

[Translation]

SHRI RAM AWADH PRASAD (Basti): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this House to agree with the Sixty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th August, 1989.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Question is :

" That this House do agree with the Sixty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th, 1989."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: EMPLOYMENT TO  
ONE MEMBER IN EACH FAMILY—  
CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Dr G.S. Rajhans on the 28th July, 1989.

Shri Mahabir Prasad Yadav.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in continuity of what I said last time, I would like to say about a few things. That day, I was making out a case of the young men loitering in the street, roaming in the roads for jobs. It is to be realised that bubbling youths roaming here and there seeking jobs, seeking appointments are not getting what they should get. It can be realised by the Government also. It is really encouraging that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe young men are going to get appointments

and by beating the drum the Government is going to do that. But what is the Government going to do for the other young men, young men of other class? Are we not going to be disappointed? Are we not going to be frustrated? I can well say that lakhs of young men are not getting even fourth-class jobs. Last time, I had spoken here that the young men are not going to get even the source of livelihood. What should they do? You can well realise the heart-burning of those young people when they know that in banks none of the staff is getting less than Rs. 3000/- But the degree holders of M.Sc and M.A. are not getting this simple job. I thank Dr. Rajhans for bringing here this burning issue of the society, of the nation. It is not a case only of Bihar. I think, it is a case of the whole nation. Therefore, I appeal to the Government that the Resolution of Dr. Rajhans be accepted and it should be brought in the form of a Bill.

Next point in this regard I have to make is this. I would like to know whether the Government is for a part of the society or it is the Government of the people for the people and by the people. It is the Government for the whole of the society. It is not for this class or that class. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1956 had prescribed in the socialist pattern of society. It has been incorporated in the Constitution of India that socialism shall be the basic principle of the Government. If the socialism is to be the basic principle of society, if socialistic pattern of society is to be established, why do they say that some people of the society, some young men of the society should not get what they should get? I can quote this again. In Bihar, from the year 1981 all those bubbling youths have obtained first class degree in the universities have not been appointed in any colleges. I know personally the case of Bihar. I do not know the case of other States. Such a pathetic situation is there is in Bihar. Any person can go and see the frustration and disappointment on the faces of young men. We find disappointment and frustration.

Therefore, I conclude by saying that the Resolution of Dr. Rajhans is very important in the context of the reality of the situation

[Sh. Mahabir Prasad Yadav]

that is obtaining in India. Secondly, it is very much applicable to all parts of the country. It should be realised by the Government, it should be considered by the Government and it should be imagined by the Government that those young people who are loitering in the streets or roaming on the roads whether they should get the jobs or not. For that, I appeal to the Government that it should be accepted. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera) Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Mahatma Gandhi had a dream that along with political independence everyone should get food to eat. For this purpose he had launched a movement also. Following in his footsteps, former Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru established a socialistic pattern of society in this country which aims at providing food, clothing and shelter for all. Despite all this, the problem of the unemployment in this country grew day by day. Our Government made an honest attempt to solve this problem but its sheer magnitude has made it uncontrollable. The present day society is divided into three classes—the upper class, the middle class and the lower class. If we analyse these three classes we find that unemployment is non-existent in the upper classes while it is rampant in the lower classes. The sons of an I.A.S. or P.C.S. officer will never be unemployed but a son of a farmer or labourer will almost always be among the unemployed. The intensity of the unemployment problem is greater in the lower classes. Children of people living below the poverty line are unemployed despite their having educational qualifications. Farmers and labourers are also facing the same conditions, however the problem of unemployment is not found among the upper class. Therefore, jobs should be provided to people on the income basis, especially to economically backward, landless, unemployed and the kins of the labourers and the farmers. The resolution brought forth by Dr. Rajhans in the House is good and is con-

nected with the problems being faced by the people especially the youth. So, I would like to request to the Government to provide jobs essentially to the persons below the poverty line. Profession ceiling should also be introduced in respect of the person owning cinema houses, doctors, engineers and other professionals on the lines of the urban and the land ceilings, which have been in force for quite a long time. People in one profession should not be allowed to join some other profession. This is the only way to solve the unemployment problem in the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, unemployment is found not only among the poor and the illiterates, but also among the literates. Today, Bihar is the victim of natural calamities. The persons owning upto 10 acres of land are also going out of Bihar in search of employment. Therefore, my submission is to set up 10 to 15 factories in North Bihar to solve the problem of unemployment in that State. The number of illiterates in the country is 4.5 crore. Same number of families are below the poverty line and are facing great hardships. So solve the problem of unemployment looming large in North Bihar, at least 10-15 factories should be set up there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Hon. Prime Minister, for taking steps to solve the problem of unemployment in the country and also for doing something for the poor and the Harijans. For all this, the people of the country are thankful to him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, employment exchanges in the country were set up with a view to providing jobs, but now they have become the havens of corruption. These do not provide jobs but only harass the youth. It is doubtful whether the Government will punish them or not, but definitely the almighty will not forgive them for extracting money from the downtrodden, who knock at their doors in the big cities like Delhi for jobs. Nobody cares for their plight, rather they are asked to pay a sum of Rs. 500-600 which is somehow on the other managed by the candidates. At times, it is arranged by selling the jewellery of housewives, but even then

the harassment is meted out to them. Often the ration card and the domicile artificial of Bihar are demanded of them. Sir, I therefore, request to do away with the system of these employment exchanges to enable the people to apply directly and be called for interview of jobs. These exchanges are of no use to the youth and in fact creating problems for them.

Sir, unemployment allowance is not given in all the areas. Amount of unemployment allowance for the educated unemployed should be enhanced to Rs. 100 per person per month and the condition of postal orders, should also be waived. To enable the people to apply for jobs of the Union and the State Public Service Commission; examination fees should be waived so many technicalities are involved in it and for want of a certificate, application is rejected. People spend a lot of money to apply for jobs, but in several Offices, I have seen that applications in large numbers are destroyed. Applications of persons only with recommendations are accepted while those of others summarily rejected and destroyed. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to bring in a change in the procedure of acceptance of the application forms by all the Commissions, be it Railway public service Commissions, U.P.S.C. State Public Service Commissions or any other body, to enable people to appear in the examinations conducted by them without facing the problem of observance of any technicality and with no scope of rejection of their applications by the authorities on any ground whatever.

Sir, you can enquire about the difficulties the unemployed has to face to get a loan of Rs. 25,000 after a lot of harassment and that too is reduced to Rs. 15,000 after effecting money deductions and even this reduced amount is paid to him in two-three instalments. That such amount of loan serves no purpose and after some time it becomes liability on them. Therefore, the amount of loan should be raised to Rs. one lakh. I am happy that the hon. Minister of Finance is present in the House and take this opportunity to request him to improve the functioning

of the banks. Loans to 600 persons are to be given to bring them above the poverty line. Even if two percent is given as loans by the Banks then in what form it was given. Therefore, at first proper check should be exercised on the bank officials. Regional Managers also have a share in the swindled amount. So, at least they can be checked. All the deficiencies and corruption should be rooted out and at least a sum of Rs. one lakh should be given as loan to the unemployed, to enable them to start their own work on soft terms. With these words, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on such an important subject which is connected with the welfare of youth.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): Sir, I thank Dr. Rajhans for having brought such an important Resolution before this House. Many members have already participated in this discussion and have given their suggestions. The main intention of this Resolution is that one person from each family should get employment. This is a very good measure which everybody expects. As on date, after the introduction of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, I am also very happy that each person from each family will get a job. But job-wise we can differentiate. People want only white-collared jobs. They do not want other types of jobs. In this country, we have developed the dignity of labour. They do not want to work in the villages. They do not want to take up the jobs which are very much suited to them in the villages. They want only white collared jobs. So, the unemployment problem is increasing everyday. We have to remove this kind of stigma from among the youths. This is one of the reasons why the unemployment problem is increasing day by day. Another thing I would like to emphasise on the floor of the House is this. In the village, at present, education for children upto secondary school stage is available. They study upto SSLC and they are in search of jobs. I do not know what kind of jobs they expect. As on today they have become a burden on the society. We do not know how to accommodate such boys. The moment they complete their secondary education they do not want

[Smt. Basavarajeswari]

to do anything although their parents insist yet they only roam about in the streets. They days parasite way of living has become a common thing. People want to earn money without working. They do not want to work hard. They want easy money. This is how things are going on.

Unemployment problem is becoming huge everyday. I am of the view that another reason for the growing unemployment problem in our country is that some officers even after attaining the age of sixty years get extension of service with the result that so many people whose names are registered in the employment exchange rolls do not get employment. This is also one of the reasons for the growing unemployment problem in our country.

Here I would also like to mention another point. The main intention of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, as has been mentioned by the Prime Minister also, is to give jobs in the rural areas. Jobs will be provided but at the time of providing jobs care should be taken by those who implement this scheme to see that one man from every family gets a job. I find these days what is happening is that if there is a doctor or an engineer or an IAS in a family then all the other members of that family also become either doctors or engineers or IAS. I know of a family where all the members of that family are doctors, namely, father, mother, son, daughter, daughter-in-law, etc. So once a person is employed the whole family gets employed and it becomes difficult for others who are not in the job to get into the mainstream.

Sir, the other day when Shri Veerendra Patil was speaking on Karnataka budget he mentioned how one has to pay for getting an appointment, transfer, cancellation of transfer, etc. For getting appointment as an engineer or a doctor one has to pay a lakh of rupees. Here I would like to narrate a small example from my personal experience. A doctor wanted to have a job. Unless he got a job he could not marry. For getting a job he

agreed to pay Rs. 1 Lakh. His family was very poor. They could manage only Rs. 40,000/- The balance of Rs. 60,000/- they could not manage. So, a girl was fixed marriage. The marriage took place. The girl was also highly educated. She never knew her father was giving a dowry. When she learnt that her father was giving a dowry of Rs. 60,000/- she refused to marry. She said that she was an educated girl. She did not want to marry a boy who wanted dowry. We had to intervene. We told her the background in which the boy was receiving Rs. 60,000/-. It was to get that job. When we convinced her then only she agreed to marry. This is the position. How many of us can afford to get such huge amounts for appointments for our children. Cancellation of appointments and all these things are going on. These things should be taken into consideration. The persons who are already enjoying the benefits should not enjoy them again and again. Everybody should get equal benefit. We have a socialist pattern of society where every person should enjoy the fruits. We should try to see, as far as possible, that a family where no person has been employed should get priority at the time of getting the jobs. That should be the criterion at the time of appointment.

We have got huge amount of resources in our country. Our country is very rich in resources. What is not available in India? There is everything. Mineral wealth is there. Forest wealth is there. River wealth is there. Plantation areas are there. In spite of all these things being available, we have not just thought of exploring them fully. We have not taken care how should we explore. These are the fields wherein a lot of jobs can be created. There are the fields where we can employ many people. It is not a question of creating employment. The country will also develop. We will get huge amount of foreign exchange by exploring mineral wealth and sending abroad. Whatever we produce, people are ready to purchase. Many of us don't know what the people in other countries want. We don't know these things. Otherwise, many people could have been employed in various jobs.

Ours is an agricultural country. Eighty per cent of our people depend on agriculture. We grow different varieties of crops. I think, in India we can have the cheapest food. When we go abroad, I think, food is very costly in other countries. In India, it is the cheapest because the farmers grow. Whether he gets a remunerative price or not, he has been growing. It is an unorganised sector. Nobody will listen to him, so, he is growing and giving you. But what is it that he can't. So, we could think of it. Our Prime Minister was kind enough to see that we got some valuable products out of agricultural production. Therefore, he said, wherever possible, we could start food processing, canning and tinning industries. By starting such industries in the rural areas, we can get abundant raw materials. Certainly we can provide jobs for thousands and thousands of people which we have not done so far. These things must be thought over seriously. These industries should be set up in the rural areas.

By introducing revolutionary and historic Bills yesterday, our Prime Minister has already taken a decision for decentralisation of powers and giving more powers to the rural people. All these measures go to the grassroot level. We should also think of creating more and more employment opportunities at the grassroot level by setting up cottage industries and processing units. So many things are there. These things should be seriously thought over and employment should be created at the grassroot level so that the young people do not come to the towns to search jobs and create more slums. Whenever there is a drought, flood or some other natural calamity, they rush to the cities which are becoming highly crowded without any sanitation, light or water. There is a mushroom growth of slums in the cities. If you want to prevent such things, then it must be seriously considered so that the village life becomes self-sufficient. Already we have been thinking on those lines. We should try to take effective steps further. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has recently taken a very bold decision about jobs for *Harijans* and *Girijans*.

16.00 hrs.

He has stated that a drive is already there, that the posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be filled up by the end of August. This is a bold step in the right direction. The process is already going on. I hope the Railways have not given the necessary further information. They will also supply the information needed. Whatever may be the case, be it public undertaking or private undertaking, all the posts should be filled up.

We have been seeing that the primary school do not have sufficient number of teachers. This is very surprising. By the Operation blackboard, we wanted to strengthen the new education. Policy we wanted to strengthen general education. Wherever there is one single teacher, there should another teacher appointed. Wherever there is one single room, we should have another room. When such is the policy, still there are a number of schools where there are no teachers. Why are the teachers not appointed? What is the reason for this? These things should be seriously thought of. We should see that as far as possible, wherever the provision is there, wherever it is possible under the policy guidelines. The posts should be filled up immediately. There are a number of undertakings where the posts have been kept vacant for a long time. Whenever we contact the Postal Department regarding this, they say that there is a ban and they cannot afford. Only one person is appointed for mail service. There is huge demand and he cannot deliver the goods. When we ask the postmaster, he says that there is a ban for ten years and they cannot appoint even a single person. Moreover, they are insisting on retrenchment. How can we try to see more and more people getting employed in public institutions like railways and various undertakings if they try to put an end to employment? The demand is there. The subordinate offices place their demands before the executive. If the executives do not make up their mind and keep quiet and if they do not involve themselves in getting jobs for their brothers and sisters,

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then what can we do? This is a very serious matter which everybody should seriously think of. Instructions should be given from the Government that wherever there is a demand for filling up of posts, those posts should be immediately filled up. I am not pressing where there is no demand. When the posts which are to be filled up are lying vacant, then how is it possible to give employment to each family? Moreover, population is also increasing at a fast rate. We have not put an end to it. I think by the end of the century, population will increase by millions. If that will be the case, the number of schools will become insufficient and whatever we do will become insufficient. Things will never get fulfilled. So, only if we try to restrict the family growth, unemployment problem can be solved.

Many hon Members have spoken about corruption. Corruption is rampant in Employment Exchanges. Even the deserving persons have not enrolled. Here also, should have influence. A person went to an M.P to influence an Employment Exchange officer to see that his name was enrolled in the list. This is a very sad situation. If things go on like this, I think, people will lose their confidence. Wherever they go, they want money. When there is no money with them to apply for the post, they ask their parents that money is needed to apply for the post. This is the kind of tendency created in the country. We should put an end to this practice. The youngsters openly say, "You ask us to apply for the posts, where is the money? First give us the money, only then we can put an application. Without money, we do not get the post." I do not know whether the middleman needs the money or the person who appoints needs it. We do not know as to what is going on. But money is needed. Unless we have money, we are not going to get even a small job, let alone the other big jobs.

Sir, education must be made cheaper. Only technical or job-oriented education will try to help them in getting sufficient jobs. What is happening in technical education?

A boy or a girl to get a medical or engineering seat, needs Rs.5 lakhs. From where will they get money? For becoming a medical student or an engineering student, one should have at least more than Rs 2 lakhs. It is very difficult for them to get seat without money. It is difficult to get huge money for admission in medical and engineering colleges. Even to get admission in a polytechnic institution is difficult; they demand a lot of money, Rs.20000/- or Rs. 25000. How can our children study in these job-oriented institutions? First of all, for entrance, we require a huge amount of money and then after they have completed the courses, a lot of money is needed for getting the job. How can the parents provide such a huge money? I have seen a number of parents or their children to have suicidal tendencies in such circumstances.

We know many girls are not getting married because of this; they are getting older and older. What to do? The people say: "You get her a job and only then we will marry your daughter," They come to us and say: Look here; nobody is marrying my daughter, get her a job. Unless you give her a job, nobody is going to marry her." These things are very much common in the society these days. Somehow, people are very much disgusted with this kind of situation.

In this context, I would like to make a few suggestions. There are huge projects which have been worked out and suggested by our scientists. They will create a lot of employment opportunities. These are all employment oriented. One is that there is plenty of water in Ganga, but there is no water in South. Ganga can be connected to Kaveri. How much manpower in there in this country. No other country has got that. We can use this manpower. Let this project be completed after twenty years. It will provide not only irrigation to farmers, even the employment potential is going to be increased. Wherever there are irrigation facilities, we do not get a coolie, because all of them have got jobs. Irrigation facilities create a lot of jobs. Then, mineral resources should be explored; we have plenty of them.

Further, there is a plenty of wasteland in our country. We can make use of that. So much manpower is there.

If such project are worked out, people will get employment. Children of many of the families will get employment. If one member of a family gets employment, the entire family becomes sophisticated, and certainly we will have a better society, the entire family will be rehabilitated by getting a job for one member. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister and the Government to take immediate and effective steps to see that each family gets job at least for one member in the near future. With these words, I conclude and thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKERJU: Before I call the next Member to speak, I would like to inform the House that the time allotted for this item is already over. I have a long list of Members who want to participate in the discussion. If the House agrees, we can extend the time for this Resolution by another two hours for the time being.

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We extend the time by another two hours for this Resolution.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

16.09 hrs

[Translation]

\*SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I support the resolution moved by Shri G.S. Rajhans. The objective of this resolution is laudable. The population of the country is 80 crores and the number of villages is more than 8 lakhs and the number of educated unemployed is going up day by day. As Smt. Basavarajeshwari has stated this is a very serious problem. Many people come to us and request for jobs. We have to provide jobs not only to graduates but also to Matriculates, because

about 90% of the unemployed are matriculates. In some families a number of persons are employed. The father of the family may be an I.A.S. Officer. His son may be an engineer and his daughter may be a Doctor. The total salary of such family where 4 to 5 persons work would range from 20 to 30 thousand rupees. On the other hand there are some families where no one is employed even though some of them are graduates. The poor is becoming poorer and the rich is becoming richer. It is our responsibility to check this imbalance. The educated unemployed are frustrated and they may indulged in anti-national activities. Naxalities are the result of frustration of educated unemployed youths.

Even after 43 years of independence this problem of unemployment is before us. The Ministry of labour cannot be blamed for this. Every individual of this country should think about this problem seriously. We should also think as to how to utilise the man power completely. The father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi had dream of complete removal of poverty. this can be done only when you provide atleast one job to each family. Our education system has to be reformed thoroughly. At present the graduates are coming out of the universities without any aim. Therefore it is very essential to give top priority to vocational education. Students after completing Matriculation should not go to Universities blindly. They should select the courses according to their ability and interest. It is better if they take up vocational education.

If you invest 1 crore rupees in irrigation about one thousand acres of land can be irrigated and this would provide jobs to atleast 5,000 persons. If you invest the same amount in industry then only 20 person can get job. We have to provide atleast one job to each family such that they can manage to get the basic amenities like food, clothing etc.

Our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi very recently stressed the point and suggested for the complete removal of unemployment in the country.

[Sh. G.S. Basavaraju]

The industrialists somehow manage to amass wealth and many of them evade taxes. They are not at all bothered about the unemployment problem. Similarly many technical educational institutions are also not bothered about the serious problem of unemployment. Mechanically these institutions are sending technical graduates to the society. Infact many such institutions have become business centres. An engineering graduate from a poor family cannot get a job even though he has secured 96% marks. Candidates do not get admission to engineering colleges even if they have secured very high marks unless they pay huge amount of capitation fee. Students hailing from rich families pay donation and get admission to Medical Colleges inspite of the fact that they have secured only 45% marks. Hence we have to take note of such bad practices in our education system and take steps to do away with such practice. Similarly the widening gap between urban and rural areas should be checked. A student coming from a village cannot compete with another student coming from a city because of the change in environment and other facilities. There is one HMT Factory in Tumkur. They conducted a test for recruitment very recently. The medium for this test was English and many applicants hailing from rural areas could not pass the test. Then I suggested the management to conduct the test in the regional language. In that Test many candidates belonging to village passed the test ultimately they got the jobs also.

There should be reservations for the down trodden people and the rest of the jobs should be given to the genuine candidates. Jobs should not be given on the basis of influence. Similarly preference should not be given to a particular community or cost etc. In Karnataka 180000 persons got the jobs during Congress (I) Rule. and all of them were Matriculates. Their salary was rupees five hundred only and this has not been revised till recent time. Such aspect also

should be looked into by the Honourable Minister.

Candidates belonging to different States find it difficult to get jobs in the central government offices. Hence I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister and the Prime Minister to take steps to remove imbalance that is existing between States at present. I hope the Hon'ble Minister would look into all these aspects and take proper steps to root out unemployment from this country.

Sir, once again I support the resolution moved by Shri Rajhans and I congratulate him for his efforts to bring such an important resolution in this august House. Sir I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Hon. Chairman, I am very grateful to you that after waiting for five days, I have been given an opportunity to participate in this very essential and useful resolution moved by my hon. colleague Dr. Rajhansji. He is not here but I must congratulate him for bringing this resolution in the House to know the attitude and thinking of the hon. Members of this House who would give some suggestions to this very gigantic problem which is being faced in our country, i.e. the unemployment problem.

Hon. Chairman, I would like to speak in my mother-tongue-Oriya.

Hon. Chairman, I would like to speak in my mother-tongue-Oriya.

[Translation]

\*Mr. Chairman Sir, at the outset, I would like to extend my thanks to my friend Honourable Member Shri Gauri Shankar Rajhans for bringing to this important Resolution in this House. Sir, unemployment problem is one of the major problems in our country.



Honourable Member Rajhansji has laid emphasis on his Resolution for the solution of this problem. He has urged in his Resolution to provide suitable employment to atleast one member from each family." I welcome this decision. I was very attentively listening to the speeches made by the Honourable Members from the date this House started discussion on this Resolution. Almost all the Hon'ble Member have expressed deep concern for the growing employment in the country. I share my concern with them.

Sir, I had stated earlier that the unemployment problem is increasing in our country. It is very difficult to provide jobs to every people of this country. However, I must appreciate our Government for taking necessary steps to create employment opportunities for every people. While we will speak on the unemployment problem, first we must find out the reasons for growing unemployment in our country. As far as I know growing population is one of the reasons of the unemployment. The parents do not think of the future of the children. They do not plan family. So, the rise in population leads to unemployment. We have to check the alarming growth of population. Another reason of growing unemployment is the increase in the number of educational institutions in the country. In the past we had not so many educational institutions in our country as they are today. Such a large number students were not able to get education. Quite a few students during those days were passing out of the educational institutions and seeking jobs. Now different kinds of educational institutions are coming up at different places in the country. With the increase in the number of educational institutions more number of students are getting jobs. When they come out of the educational institutions, they are seeking jobs and hence the unemployment problem is increasing in our country.

The third factor responsible for the growing unemployment is the lack of interest shown by the educated youth to self-employment scheme. As you know, Sir, it is very difficult to provide employment to every

unemployed educated youths in the country. No Government will be able to meet this great challenge. However, our Govt. have launched self-employment schemes. These schemes are not being popularised. Due publicity has not been given to the advantages of self-employment schemes. So, the educated youths are not going to accept self-employment scheme as their career. The attitude of the educated youths is different. They want easy money. They want to earn a fix amount of pay every month regularly. But, I am grateful to our late former Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. She was very much concerned for the growing unemployment problem in the country. So she had launched the self-employment scheme. She realised that it is not possible to provide employment to everybody. On the other hand everybody should be able to earn their livelihood. So, she started self-employment schemes for helping the educated unemployed youths to provide the opportunity to earn their livelihood. She had also introduced 20-Point Economic Programme, the main concept of which is to provide job opportunities to the unemployed. I am grateful to our present dynamic young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who has revised the 20-Point economic programmes and dedicated it to the nation. As you know Sir, the banks were nationalised by Smt. Indira Gandhi. The nationalised banks have been given instructions to help the educated youths for self-employment. But it is regrettable that the nationalised banks are not performing their task well. The Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to different commercial banks to assist the State Governments as well as the youths selected for self-employment schemes. But, it is a tragedy that the commercial banks are not extending any help to the youths. Rather it is taking a lot of time in getting the loans. Sir, a man has come from my Constituency. His son has applied for a loan from a bank six months back under the self-employment scheme. Sanction has been accorded to him. But the bank is delaying payment on one pretext or the other. Though six months have been passed the boy has not yet been able to get the payment. His father had to spend about

[Sh. Chintamani Jena]

about Rs.500/- for coming to meet me at Delhi to narrate his plight. The Hon'ble Finance Minister is not present here at the moment. However, I am saying this for your information. Due to this type of irregularities by the banks, the self-employment schemes are not able to produce good results.

Sir, the fourth factor responsible for growing unemployment is the establishment of new projects. As you know Sir, developing country like ours is on the path of progress. Various projects are being set up for the industrial development of different areas. New irrigation projects are being set up. Whether it is Industry, irrigation or any other project, a large chunk of population are being uprooted when such projects are set up. Though there is a provision that the displaced persons should be suitably rehabilitated, steps are not being taken by project authorities in that regard. So, alternative sites should be selected for the settlement of affected people before taking up any project. Another complaint is that adequate compensation is not being paid to the people whose land is being acquired. So, the economic condition of these people is not being improved. The third and the main point is with regard to providing job to the affected people. As I was saying at least one person from each displaced family should be given employment in the project. But it is regrettable that this provision is not being implemented by any project authority. A large number of projects have been set up in Orissa. Many people have been displaced on account of the establishment of those projects. The affected people have not been given compensation, or rehabilitation or employment. However, I am grateful to my friend Shri Raj Hans Jee for bringing this resolution. But I want to give an amendment to his resolution. Shri Raj Hans Jee has said that at least one member from each family should be provided with suitable employment. "I want to give the amendment as follows:-

"that no more than one member each family should be provided with employment" so long one member from every family has

not got employment. Now I am explaining why I gave this amendment. If one member of a family is absorbed in a service, he applies his influence and helps his other family members, kith & kin in getting employment. Take the case of Railway Services. Suppose one person get employment in Railways. He brings his brother, sisters and his relatives to him and absorbs them in Railways services. Such cases are taking place in several other departments. On the other hand there are more intelligent, more educated and more efficient people in his neighborhood, who are deprived of getting any employment. Therefore, not more than one member of each family should be provided with employment". This provision should be strictly observed so long one member from each family in this country has got any employment. This should be applied to public and private sectors too. When one candidate is called for interview, the appointing authority should find out if anybody from his family has already got any employment anywhere. If the answer is in affirmative, then the candidate should not be selected for the job. If necessary, the Govt. should bring a Bill seeking this objective. Sir, I am grateful to our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi who is very serious in removing unemployment problem from the country. A number of schemes have been introduced by the Govt. to tackle the problem of unemployment. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India introduced five year plans programmes. Measures were adopted in each five years plans to provide employment to the unemployed. Targets were fixed in five year plan completed employment. But it is a tragedy that every five year plans others leaving behind a huge backlog of unemployment. Sir, I am grateful to our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for introducing Jawahar Rojgar Yojana. This will go a long way in solving unemployment problems in the country, particularly a large number of rural people will get job under this scheme. So, this scheme should be effectively be implemented and funds provided under the scheme should be properly spent.

Sir, the large scale and medium industries have got tremendous employment potentials. A number of proposals to set up

large and medium industries at different parts of the country are pending before the Government. Most of those proposals are not being implemented due to the constraint of resources. This problem is not there with the small scale and cottage industries. Therefore we should up small scale and cottage industries on priority. I request to the Hon'ble Planning Minister to pay proper attention to it.

Sir, you are an inhabitant of Orissa. As you know the proposal to set up a second steel plant in Orissa is pending since long. Site has been selected. Land has been acquired and other preliminary works have been completed. There is no dearth of water, labour and raw materials. In fact, the raw materials available in the nearby mines are of very high quality. If the Steel Plan is set up it will provide employment to a large number of unemployed youths in Orissa. It will go a long way in solving the unemployment problem of the State. But it is regrettable that the Steel Plant has not been established due to the constraint of the resources. If there is constraint of resources why should not the Govt. consider the proposal to set up some mini steel plants in that state. About 3—4 mini steel plants could easily set up in Orissa. As I have stated earlier there is no dearth of raw materials and other infrastructures for the mini steel plants. These mini steel plants can provide employment to the local people. Therefore, Govt. should set up these mini steel plants in Orissa without any further delay.

Then I would like to say a word about the scope of providing employment in the agricultural sector. You know Sir, India is an agricultural country. We can engage a large number of people in agriculture. But we are not able to provide irrigation facilities to the entire cultivable land in our country. Hardly, 34% of the total land in our country are being provided with irrigation facilities. We are not able to grow more than one crop a year in about 67% of the land. That is the reasons why the farmers are not able to produce enough foodgrains. The educated youths are not attracted to accept cultivation as

their career because, a lot of labour is involved in it. Another things in modern method of cultivation. Sir, there is tremendous irrigation potential available in the country. If we make proper investment we can harness our irrigational potentialities. In the process, additional land could be brought under assured irrigation. We can adopt modern technology in cultivation. The Scientists should be advised to transfer the technology from the laboratories to the land. In this way, we can attract the educated youths to accept cultivation as their Vocation. If we do so, we can engage a large number of educated unemployed youths in agricultural sectors.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How much time you will take?

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, I shall take 2 to 3 minutes more. After the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi assumed the office, he made extensive tour to different parts of the country. He went to every nook and corner of the country and personally studied the problem of the people. He found that the unemployment problem is the major problem facing the country now. A large number of students coming out of different educational institutions are seeking jobs. But with their present educational qualifications, all the students are not able to get jobs. Because they do not have technical qualification. They are suffering because of our defective education system. Our Prime Minister felt the need to change the existing education system. He assured the problem to introduce new education policy. It is heartening to note that the new education policy is being implemented in the country. Vocational courses of studies have been given priority in the new educational policy. So there is a need to set up more number of vocational institutions in the country. But, the state Governments are not financially sound to establish more such institutions. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Govt. to provide adequate funds to the State Govts. Students now undergoing vocational studies will be benefited when they come out successfully in their examination.

[Sh. Chintamani Jena]

Sir, lastly, I would like to say that we have not yet been able to tackle the unemployment problem in the country. We have even not been able to provide employment to a least one member from each family. Now, we are in the terminal year of the 7th Five Year Plan. After a few months, the 8th Five Year Plan will begin. I would respectfully like to submit that atleast in the 8th Plan we must provide employment to one member from each family. I would like to request to the Govt. to adopt proper strategies to provide suitable employment a least to one member from each family in the 8th Plan.

With these words I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak and conclude my speech.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. member, Dr. G.S. Rajhans, for having brought such an important and timely resolution in the House, which seeks to provide a job to at least one person from every family.

Almost all the discussions in this House, be it on the issues concerning the Ministry of Industry or those concerned with the Ministry of Labour always concentrate on the main problem of unemployment. One yearly evaluation, we can find that this problem, instead of reducing, is getting aggravated day by day in India.

All the hon. Members of this August House have demanded urgent concrete steps to solve the unemployment problem. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has also taken several steps in this connection. However, what is the reason for the widening gap between the rich and the poor in this country? Does the main fault lie in the presence of the intermediaries or is there some very serious drawback in the recruitment system itself?

In my opinion the resolution brought forth by Dr. G.S. Rajhans is good, but the present structure in an outworn one which

appears to be a failure to solve this problem. If someone is employed in railways then all the 10 members of his family can also be found in service only. As soon as anyone gets employed in any of the departments he wants all his family members to have white collar jobs in that very department. Hence a law should be enacted to lay down the criteria for selecting other family members of a person who is already in service. If the financial condition of his family is sound. It should also be seen that merit is the criteria for such selection? Then how is it that a less educated person from the family of the General Manager in Railways finds the job of a clerk in the same office. Under these conditions, it is not possible to provide jobs to atleast one member of every family. Mahatma Gandhi had said that the development of the nation is possible only when we are able to provide jobs to atleast one member of every family.

We have been continuously airing the slogan of Roti, Kapara our Makan in the country. Though this could not be achieved, but we have definitely made a motion picture on the subject under the very title Roti, Kapara our Makan.'

All the guardians today want to marry off their daughters to boys in employment. Similarly, in the urban areas working girls are preferred at the time of marriage.

So, how long we will take to eradicate unemployment? What is our policy in this regard? Therefore I would like to know from the hon. Minister of their past and present Government about the proposals and programmes for the eradicating of unemployment? I hope he will definitely highlight this thing in his reply.

Definitely the population is constantly increasing in India and it is also not possible to check the menace of unemployment but the resolution brought forward by Dr Rajhans seeks to provide jobs to atleast one member of every family. In the resolution, it is nowhere said that jobs will be offered to 2-4 member of every family. If we go on giving protection like this, a day will come when you

will find as many as 10 to 15 members of a family have joined service. But what about the poor people. There are economically backward people who possess only 2 Kottas of land. They put in hard labour and even then they are not able to manage two square meals for their family members. Now, I would request Shri Malaviya to think deeply the situation prevailing in Delhi where people only from Bihar come of the propose of employment in foreign countries and robbed of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 in individual cases with the false hope of jobs. when these poor people get disappointed, they migrate to cities. In Delhi job racketeers demand huge sums from them to provide jobs. They lure them on false hopes that they will be provided a employment abroad. Poor people fall prey to their designs. Under that impressions they sell away all their properties and belonging to arrange a sum of Rs. 25000 to Rs. 30,000 and come to Delhi with the hope of getting jobs. You can come across a number of such instance in the Labour Department while poor people were duped with the false hope of getting jobs. None of them has so far been sent abroad. Even today you will find them roaming about in the streets of Varanasi, Calcutta, Guwahati etc. As the poor people are not an educated lot, their aspirations for earning attractive amount makes them helpless. Today the situation in India is deteriorating because problems of the youth go on increasing. When young people have got higher education they only want white collared jobs for them. In order to over come such a phenomenon I request you to arrange imparting training to youths in the areas where you propose to set up new industries because at the time of interview the Recruiting Officers reject their candidature. They say that these people do not possess any technical knowledge.

The hon. Prime Minister introduced the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana with a view to providing employment to the un-employed. In Delhi, where top personalities live, considerable cheating take place everyday in the name of employment for the people. The Government should take effective measures to check these incidents. Shrimati In-

dira Gandhi had nationalised the banks with the objective that our standard of living will improve with the active cooperation of banks. But today condition of the rural banks is worse. In my district Gopalganj, a bungling of Rs. 60,00,000 was detected in a bank. Some poor people met me with the request to arrange bank loans for them. But it is surprising that the B.D.O. and the Bank Manager took their signatures on 10 papers and did not give them loans. A sum of Rs. 1,80,00,000 was swindled in the name of the poor people falsely in a block of district Gopalganj, which I request here. Now all these poor people have taken their cases to the court. I request you to hold an enquiry into it. On the one hand the poor people were not given loans while on the other hand they were told that they had taken the loans of a particular amount. Today these poor people make their both ends meet begging. Such is the condition of these poor people. I request you evolve a system in which poor people could be given loans at the proper time and in a proper way.

I also request you to to fill up all the reserved vacancies meant for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. I request you to conduct a survey first and thereafter fill up the vacancies as soon as possible so that unemployment problem could be solved to some extent.

Just now one of our hon. friends, Shri Jena was suggesting that people should be motivated to avail themselves of the self-employment scheme. But I want to know as to what are the reasons that the population in Delhi is increasing day by day. Today all the villagers are migrating to cities. Why it is so. It is so because the villagers are devoid of education. They are not able to comprehend the Government of policies fully. A number of schemes are being introduced by the Government for the development of villages. But these schemes are not being implemented properly. Several hon. Members have made a demand in the House that Members of Parliament should be represented on the Board of Directors in the banks. I have been listening to all these things for the last 4

[Sh. Kali Prasad Pandey]

years, but I fail to understand as to what is the difficulty in taking the local Member of Parliament on the Board of Directors. In the committee of the District Employment Scheme, Members of Parliament should be included so as to strengthen the hands of Government. They will see that justice is done to the people. I feel sad while disclosing this thing in this supreme institution of the country that employment is being made available to people who have money with them. Today only those people get employment easily, because they have good backing. Hon. Members sitting in the House know it very well how the people rush to approach them first to talk to the recruiting agencies over phone when they receive call letters. Should I think that in future the Government is going to evolve a system which will instill confidence in the minds of young people that they will get employment on the basis of the educational qualifications they have acquired and not on the basis of some others recommendations. If this sort of confidence could be instilled in every un-employed person in the country, he will think that he can get employment on the basis of his own merits and not on the basis of some political leader's recommendations. Today, the standard of education has also been a factor responsible for the problem of unemployment. The Government claims that it is taking measures to provide employment to poor people and improve their standard of living. I agree to this. But it is a fact that even when matric level qualification has been prescribed for a job, a poor man's son cannot apply for the same because in spite of his basic talents he is not in a position to get education as he has no money and cannot afford to manage even two square meals for them. I, therefore, request you to conduct a survey in respect of such un-employed people in the country and assess in the first instance the extent of poverty in this country. Secondly, it may identify those middle class families which do not have any land and are fully dependent on service. Thirdly, such families should also be identified whose members are in the I.A.S. or I.P.S. and

enjoying all such facilities as are at their disposal for a modern living. Such families should be given last priority for the purpose of employment. I want that this should be done and your Ministry should work in conformity with the objectives set by the Hon. Prime Minister for improving the living standard of poor people at the time of introducing the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. You are yourself an active person and your hon. Minister Shri Dubey is also holding the charge of the Ministry of Labour. I expect from both of you to take concrete steps for implementing the suggestions made by Shri Rajhans in his Resolution so that every unemployed person and every family in the country who have been hitherto denied employment, could be provided employment.

**SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazaribagh):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great happiness for all of us that Shri Rajhans has brought this Resolution in the House. If you make an earnest assessment of the unemployment situation, you will agree that if we are not able to find a solution to the unemployment problem, the un-employed people roaming about in the streets will create a very embarrassing situation for all of us. If we are not able to find out a solution to this problem, it will take a very ugly turn. People in every part of the country have started realising it. No matter whether we all are terrorists, naxalites, antisocial elements or by any other name all these basically signify that one can only make use of one's energy, dedication or potential to do something. If we do not utilise it in the right direction, others may misuse it and we will remain helpless spectators. This will cause a lot of disorder. In the present circumstances, this is a relevant question, it is a very serious problem. I feel that adequate attention has not been paid in this direction and there is some lacuna in it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while formulating a plan, we always consider and announce that more employment opportunities will be made available with the implementation of the plan. If you see each Head of the plan, it indicates the possibility of increasing

employment and you will find that it expects that with the expansion of each and every industry, the production will increase, thereby giving rise to the employment opportunities. What has, however, really happened is that the production has doubled but the jobs have been reduced to half. This situation prevails in each state. A thorough study has been conducted regarding the mining sectors and it has been found that the number of workers employed in the mining sector remains the same as it was 10 years back viz. only 10 lakhs. The production of coal has increased 4 times but the number of workers which was 7 lakhs still remains the same. The production of other minerals too has increased 4 times but if 3 lakh workers were employed there, their strength has not increased correspondingly. I am not speaking of only one sector. You may see any sector of the industry. In the field of steel, the strength of workers in the same as it was 10 years ago. Now such schemes are being formulated that the workers may be given voluntary retirement so that some or the other means of reducing the number of employees may be found out. This is a very strange situation. 80 per cent of the industries and mines has been taken over by the Government. If you talk to the industrialists or rather the Managing Director or Director (Personnel) who are the new industrialists and owners under the present up, about the problem of unemployment, they say that some solution has to be found out for the surplus labour and that the question of providing new jobs does not arise. While our country's population is increasing at the rate of population increase in Australia, we are also making efforts to improve the living standard of our masses. We want to increase the production of consumer goods, eatables, and clothing but still there is some misunderstanding that with the increase in population, there has been no scarcity of clothes in our country. But the fact is that the strength of workers in the textile industry has been reduced to half. Whenever a new movement takes place, 1 to 2 thousand workers are screened out. More than one lakh textile worker have been jobless in Bombay, Maharashtra and Ahmedabad, though the production of cloth has been

increasing constantly. What kind of society do we intend to build up. Just now, one of the hon. lady Members rightly pointed out as to what are the possible jobs opportunities in our country. There is no such field in which we cannot succeed. We have made some improvement in agriculture, though it is not substantial. The impact of Green Revolution has not been wider. It has remained confined to the adjoining areas of Delhi which is the centre of power and it has also made some impact in and around the capital cities of the States. But in most of the areas, we have not been able to provide means of irrigation till today. How can one support one's family there? Nothing is being done in this regard.

17.00 hrs.

They said that the water of the river Ganga should be channelised to river caveri Mr. Chairman, Sir, this sounds funny. In Bihar, there is the heaviest flow of water in the river Ganga, which can not be compared with its flow in any other State. But in Bihar, people use the water of Ganga only as the Holy *Gangajal* or for sacred bath but not for irrigation purposes. Every year, we have to face the fury of both the natural calamities viz. flood and drought simultaneously. We are destined to die one way or the other at one place for the overflow of water and at the other for want of water. Can we not find out a solution to this man-made calamity? It is manpower, not the technology, which is required there and we have the former in abundance. Yet we fail even here. The Hon. Prime Minister deserves to be congratulated since he has started thinking in this direction. At present, the vacancies reserved for the Harijans and Adivasis in the public sector undertakings, though used to be de-notified earlier, are lying unfilled. The Hon. Minister has made such provision that such vacancies which are reserved for Harijans and Adivasis will not be left unfilled. The excuse of the non-availability of such candidates will not do. If candidates are not available in Bihar, the vacancies may be filled by the candidates from other States. The Hon. Prime Minister has said that this is wrong to assume that adequate number of eligible can-

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didates among the Harijans and Adivasis is not available. He has directed that vacancies will have to be filled up and this is being done now. Today when the Government promises to increase employment, it has to think on the lines of providing employment to one person from each family and to each eligible person.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the position is not bad today that the educated and capable youth are without jobs.

The Government is unable to make use of their capability which is required in the building up of our country. It is our duty to think on those lines. If we do not do so, then as I said earlier, we will be lagging behind. We should find out a solution to this problem as there is no other alternative with us.

These days there are no vacancies in the industries. The condition of the Government machinery is such, as some, as some Members pointed out just now, that there is no such department where at least 10-15 per cent vacancies are not lying unfilled. These should be filled. It is beyond my comprehension as to why we should not create new jobs. How can progress be possible in their absence. What would be the condition of the progress if under the new economic process, new hands are not absorbed in place of the retired people. The result will be that the work will remain pending. Why should the employees bother to put in more labour? If work is left pending it will give rise to corruption. Interested parties will pay bribes to get their work done. Everyone knows that all these things lead to mismanagement. Today the condition in the Government machinery as well as in the public undertakings is the same. If the vacancies are not filled in every place, there will be loss of work which will lead to the loss of every one and people will have no faith in us. Just now Shri Kali Prasad

Pandey and other colleagues pointed out that employment has also become a trading, "trading in human misery." Some people have started their own business in the name of education. Capitation fee upto 2-2.5 lakh is charged for admission to medical and engineering colleges in various parts of our country. Such a mismanagement is giving rise to disorder. Such instances are countless. Have you ever thought of it as to what we are doing and to whom we are encouraging by doing so? When someone has got through the examination by paying the capitation fee, his first ambition of being most sought after at the time of marriage gets fulfilled. The father of the bride sells away his farm and property to get his daughter married to such a boy. However after marriage when the boy becomes a father, he runs from pillar to post in search of job. Do we ever even imagine his agony? Thus I do not feel that we can impart very good education by means of giving capitation fee. Only such students get admission there who are not admitted anywhere else. How does the question of standard arise when one has to buy a degree. Any one can manage to get passed by means of paying bribe and the result is that they remain unemployed. Our engineers and doctors possessing all kinds of degrees and diplomas have no chance of employment. The Government should make efforts to lead the society to some particular destination. The Hon. Prime Minister has said about providing employment under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for 100-150 days to one member of each family living below poverty line. But something has to be thought about the rest of the unemployed. We have to think as to how the overall progress of the society could be ensured. No progress can be possible unless we make a provision for employment-oriented education and employment-oriented work. My suggestion is that this should be considered seriously and while giving the reply the hon. Minister of Labour should give assurance on his own behalf and find out some solution so that our reputation in the society is enhanced. With these words I express my gratitude to you for granting me an opportunity to speak.



[English]

SHRIN. TOMBISINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Resolution put forward by my hon. friends, Dr. G.S. Rajhans, i.e. employment to at least one member of a family in the country. This is, of course, a very minimum requirement. But towards this end, the Government has to put in many projects and to take steps in order to provide this possibility, in order to provide infrastructure for this practical step.

Employment is one aspect. Similarly another important aspect is under-employment. People are employed but then they do not get sufficient money, sufficient salary. In the same office, people are employed in different grades and the difference in pay is very big difference between the highest officer and the lowest *chaprasi*. It is because of this very big difference in pay between the highest and the lowest officer in the office, the tendency to be corrupt arises because even the *chaprasi* with his small salary has to maintain his family honorably.

We can think of different areas in different parts of the country. All the States are not of the same status. Some States are very prosperous although in the same prosperous State, there are backward areas. In States like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka there are backward areas. Then there are States which are totally backward. There are States which are not touched by even an inch of railway line. These States do not have even the sign of a small-scale industry. The small States of the North-Eastern region like Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh are such States. Geographically area-wise, Arunachal Pradesh is a very vast State and its area is much bigger than Assam but Assam is more or less a viable State. Arunachal Pradesh is very big area-wise. But its people are backward. There is no sign of any industry or railway in this State. Its population is still very small. But in view of the strategic importance it has in defence, we have to take special measures like starting of suitable industries in the State. We have to take some States like Sikkim,

Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram and take special measures to provide employment to people. Meghalaya is also another problem State for employment particularly educated unemployment. Coming to Nagaland, where Indian version insurgency has started soon after independence and Panditji had to go out of his way and meet the demands of the Nagas like giving them a full State. But their demand was something else. All these things had to be understood in the context of many young people not at all very close to the mainstream of Indian thought. They were educated in the Western background without finding job opportunities for education. Similar is the case in my State of Manipur. Today we have a vast number of colleges and schools. What else the parents can do? At least, the parents can keep their boys and girls, their sons and daughters, content with going to schools and colleges and universities but there comes a time when they have to stop going to universities, colleges and schools after they get their degrees. These educated youth are tempted to do many things because they have seen and heard and read of many modern things outside the country as well as inside the country. As Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our Prime Minister has said and I quote:

"I can understand the anger of the young people in the North-East because they have seen the prosperity and development in other parts of the country which they do not see in their own parts and they have their own ambition to develop their own State."

This is the exact position. So, in order to provide satisfaction to the educated unemployed people, the Government must do something more. This is one aspect. To a great extent, this has some relation to the socio-economic condition of the State. These young people are with full of enthusiasm. Boys and girls are educated. But they have got nothing else to do. So, they are tempted to insurgency, they are tempted to smuggling, they are tempted to so many other kinds of anti-social activities. In order to stop

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

the insurgency and other anti-social activities like smuggling in the border States like ours, we have to provide some means of livelihood for these people. The problem cannot be solved merely by this kind of employment. By employment, in our area, we mean getting some Government jobs because there is no railway establishment, there is no industry. They have only to go to some Government Department or Government Institution. But how many people can be employed by Government Institutions or Government Departments? In order to provide employment facilities, income facilities to these young people, we have to provide the infrastructure for small-scale industries. We have got plenty of potential in the field of agro-forestry etc. For instance, there is the handloom industry. It has itself a proved and time-tested industry where we can do a lot for these people. The steps that we have taken so far are not sufficient. To this end, we would like to suggest to the Government some measures to meet the requirements of our country particularly in respect of the States where people are backward, where the railways are not to be seen, where the industries have yet to come in order to provide them employment facilities. It is not a question of the economic viability of a State. But at least something should be done to start with, there should be something whereby the people will become content. In order to achieve that, we have to take major steps.

Sir, I am thankful to you for the time you have given to me to support this Resolution. I wholeheartedly support this Resolution. I hope the Government will take some measures so that when Dr. Rajhans has to withdraw his Resolution, he will withdraw it with some satisfaction, with some assurance from the Government. He will withdraw it with some satisfaction that some steps will be taken by the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to

congratulate you and express my gratitude to Dr. G.S. Rajhans for presenting for consideration before the House an issue which is like the nerve-centre of the entire country. I myself agree from the core of my heart with the resolution moved by Dr. Rajhans and, therefore, I support the same. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise certain points and I believe that the responsible people of our Government will give full attention to those points. I am happy to note that the hon. Minister of State, Shri Malviya is present in the House and is taking notes of all the points. So far as the spirit of this resolution is concerned, everybody will support the demand that at least one member of each family should be provided employment. It is a dire necessity. As has been said just now by Shri Kali Prasad Pandey, we have not been able to view the problem in its proper perspective. I would like to speak particularly about the State capitals, whether it is Bhubaneswar Srinagar, Bhopal, Patna or any other capital. You might have seen that in the well to do and influential families, while the husbands are already drawing fat salaries, the wives and children too get employment at the asking and start drawing Rs. 5 to 7 thousand per month as salary. It is an ordinary thing in such families. The children of poor family have to struggle very hard to get jobs but the children of affluent families manage to get jobs easily. This means that something is wrong somewhere with our policy. I think, the entire House will agree with me if I say that all the people of the country have a right to get employment. It is a fundamental right in our constitution and I do not want to raise finger at anybody's livelihood. But we must pay attention towards two types of people. The first type comprises the people, who suffer from indigestion due to over-eating and in the second category there are people who do not get to eat. They pine for food and are at the verge of starvation. The objective of the Resolution moved by Shri Rajhans is to provide support to the people who are hungry.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, where does the root cause lie? Since the problem mainly affects the post-independence generation, what is

seen as the root-cause is that we do formulate policies but astonishingly we do not frame rules thereunder. When we frame a policy and approach the officers to get the relevant rules framed thereunder, we find that the rules thus framed are generally lax and loopholes are deliberately left therein. Thus we find that inspite of the fact that the policies are good, there is no coordination between the policy and the rules. Such type of feeling is there among the people of our country. Had there been any coordination between the policy and the rules, at least one person from each family would have got employment.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit to the Minister of Labour through you that under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act passed by this august House, fixed minimum wages are required to be paid to all the labourers. But I feel happy to see that when I go to my district, I find that one does not get labourer at the minimum wage fixed by the Government. Then, we realise that these rules have proved to be a failure. It is the failure of the Government. Had the rules framed by the Government been properly implemented there, then we would have got labourer at the minimum wages fixed by the Government. Today, the daily wage of a labourer is higher than the minimum wage fixed under the rules. When we think about the agricultural labourers, we see that the assurance has been given by the Parliament as well as the Government to provide them job for 150 days or 160 days in a year and not for 365 days. Therefore, one thing about which we have to think about is to formulate some special schemes for agricultural labourers. Efforts should be made to make such schemes employment-oriented.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to convey, through you, an important point to the hon. Minister. You take any of the States, and computerize the names registered for employment with the Employment Exchanges in all the districts of that State; link them up with the help of computer and you will find that many job aspirants have registered themselves with more than one Ex-

change. Some people have registered themselves twice and there are many others who have been registered even thrice or four times. If a survey is conducted in any State, I am sure 20 to 30 per cent such people would be detected who have got their names registered at different levels in search of employment.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell one thing to the hon. Minister through you that in our country the problem of employment among the uneducated people is not so acute as is in the case of educated people. The moment a youth comes out from the college with his degree, he wants a job. When he can study while doing a job, I cannot understand why cannot he study while working. We shall have to draw a dividing line between employment and a job. Job and employment are two different things. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall take a few minutes more. I want to narrate one of my bitter experiences, in the House. When I was a Minister in the Government of Madhya Pradesh, two youngmen came to me for employment. The sweeper of the Department of Agriculture who was working at my bungalow as a Gardener, did not know that I was there in the Chamber. He told those boys that if they had come here to get jobs, I would like to make it clear that it was beyond Minister's capability to provide a job to them. However, if they wanted to get some work, pick up that spade and start working right now as I could give you a job at the rate of Rs. 11 per day. When I listened to the sweeper, I paid obeisance to him that he had uttered the fact. When he noticed that I was present in the Chamber, he stood stunned and told me that he did not mean that. What I mean to say is that we have to differentiate between employment and a job and clearly spell out whether we have to provide them job or employment.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today our villages are facing the danger of being swallowed by the cities in the same way as a cobra swallows little creatures. Rural people came to the cities in search of employment. Why does not the Government provide them

[Sh. Balkavi Bairagi]

employment in the villages itself? The Government will have to give it a thought. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been kind enough to launch Jawahar Rozgar Yojana to provide employment in the villages. It is good that rules, laws and norms for this scheme have been formulated by the Government at the Central level. Had this work been left to the district authorities, they would have posed a variety of problems. It is a matter of happiness that all these rules have been framed by the Centre itself, so that there is no scope for any foul play at the lower level. Today maximum number of complaints about Jawahar Rozgar Yojana are received from those employees who feel that they would no more be able to create hindrance in its implementation. We are happy that at least the policy and the rules have been framed in Delhi. When the policies and the rules both are framed in Delhi, it will hardly leave any scope for manipulation. I am very grateful to Shri Rajhans for raising this issue in the House. I would like to cite an example of my district. In my constituency chalk, which is meant to write on slate-patti is produced and labourers are working in this factory. They are an illiterate lot. Government do initiate schemes to educate them and an amount of Rs. 70 lakh has been set apart for the welfare of these labourers, but these funds have not been utilised. On the one hand, the Government is worried about providing them work and on the other hand, the authorities have not utilised the allocated funds for the purpose.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may take his seat for a minute to enable the Minister to make a Statement.

17.27 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: INTERNATIONAL  
CONVENTION ON TIBET AND PEACE IN  
SOUTH ASIA

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI  
K. NATWAR SINGH): We understand that

an "International Convention on Tibet and Peace in South Asia" is to be held in New Delhi shortly.

2. The Government of India have consistently regarded Tibet as an autonomous region of China. There are close religious and cultural ties between the people of India and those of Tibet. HH the Dalai Lama is a respected religious and spiritual leader. Our commitment to the welfare and well being of Tibetan refugees in India remains.

3. Activity that complicates the dialogue between His Holiness the Dalai Lama as well as the Tibetan community on the one hand and the Chinese authorities on the other is inopportune and should be avoided.

4. It is the view of the Government of India that the holding of the planned Convention will not contribute to the positive evolution of this dialogue. In its effects, it is likely to be counter productive.

17.28 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: EMPLOYMENT TO  
ONE MEMBER IN EACH FAMILY—  
*CONTD.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Balkavi Bairagi to continue.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I was submitting to the hon. Minister of Labour that about Rs. 70 to 80 lakh meant for the welfare of labourers were lying unutilised. They had saved it for their welfare. But that amount has not been utilised till today. The concerned department should make proper utilisation of that money so that others could also take inspiration. No work is bad to do. We should not degrade the labourers. It should be the endeavour of the Government to create a feeling that even a labourer is a responsible and important