks, but they want to infiltrate into our core sector, whether it is energy sector or some other sector in the name of their managerial skill or their manipulating skill. Secondly, we will have to ensure that the growth of the small sector is not hampered. If the growth of the small sector is being hampered due to these persons, due to the private sector or big industrial houses, we should make its demarcation more clear and define it more clearly. It has been noticed recently that the small sector is shrinking, whereas it should have grown. If the enterpreneurs of the new generation do not come up in the country and only big industrial houses continue to establish industry or industries, sometimes in the name of son 'A', sometimes in the name

of son 'B' or sometimes in the name of some relative, then I am sure that we will not be able to build India of the dreams of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi or our freedom fighters. We will not be able to realise the aim of building India which are Rajivji has imagined. The aim for which we are fighting cannot be achieved. We will have to see to it that bureaucracy and our set-up knowingly or unknowingly do not help those persons who believe in accumulation of wealth only by committing economic offences and who want to defeat somehow or the other our social, political or social welfare objectives. We have to make efforts at the political and Government level also to encounter these things.

With these words, I once again welcome whatever has been said about our economic system in the resolution. The resolution should have been aimed at discussion about our economic system only, but Shri Rama Murty has said things simply with a political motive to achieve political gains and to defame the Government by casting aspersions on it. I understand that the aspersions cast by him and the things said by him behave him and his leader only. I do not want to speak about his leader and the way he is running the Government in his State. This is not the time to make a comment on it. But I must say that he should not consider only himself as a socialist or the spokesman of social welfare. He is not the only one to speak about socialism with authority. Moreover, his party is quite new in this field. The Congress has a long history, our freedom fighters and the Congressmen have fought a long battle to achieve this. You cannot wipe it out by casting aspersions or by criticising it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the resolution which has been moved by Mr. Bhattam and the points which our colleague Shri Rawat Sahib have made just now show that it is a very important Resolution. This is the crux of all your plans. Article 38(2) says ;

[*English*]

38(2) "The State shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocation."

[*Translation*]

All these things are true on the basis of facts and in the Resolution that has been presented, each and every thing has been said correctly. I understand that poverty is there, but what equality is to poverty itching is to leprosy. Shri Sunder Lal J. Patel has recently written an article in the 20th January, 1986 issue of the Hindustan Times.

[*English*]

"According to Patel, in the past 35 years, India has moved towards a massive concentration of income and wealth. The top 10 per cent of the population raised its relative share in personal income from 40 per cent in 1950 to 50 per cent in 1985, generating over two-thirds of the entire increment in personal income. India's economic performance against the international back ground has also not been bright. Its share in world gross domestic product fell from two per cent in 1950 to 1.4 per cent in 1980."

[*Translation*]

He has said this thing. I suppose that our hon. Minister must have gone through the books that have been written by noted economists. I would like to quote from this book named, 'Social Responsibilities'.

[*English*]

"During the past decade, the per capita private consumer expenditure increased by less than half a per cent per annum. Moreover,

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

the small gains have not been equitably distributed among all sections of the population. The condition of the bottom 20 per cent of the rural poor has remained more or less stagnant. The condition of the bottom 20 per cent of the urban poor has definitely deteriorated and for another 20 per cent of urban population, it has remained more or less stagnant. Thus while the character of rural poverty has remained the same as before, the character of urban poverty has deepened further.

[*Translation*]

This is your 'Yojana', a very good magazine. Dr. Malcom Adishesheyya is the another of this article in this magazine that is published from your Yojana Bhawan. He is a very intelligent person. He has written many notable things, but I do not want to go into them due to lack of time.

[*English*]

"The co-existence of the few rich and the poor majority stems from the unequal ownership of the assets which inequality seems to be worsening and widening even as economic growth accelerates."

[*Translation*]

The main reason of disturbance wherever it exists in the world is the economic disparity. On the one hand, some people have enormous wealth and on the other hand, the poor even do not get two square meals a day. Just now our colleague Shri Rawat has discussed it in detail and I think whatever he has said is based on statistics. He said that the rich had become richer. I would show you the statistics as to how much richer the Tatas, Birlas and Singhaniras have become. In 1972 the Birlas had 70 companies which have now increased to 77. In 1972 the Birlas had a capital of Rs. 589 crores which has now grown to Rs. 3359 crores. There is an increase of more than 50 per cent. Earlier the Tatas had 32 companies and now they have 38 companies. Earlier they had Rs. 642 crores which have now increased to Rs. 3120 crores. Similarly, earlier the Singhanias owned 28 companies and now the number of their companies has inereased. Today their capital has grown to Rs. 558 crores.

[*English*]

This is the basic statistic relating to the Indian economy for all India during 1986. The rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer. The poor have not remained where they were.

[*Translation*]

This is the book published by the Government and this is not published by me. It has been stated as to how much national income has gone up. We hope that the Minister of Planning will reply to it, because it is a matter which relates to the Yojana Bhawan on which the maximum expenditure is incurred. You formulate plans for the entire country and undertake the development works to take the country forward. Whatever progress has been made by the country is only due to plans formulated by Planning Commission. But in spite of this progress, we could not reduce the disparity. The rich have become richer, but the poor could not rise and they are fed up with their condition. The national income and per capita income have been shown as under :

[*English*]

Year	*Percenntage of National Income*	*Percentage of Per capita Income*
1950-51 & 1960-61	3.7	1.7
1960-61 & 1970-71	3.2	1.0
1970-71 & 1980-81	3.7	1.4
1975-76 & 1985-86	3.9	1.7
1950-51 & 1986-87	3.6	1.4

[*Translation*]

These are the figures and the statistics. What is the reason that the poor have become poorer and the rich have become richer ? It has been stated in it that our entire taxation structure is defective. Mr. Rawat, you will see that earlier the share of our direct taxes was 43.....

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : What is my mistake ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I am quoting you. It has been stated in it that :

[*English*]

In 1950-51 the percentage share of total direct taxes was 43.3 and indirect taxes was 56.7, and the budget estimate of the percentage share of total direct taxes for the year 1985-86 is 19.3 and the budget estimate of the percentage share of total in direct taxes for the year 1985-86 is 80.7.

[*Translation*]

When the indirect taxes have increased to 80.7 per cent, you can imagine as to how it has affected the people. I have submitted the figures to you as to how much share of direct taxes has gone down. I studied it further in detail to know as to what is the standard of living. It is your book entitled—

[*English*]

'Indian Economy Since 1950-51'

The centre for Monitoring Indian Economy has stated like this ;—

> "No wonder, therefore, that the share of private consumption expenditure—which mainly determines the standard of living of the people in general—has fallen around 85% of the cake in 1950-51 to around 65% in 1985-86."

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What is that ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : That is, the average percentage of consumption of foodgrains has decreased from 85 to 65 per cent. It is the standard of living. It surprises me as to why the position has become so worse. One factor is not responsible for it. The milk and cream are mostly consumed by the rich and then they fell ill...(*Interruptions*)... Now I would like to tell you—who eats how much. The percentage of foodgrains consumed by the rural people is 50.6. Rich people are consuming 24.81 per cent of foodgrains. Now I would like to tell you about edible oils—the poor people consume 0.06 per cent of edible oils whereas the rich consume 0.77 per cent. Similarly, ricu people use more clothes than the poor. I have tried to see as to what these figures are. Why it is happening in this country ? Why the rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer ? The main reason for it is that Government expenditure has increased too much. Tatas, Birlas, Dalmias etc. were already rich, but now the Government servants of class A category have also become rich.

16 00 hrs.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : To whom do you want to give subsidy under non-plan expenditure ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The poor are given very negligible amount of subsidy. We shall have a discussion about subsidy separately.

[*English*]

In 1960-61, the total real wage salary bill was Rs. 470 crores. And in 1983-84, it was Rs. 4,421 crores.

[*Translation*]

If you look at the total expenditure and revenue of the Government, you will find that at present it is Rs. 20,493 crores crores whereas earlier it was Rs. 1297 crores only. In spite of all this what are

[Shri Mool Chand Daga

the reasons that the rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer. It has been explained here in a very fine manner...

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : You should give your suggestions about industrial policy.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I think, if your intention is clear, you can do whatever you like. Where there is a will, there is a way. A Secretary gets Rs, 3500 only, but so many other amenities are provided to him,

[*English*)

He gets more than Rs. 10,000. There are car allowance, compulsory leave allowance etc. He has got 2 or 3 chaprasis at his house. He has got telephones. In paper, he gets only Rs. 3500. But in fact, he gets more than that. What is the salary of the judges ? What have we done in this regard ? In a poor country like ours, he gets total emoluments of Rs. 25,000. Sometimes, it is more than that. Can we afford it ?

[*Translation*]

Under Article 38 (2), the gap between the rich and the poor should be narrowed down. We have not made required changes in our MRTP Act and that is why the rich have become richer. What has happened to Urban Ceiling Act ? What has happened to the surplus land in Bangalore and Delhi ? The Urban Ceiling Act was passed during the period of Shri P.C. Sethi in 1976 and now ten years have passed.

16.06 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*] It was assured that amendments would be brought soon, but nothing has been done. It is said that laws are enacted for upliftment of the poor, but actually nothing is done for them. Today the condition has worsened to such an extent that besides poverty, the disparity has also increased considerably. We will have to make drastic changes in our existing laws and will have to implement them strictly. Only then we shall be able to reduce the disparity. Disparity will create a sense of discontentment among the people which will lead to revolution. You should read this revolution on the wall where it has been written that if the process of the rich becoming richer and the poor becoming poorer continues, the bloody revolution will definitely come. You must understand it.

[*English*]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Sir, I welcome the resolution moved by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty. He has found the best supporter in Shri Mool Chand Daga. After hearing Shri Mool Chand Daga, I find there is no need at all for me to elaborate on the subject. He has, by facts and figures, proved how this resolution is true.

I would like to add only a few facts. So far we have had Six Five Year Plans and we are now in the middle of the Seventh Five Year Plan. What is the condition of our country today ? How many of the people of our country are below poverty line ? We find from the Economic Survey presented to this House by the Prime Minister that the GNP had stood at 5% and the industrial growth at 8%. All these facts and figures are beautifully printed in a book. But what is the reality ? The reality is, according to the book which Shri Mool Chand Daga has referred to just now, the poor is becoming poorer and the rich is becoming richer. We now boast that we are self-sufficient in food. Not only that. We are even exporting foodstuffs. This is a fact also. What is the real reason for this ? Why have we got buffer stock ? I give the answer. How many people of our Country have two square meals a day ? The realistic condition is very appalling. I do not blame the present Government for this. I do not blame anybody. From the days of

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Government has done its best. Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of 1956 announced by Panditji has stood the test of time. Even today that is the best policy our country could follow if we are to prosper.

Now I would like to pinpoint only two points. What is wrong with us? Why have we gone wrong? What has happened to our plans? Why are we not able to achieve the economic growth or economic independence which Mahatma Gandhi enunciated? We have failed because our planning is wrong somewhere. We make our plans sitting in the capital of the State, Dist. headquarters or sitting at Delhi. But the grass-root level planning has been given a go-by all these years. It is necessary that we should realise that India means, Bharath means, it is judged in terms of the 80 per cent of the rural India and not just by taking into account the 20 per cent urban areas. Unless the villages prosper, unless the rural India prospers, India cannot prosper. Our planning must be such that the rural India prospers. We must know that the villager must first become an employed person. Unless he is employed and unless we have the potential for his getting an employment, then what would happen? We should see that industries are started in the rural areas. That is what Mahatma Gandhi told us and that is what he taught us. But, unfortunately, we have not only forgotten the Father of the Nation, but also we have forgotten the message that he gave to us. How many villages are self-sufficient now? Why do people flock to the cities in search of jobs? That is why Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty has correctly said that there have been disparities. Our villages have been neglected. If any Minister happer to visit a village, even to get a garland, the villagers come to urban areas, towns and cities, to get it. That is how the village economy is existing at present.

Sir, I would take this opportunity to tell the Government to see that in every village you must have an industry. Our great Engineer-Statesman, the former Diwan of the then Mysore, late Shri Visveshwariah had given a plan to the whole country. He had given a plan, the rural industrialisation scheme. Even the then Government of Mysore also did not implement the scheme. Even now, everybody, including the present Karnataka Government, has forgotten the scheme. Now the present Government is really at it—I do not say that it is completely at it. But to some extent it is implementing that scheme. To implement such a scheme, the present Government has come forward with a legislation and also implementing the *Gram-Swaraj* Concept. Now, the Government of Karnataka, as you are all aware, has given vast powers to the Mandal Panchayats and the Zilla Parishads for which elections took place recently. The very idea of that is to see that the villagers themselves manage their affairs. The Planning starts from the Mandal Panchayats and it comes to the District level, State level and so on. It is very necessary that we should have industries in every village. We must see that the influx of villagers from the rural parts to the urban areas in search of jobs is stopped once and for all.

It is very necessary. So, I would like to say that the planning in our country has failed in that respect. I do not say that it has happened in Mr. Sukh Ram's time; in the present Prime Minister's time but it has happened right at the very beginning.

As Mr. Daga has very correctly said, we always think of the organised labour and particularly the best organised Government Servants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this Resolution would be over by 4.15 p.m. Is it the pleasure of the House that the time for this Resolution be extended by two hours?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: With the concurrence of the House, I extend the time of the Honse by two hours for this Resolution. Mr. Krishna Iyer, please continue.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, I was talking about the organised labour. But what about the un-organised labour ? 80 per cent of the landless farmers, landless workers are there. Even in the urban areas there are so many people who do not get even a piece of bread. We have already got the Fourth Pay Commission's Report. I had to address a meeting today in the Boat Club. There were more than 20 *jatas* demanding more wages. Government exists only for these people. Who will care for the poor farmers who cannot earn even a pie ? Even the small land holders will have work only for two or three months ; they are under-employed. There are unemployed landless labour runuing into crores of people. Government knows about it. We have not done anything for them. It is not that I blame only the Government. It is our responsibility because this is the supreme legislature of our country. We must do something for them. I concede that I have also failed. I was also in power for some time. All of us have failed to see that the lot of these people is improved. While on unemployment problem, I would say this. As Shri Mool Chand Daga has correctly said, there may be a revolution in our country. Lakhs and lakhs of youngsters in our country are today in the streets. I represent a hundred per cent urban area, namely, the Bangalore city, and I have been seeing this every day. The moment I come out on the road, the first persons to greet me are the unemployed, not only graduates but others also, not only boys but also girls. And what is it that we are doing for them ? Take any Department of the State or Central Government. There is a strict government order banning recruitment and it has been there for the last three years. For how many more years it will be there, I do not know. It is there in public sector undertakings, in commercial banks, everywhere. The orders even go to the extent of saying that no vacancies should be filled, even those caused by resignation or retirement. What are you doing ? You have got the self-employment scheme, but that will touch only a fringe of the problem. So, the problem of unemployment is a very serious matter. We should ponder over it. My Party has been demanding, every one of us has been demanding, that the right to work should be made a fundamental right. Until we make that a fundamental right, there can be no progress, the problem of unemployment cannot be solved. In this connection I may mention here that the Karnataka Government, when we came to power there, have made a promise to the people that in every family we will see that at least one member is given a job, not necessarily a government job but some job to enable him to earn and support his family. For nearly three years we have been doing that, and there has been some progress. I do not say that there is no progress at all. So, we must have something in our plans to see that in every family at least there is one earning member. If not even a single member is earning in a family, how can that family survive ? It is due to bad planning that it has not been possible for us to do this.

While on unemployment I must also state that our Prime Minister, time and again, speaks about taking the whole country to the Twenty-first Century ; of course, we are bound to go to the Twenty-first Century, but he wants to take us to the Twenty-first Century as a prosperous nation. But how is it possible under these circumstances where 65 per cent of the people are illiterate and there are crores of unemployed graduates and others ? How can he take us as a prosperous nation to the Twenty-first Century under these circumstances ? And what steps is he taking to improve the lot of the people ? You think of modernisation and new technology. My warning here is that we should not lose the Swadeshi spirit. Self-reliance is a must. The Prime Minister also says that. But what is happening now ? I have seen this in a number of factories and banks. The Managers of banks tell the labour unions that they are not retrenching anybody, but as I told you a few minutes ago, they do not want to take anybody because they have got modern machines and they can manage. The manager of a bank says that he can manage himself the whole branch. He has got a computer which

can work and for many more years he does not want anybody.

The Government has time and again assured on the floor of this House that modernisation will not result in retrenchment of employees anywhere. But that is not the fact. I am not against modernisation. I want modern technologies to be adopted. But at the same time we have got to see our vast man-power.

Recently I visited some of the socialist countries in Europe where they lack in man-power. Particularly in Poland they want lakhs and lakhs of people. Very recently in Singapore an advertisement was released. You must have seen it. It said, have more children, we give more incentives. In foreign countries it is like that, but in India it is the other way round !

We should have modernisation. But we should see that at least our youngmen get jobs also. Unemployment and unemployment problems are not paid proper attention.

My only solution is that we should see that Rural India prospers. The Government of India has got so many anti-poverty programmes. You are trying to elevate the poor people. But you should know that people are becoming impatient because in 40 years since independence till today we are just able to meet only a fringe of the problem. There should be a colossal change, there should be a type of revolutionary change in our country.

Finally one word about the public sector. Mr. Bhattam Srirama Murty has correctly cautioned the nation through his resolution today. You also have been saying that public sector is at a commanding height. We agree and we want it. It does not mean that public sector should become a burden. I quite agree with Shri Shiv Shanker who spoke the other-day. But there is a lose talk at times. Somebody from the Government says that the public sector is losing crores of rupees. That policy is not correct. I don't agree that it should be ever losing. You should find out the reason why it is losing and you should try to rectify it. The thrust on the public sector which Punditji gave should not be diluted. It should be always at the commanding height.

I do hope that this august House will realise its joint responsibility to see that disparities of income will not be there. Now the wage disparity ranges from Rs. 500 to about Rs. 10,000/- Very recently the Pay Commission recommendations have been implemented. What a disparity it has brought about ? Can this poor country afford it ? Leave alone all this, about perks that a public sector executive enjoys, the other day a few members were explaining. They were telling that they live like *rajas*. They do require certain facilities, I don't deny that. But they should also see the condition of our country.

With these words, I support the Resolution moved by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : All said and done, it is agreed that economic growth in India is increasing and Indian economy has moved on to a higher growth path.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : May I appeal to Sardarji that generally in this House we don't ask for quorum as a kind of convention ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : Mr.

[Shri Shaminder Singh]

Chairman, there is no quorum in the House. The bell should be mug.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung—The bell has been rung three times. As there is no quorum, I adjourn the House.

16.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday. March 9, 1987/ Phalguna 18, 1908 (Saka).

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