

[Sh. Eduardo Faleiro]

taka and Goa, including through my Parliamentary constituency of South Goa. This is a project beneficial for all the three States. However, in a very small segment of my constituency, the alignment needs absolutely to be modified. The total length of the alignment is 760 kilometres and the realignment called for is a sector of less than 30 kilometres. It passes through densely populated areas and the damage that it would create if it is maintained in the present form would be enormous. The alignment in this limited sector has been widely criticised and is strongly opposed by the people. Since the realignment was done by the officials of the Konkarn Railway without consulting any environmental experts conversant with the Goa situation, I have been proposing that a realignment should be done in that limited segment after recommendations by a committee of experts who could submit their report within not more than two months to avoid delay.

It was in this context that I stated in my Press Conference that the present alignment in that small sector was totally unacceptable as it would affect the people of the area for generations to come. The realignment in that small sector was absolutely necessary and is absolutely necessary and should be done in consultation with a committee of experts and finalised within say two months, not to delay the project.

Now, I categorically state that at no point during the Press Conference the names of Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief, Minister for Railways and Shri Mallikarjun, Minister of State for Railways were mentioned by me or anybody else. Indeed, I have full confidence that the Railway Minister will settle this matter in a satisfactory manner. (Interruptions).

I had tried to contact him a month ago. If he had just come to me, he would have known.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we shall take up

.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, when I raised the matter yesterday and again when the matter was raised this morning, I had in my hand copies of Press Notes... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : This is the time for Private Members, Business. For how long will it continue like this, Sir?... (Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Your Minister made a statement and I have to reply... (Interruptions). Sir, in view of the fact that it is Private Members' time now, I reserve my right to take on the Minister's statement on Monday morning. I have given the notice for that right also... (Interruptions).

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I had tried to contact your because I wanted your suggestions. I know that you are interested in the project. The minimum you could do was to ring me up and find out what was it about. You are a senior Member, a distinguished Member. ... (Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You are talking about vandalism against your own Government... (Interruptions).

MR CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. Mr. Fernandes, if Mr. Eduardo Faleiro has made a statement on a point of personal explanation and if you would like to further made a statement on another point of personal explanation, I will request the Speaker to give you permission some time next week.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Chairman, Sir, don't you think that they should use the lobby for the purposes of meeting and discussing and sorting things out? (Interruptions)

496-550

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BUSINESS

RESOLUTION RE: UNEMPLOYMENT -

Shri Tej  
Nayan Singh (Paw)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we shall take up further discussion on the following Resolu-

tion moved by Shri Tej Narayan Singh on the 23rd of August, 1991 :

" This House do consider the situation arising out of growing unemployment in the country and recommend to the Government to take urgent measures to tackle the same."

Shri E. Ahamed was on his feet. He may kindly continue his speech.

SHRI. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, last time I had mentioned about the increasing grim challenge of unemployment in the country and in this context I had referred to the growth rate of employment which, unfortunately, has fallen from one Five-year Plan to another Five-year Plan. I said that the growth rate of employment has fallen down from 2.82 per cent per annum during 1972-78 to 2.22 per cent per annum during 1977-83 and further to 1.55 per cent per annum during 1983-88. At the same time there is also increase in the growth rate of the job opportunities in the construction and mining sector. I have mentioned all these things to show how serious is the problem faced by the country today in the matter of unemployment even in 1987-88.

It is seen that the important employer in this country is the agricultural sector only, where we have a total work force of 65.5 per cent who are engaged in the agricultural sector. This sector employs the large share of the total work force in the country. At the very same time, the manufacturing sector in the country employs only 10.8 per cent and the community and personnel sector employs 8.2 per cent and trade sector only 6.9 per cent. In spite of all these job opportunities, the estimated backlog in 1990-91 of unemployment would be 13 million, measured by the usual status criteria.

I also have some figures of the magnitude of the job seekers in the country. It shows that as on May, 1990 West Bengal has 46.35 lakh job seekers, Bihar has 31.62 lakhs and Kerala has 31.32 lakh job seekers. The question before us is how we will be

able to wriggle out of this situation. The only way is by generating more employment. By this we will be able to get rid of this menace. We do not have any soft option before us to tide over the situation. Therefore we have to work and also prepare a perspective plan for our rural development.

The educated unemployment has become a very serious problem to every State in the country. Only yesterday I have seen a press report in a prominent Malayalam daily — Chandraka—wherein it is stated that even for the post of a Transport Conductor, an engineering graduate was appearing before the Public Service Commission. I may mention that S.S.L.C. is the qualification for this job. Another incident was that a person who has a doctorate in Philosophy was one of the candidates for the post of Transport Conductor. Both these incidents are of Kerala. This will also show the magnitude of unemployment problem in the country. Therefore, mere words will never bring any tangible result in the country.

It is, therefore, the duty of the Government and the administration to find out the ways to provide and absorb the backlog of unemployed persons in our country. I would, therefore, suggest that we have to take certain measures for absorbing our unemployed youth. We have many schemes. But still we have to create more and generate more employment. Even now agriculture is providing two-third of the total work force in the country. An over-riding priority has to be given for the job schemes for unemployed persons.

I would say, Sir, there are many of the projects like the Minimum Needs Programme, JRY, NREP etc., but unfortunately there is no coordinating agency in the country and if the Government will come forward to prepare a perspective plan, a development plan, for our rural areas, we will be able to absorb, in the first instance, all the skilled persons like engineers and other technical qualified people. I would suggest that it is high time that the Government had a Central agency with the necessary infrastructure in the States

[Sh. E. Ahamed ]

and they have to prepare a perspective plan for every village with the help of the State Governments. I would also suggest that the State agency should arrange district-wise plan cells where they have to employ the engineering graduates and other technically qualified people for the preparation of perspective plan for whatever projects the Government will be able to implement in the respective localities. There are water supply schemes, but at the same time, we are very much sorry to say that we do not have necessary infrastructure to find out water resources in the rural areas. Why not Government prepare a scheme wherein they will be able to provide our educated and technical qualified people with such jobs? we can also enable them to prepare perspective feasible project for the entire rural area. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to have a national body which will be able to help the State Government to generate more job opportunities in the States and also to help absorbing our unemployed persons in more jobs.

Another point I would like to suggest, Sir, is that the Government should also endeavour to give encouragement to the labour intensive industrial sector for setting up of industries in small and medium sector. The Government has abolished the licensing system in many industries, but at the same time the Government should also make it a point to see that the financial institutions support such labour intensive industrial units which will provide or generate more employment.

15.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The third point I would like to suggest is that the rural and cottage industries are to be encouraged by the Government. Even now the Khadi Commission have prepared a very elaborate and exhaustive scheme to provide employment in rural areas. This can also be made use of for generating and also provid-

ing employment to unemployed people. I would also request the Government to make a reasonable percentage of the budgetary provision for the rural schemes which should be taken up and earmarked for the skilled and unskilled labourers in sectors such as construction of bridges and roads and also construction of culverts as well as metalling and black-topping of the roads where we will be able to make use of the unemployed skilled and unskilled labour.

Sir, another point I would like to mention is that there are people who want that right to work should be made a Fundamental Right. It is always better that we must have such a very good idea, but at the very same time, I am reminded what Rudyard Kipling has said, and I quote :

"Words and phrases are, of course, the most powerful drugs used by mankind."

To make a provision in the Constitution that would provide a right to work for every citizen is a very good thing for attracting the people to that idea. But, will it be possible in a country like India? We must have a second thought before we step forward in this matter. I am always supporting such an idea. But in the present context of difficult financial constraints and budgetary resources, will it be possible for the Government of India or for any Government to give it as a fundamental right? If such a provision is made in the Constitution, then everybody will seek relief through the Court as a matter of fundamental right. If all the 30 million people who are seeking employment in country seek relief through the Courts of Law, what will be the position of the Government? Therefore, the Government should make a fervent effort to generate more jobs so as to absorb these jobless youth and jobless persons instead of just making speeches everywhere and attracting the people. It is always better to do some good work by which we will be able to generate more jobs.

Sir, I do not want to take much of the valuable time of this House. I venture to say

that the Government must prepare some project by which we will be able to generate more jobs and also able to employ more persons. This is a grim challenge before the country and only by generating employment, we will be able to give some relief to the job-seekers and I hope the Government will take necessary steps in the right direction.

[Translation]

So I

**SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI**

(Shimla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by Tej Narayan Singhji regarding growing unemployment in the country. A large number of people in the country have become educated but we are not able to provide them employment. Many hon. Members who have spoken prior to me, have given the statistics in respect of the unemployed people. This problem of unemployment has increased rapidly in all the states. If all the literate people are provided with employment, then this country will become impecunious. As such my submission is to formulate a separate scheme in this regard. We need to contemplate on it so that the educated youths or the illiterate persons can be provided employment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is said now-a-days that the efforts are being made to provide employment to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but I understand that it is not true. In the present circumstances, we have not been able to provide adequate employment to those people for whom a provision has been made in the constitution. A provision has been able to provide 15 per cent employment to Scheduled Castes and seven and a half per cent employment to Schedule Tribes but till date there are a number of departments where the percentage of recruitment of these people is almost nil. If we are in favour of safeguarding the interests of the poor, we should make appointments on the basis of reservation, but we are lagging behind in this regard. As such, the Government should pay attention to this aspect since the youths of this country are facing

economic crisis due to non-availability of employment.

16.00 hrs.

Everyone wants employment. The ways adopted for providing employment are inadequate. Prior to this election many State Governments in their manifestos promised to give employment to one and all as it was their birth right. In this way they tried to allure the youths to their side.

I hail from Himachal Pradesh. The Government enjoying power in our State assured every youth of employment and if it failed to do so it would give unemployment allowance. But what is happening now. On the 27th and even day before yesterday. I pointed out in this august House that the people employed in P.W.D. etc. are being exploited. Everyone is in the grip of exploitation. Police is deputed everywhere in Himachal Pradesh, State Government servants are on strike and agitations have started in every village. There is a need to take the people into confidence while making any agreement. I had pointed out yesterday also and I would like to reiterate it today if we have taken an oath to curb the problem of unemployment, such type of atrocities should not be committed at all. Apart from the party politics, we have to solve this problem. It is immaterial as to which party is in power. It is our duty to take sincere steps in this direction. When it has been mentioned in the manifestos, why it should not be implemented. In addition to this I would like to point out that the backlog of vacancies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been filled in the Central Government departments. A time bound programme should be formulated to enable the poor to get employment.

The educated persons are being rejected on the ground that they are not capable for the posts. It should not be like this. The educated persons registered in the employment exchanges should be provided employment.



[Sh. Krishan Dutt Sultanpur]

In all the public sector undertakings, may it be Banks, Railways, Air India or any other institution there is a backlog in the vacancies. I would request you to make efforts to provide employment to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, the educated persons and the people belonging to backward communities.

In India maximum number of people live in villages. The measures adopted to solve unemployment problem have failed. I am referring to the ongoing problems of the hilly regions. There is a large scale unemployment in hills areas. Diseases are very common in crops there.

Scientists are not prepared to go there. The teachers are also reluctant to go to hilly areas to teach children. In hilly areas the crops are badly affected with diseases. Renuka Tehsil is one of such areas. Which is a part of my constituency.

There are number of Departments where you make recruitment on daily wages. These workers are paid Rs. 12-15 per day whereas people working on as regular employees are getting Rs. 1800 p.m. The daily wages are employed for a few months and after every three months, there is a break in their services. The Government of India has already imposed a ban on recruitments and such ban has also been imposed by the State Governments. The ban has been imposed with a view to control the budget deficit. I urge upon the Government that this ban should be lifted. In addition to this, the Government should immediately fill up all the posts of clerks, peons and sweepers lying vacant in all the offices so that the unemployment problem can be curbed.

One of our colleagues has just now pointed out that a youth possessing an Engineering degree applied for the post of a conductor. It is something very unfortunate. Your please look into it.....(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I tell you there are some hon. Members who could not get time to speak during this Session.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: I am just concluding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Every Member can take 10 minutes to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: With a couplet, I end my speech :

"Resham ke galichon par dhanwan ke bete sote hain,  
Jin ki badolat sub kuch hai,  
Woh rate ko baithe rote hain Dhanwan khajana bharta hai,  
Kanoon phir hifajat karta hai, majdoor bechare roro kar,  
Takdir ki shyahi dohte hain".

Ginger is produced in Shelai, Chaupal and Soli. the seeds of ginger have got infection. As a result of it, the people engaged in production of ginger have lost their employment. The agricultural scientists have made tremendous efforts to overcome this disease but in vain. Similarly the apple trees have also developed the same disease. This has resulted in tremendous loss to the farmers and no effort is being made to take some remedial measures. The pesticides available for this disease are very expensive. I urge upon the Government to take some steps in this regard.

The farmer looks after the interest of the entire nation by producing so many crops. He is a true patriot and makes concerted efforts to take the country forward. He works hard day and night for the country's progress. As such, the farmers' plight should not be ignored and we should have some definite programme for their upliftment. It should be ensured that the farmers must get remunerative price for their produce. This will

generate employment in the villages. Our Government is taking steps to curb the unemployment problem even. The farmers could not be able even to get possession of the land measuring five acres allotted to each farmer during Indirajl's regime and they are still struggling to get possession of the land. You had assured that you would eradicate unemployment in this way but nothing has been achieved so far. The State Governments should be directed to deal with such cases strictly and take steps to curb unemployment. The people who have been allotted lands should be given actual possession of the land so that the problem of unemployment can be removed.

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SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR

(Bareilly): Sir, we have been hearing discussions on the issue of unemployment since the last so many years but it seems that this menace is increasing day by day despite the corrective measures taken in this regard.

The statistics of unemployment figures reveal that at the beginning of the seventh five year plan the number of unemployed person registered in the employment Exchanges was one crore, but this figure has increased to 5 crores now. I feel that this will not be less than 10 crores till the end of the eighth five year plan. At the start of the twenty first century the population of the country would be more than 100 crores and the number of unemployed persons will not be less than 40 crores. I am referring to those figures only who are registered with the Employment Exchanges. Nearly eighty per cent of the population of the country reside in the villages and the agricultural labourers who depend totally on agriculture have no link with employment exchanges. They are also to be taken into account while taking any decision about the unemployed persons. In this context I do not want to go into details.

Thousands of years ago the number of villages was much more and the cities were less in number and people were self employed. I have read that at that time, except salt nothing had to be purchases. All other

commodities were produced in the villages itself. Everyone used to work accordingly and no one was unemployed. I do not wish to prolong this issue further. But I would like to point out that Governments have changed many a time and whosoever came to power, claimed that they would remove the problem of unemployment V.P. Singh Government even announced specifically that they would incorporate the right to employment in the constitution. Every party makes this issue a part of its manifesto. But nobody does any thing sincerely in this regard. We should necessarily go through the reasons behind it and the measures proposed to be adopted to eradicate unemployment. In the present situation the number of unemployed people is growing steadily and if we fail to make a correct assessment of the problem we will not be in a position to resolve the problems of the country in a right way.

Today we talk of setting up companies and industrial development we set up major industries. The Pepsi issue was discussed in detail and in the process, many facts came to the forefront it was said that in the very first year Pepsi would provide employment to twenty five thousand people but in fact after the investment of 50-60 crores of rupees this project could provide employment merely to 850 people. Keeping this figures in view we should contemplate and give a thought to this aspect as to how we shall decide the future of this country.

Since many of my friends desire to speak on this issue, I shall and giving two to three suggestions for the consideration of the Government. The number of educated unemployed is in creating day by day in the country. Education should be made job oriented so that education and employment go hand in hand. More investments should be made on opening I.I.T. and polytechnic institutions in the country so that they can impart trainings and prepare skilled workers. A job oriented new education policy should be framed and implemented. Self employment productive programme should be developed for the educated unemployed youths. Emphasis should be laid to increase the effi-

[Sh. Santosh Kumar Gangwar]

ciency in agricultural production. Identity cards should be issued to those living below the poverty line and an Antyodaya programme should be launched to provide employment on top priority basis. These are some of the points which we should keep in mind. If we sincerely implement these programmes we can succeed in building the image of our nation. If we want to take the country towards the twenty first century and want to provide employment to our youths, it is essential to do something solid for them in the right direction otherwise the history will repeat itself, because all the agitations and wave of transformations were spearheaded by the youths. If we do not succeed in showing them a right way it is apprehended that the youths may adopt the wrong way and indulge in some anti-national activities.

I have termed it as wrong way, because terrorism has spread its tentacles throughout the country. Who are those terrorists? They are mostly youths because they are not getting good education; they are not getting good employment, naturally the problem will increase. It is the time for admission in schools and colleges etc. but the students who have secured 60, 70 and 80 percent marks are denied admission and even if they get admission in colleges, etc. they are not provided jobs after completion of their studies, then who is to be held responsible? In fact, it is the responsibility of all of us and that of the Government as well. I would like to request you to consider all my suggestions before taking any decision in this regard. If we extend the guarantee to employment to one and all, we shall have to pay, at least, Rs. 14,000 cores as salary at the minimum rate in one year, in 1990. As much funds would be needed for providing employment to all. Are we in a position to invest this huge amount of Rs. 30,000 crore in a year? Can we manage it? At present the need of the hour is that we should give priority to the developments of the villages in the country. Priority should be accorded to development of cottage industries. In this way let us create an environment so that the people do not run towards cities

from their villages for the sake of employment. Today, the village youth instead of taking interest in rural jobs flee to towns. After completing their education they develop a feeling that rural work is very inferior and they consider it of little use. India is the only country in the world, where the condition of agriculture is very deplorable and the farmers are considered inferior to others. The Government should change its policy and create sufficient employment opportunities in each Panchayat, each village so that every hand may get work. Then only we shall be able to realise the dreams that Mahatma Gandhi once saw for this country.

Now, without going into further details, I would like to say one more thing before concluding. The hon. Member has brought forward a Private Member's Resolution today and there is already on such Resolution which was brought forward by Shri Mukul Wasnik in the House. The Government should incorporate the aims and objectives of the Resolutions and bring forward its own Resolution so that an environment could be created for providing employment to youth in the country in the right earnest for their development. In this connection, I would like to make certain suggestions. People run from pillar to post to get a job. In the process they waste their most valuable time and energy. The Government after considering their problems must make a welfare scheme for them. Instead of just allocating meagre funds, it is necessary that the Government should create an environment so that our coming generation might go in the right direction and build the nation. Only after that a change will come in our society.

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SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a serious discussion on the unemployment problem is going on in the House. An hon. Member, Shri Tej Narayan Singh has brought forward a Private Member's Resolution here. Sir, through you, I would like to present some facts in support of this Resolution and that of the problem of unemployment, before the Government.

The hon. Member has said that the number of unemployed people who have registered their names Employment Exchanges is 5 crores. But in my opinion it is about 12 crores as many of them do not go to the Employment-Exchange for registering their names. Thus 55 percent population out of total 84 crores people of the country is unemployed. There are two categories of unemployed people in the country, one poor and uneducated and other educated unemployed. Their number is about 12 crores. Besides the also others who are jobless. There are many reasons of this problem. Our faulty education system during last 44 years is one of the reasons for the growing unemployment in the country. Our education is not Job-oriented. secondly, no plans are implemented within a definite time frame. Thirdly, the land reform scheme has remained confined to paper only. It has not yet been implemented in the right sense. These are the reasons for the growing unemployment in the country. Their number would increase further in the 21st century. Sir, the Government started many rural development programmes like R.L.E.G.P., N.R.E.P. Antodaya programme etc. in order to provide some jobs to all categories of unemployed people, the unskilled, skilled, educated the uneducated. One such programme, the I.R.D.P. was started to uplift people who are living below the poverty line. I would like to say on the floor of the House that 90 per cent work of all these programmes remained on papers only. Only 10 per cent work has been done practically. Due to all this, the problem of unemployment is aggravating day in and day out and as a result of this our country is confronting various problems like naxalite-movement, terrorism and the law and order problems as well.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the light of this Private Member's Resolution, I would like to request the Government, through you, to enact such laws and frame such rules which might help us solve the problem of unemployment in the country. This will reduce the number of jobless persons. The job-oriented schemes will definitely divert those youth from the path of terrorism and

other such unlawful activities.

Sir, the programmes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, N.R.E.P. etc. did not have the desired effect in the villages. the workers were not given appropriate remuneration under these schemes because these schemes remained mostly confined to papers only. This resulted in exodus of labourers to States like Punjab and Haryana. I am saying all this because I come from Bihar. Besides, these schemes, a self employment scheme for the educated unemployed was also launched. This scheme was impractical in certain respects due to which the unemployed youth were not able to run their own business smoothly. They faced various problems like power crisis and other such crises and ultimately they became overburdened with the loans they were advanced by the Government.

Sir, our faulty education policy is also responsible for the unemployment problem which is increasing day by day in the country. In other countries like Japan people have set up small industries in every house and people have been imparted specific education and training for this. So, Sir, through you, I urge the Government to make an overall change in the system of education for making it job-oriented. For example the small items like button and needle which could be manufactured in cottage-industries should not be given to big industrialists like Tatas, Birlas, Mafat Lals, Dalmias etc. There should be a ban on the big industries manufacturing small items. Incentives should be given to small industries and industries based on agriculture. This will help us provide jobs to a good number of unemployed youth. Further, I would like to say that during the Janta regime Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh's Government had assured that Right to work would be incorporated as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution. I would like to insist upon the Government to do so taking into account the unemployment problem so that the youth of the country could join the national mainstream. They should be imparted a job-oriented education and all the plans should be executed within a definite time frame so

[Sh. Nawal Kishore Rai]

as to solve the problem of unemployment in the country.

I would like to say one-two things more before concluding Sir, today only the children of a few elite families receive private education as well as knowledge of good technology and succeed to get employment. On the other hand the children of the poor remain in the sorry state of unemployment. They are devoid of technical education and are not capable of either getting jobs or running small industries. It is my request that there should be uniform type of education for one and all whether one is the ward of a Bhangi or of an hon. Member. Public schools must be closed and equal educational facilities, without any discrimination, must be provided both in cities and villages. Everyone should be provided job-oriented education so that he is in a position to get employment. Finally, I would like to emphasise on the point of incorporating right to work as a Fundamental Right. Unless this is done the unemployed youth must be paid unemployment allowance @ Rs. 500 per month.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to put one more demand before the Government. Today, the youth run towards cities in search of employment and register their names in the employment exchanges. They put up applications for jobs at distant places. They have to travel to far off places for appearing interviews. While applying for different posts they bear great expenses. Hence I request the Government to do away with the practice of submitting postal orders with the applications and to facilitate them to travel freely in trains and Government buses irrespective of the places they go for appearing in the interviews whether it is Patna, Lucknow, Nagpur, Kanya Kumari or anywhere else. I conclude with these words. I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHARJEE (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the problem of unemployment is very grave in

the country. It cannot be solved through mere discussions or conducting a study on the number of the unemployed people. Rather we should think the very reasons and policies which are responsible for this problem and work out as to how this can be solved.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shall we extend the time? If so, by how much?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (Shri Gulam Nabi Azad): Let it be by one hour.

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

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are two categories of unemployed people in the country— one the educated unemployed who register their names in the employment exchange and other, the uneducated ones mainly belonging to villages, who generally do not register their names in the Employment Exchange. Because they do not have any idea that they might get some jobs by doing so. We often count the number of those people only whose names are registered in the Employment Exchanges, but not the number of unregistered ones. Some of the hon. Members said that there are about 5 crores unemployed people in the country. But actually, there are 7 to 8 crores unemployed people who mainly live in the villages but their names have not been registered in any Employment Exchange. We should take these people also into account.

We have discussed about them in the past also as we are doing so now but no plan could be evolved to solve this problem. During the last Budget session we discussed the industries, agriculture etc. but did not try to find a way-out for solving unemployment problem. As there is not much time, I would like to make only certain suggestions in this regard. Ours is predominantly an agricul-



tural country. So we should see first as to what per cent of our population can be absorbed in this sector. So far as I know about 40 per cent of our population could be absorbed in agriculture. So we shall have to make some other alternatives for the remaining 60 per cent of our population. At the time of presenting Budget Hon. Manmohan Singh who is presently here said that we should open our doors for sale of our commodities in the foreign markets and make similar arrangements for the sale of foreign goods in our market. I would like to know in this connection as to why we cannot constitute a domestic market of our own for selling our own products, so that we can remove unemployment in the country to a great extent. Earlier the hon. Prime Minister was giving the per centage of people living below the poverty line. It would most welcome if he gives the exact number. What is the use of giving percentage. One thing that everybody knows is that the maximum people in the country live below the poverty line. We have never launched a scheme so as to enhance their purchasing power. It would be better we could decentralise the land and distribute it properly among the 40 percent population. These 40 percent people will have their own land. If these people are advanced loans or granted aid, they will be able to increase their production and enhance their purchasing power by selling the produces.

Let us take the example of Vietnam which is a small country. It gained its independence after its 17 year long war against the imperialism of the U.S.A. The first priority was given for improving the lot of the farmers. Their Government purchased their produce at higher rates and subsequently sold it at lower rates to the general public through public Distribution system. In this way, the purchasing power of the common man in their country increased. As a result of this, the people depending on agriculture were absorbed in agriculture and other were engaged in industries. This solved their unemployment problem to a great extent. We too should have to think on that line. With reference, to West Bengal, an hon. Member was saying that as per record 44.35 percent

people in the State are unemployed. We should take note of one thing here. This percentage includes even those agricultural labourers who are called farmers though they do not have land. They too register their names in the Employment Exchange there.

That is why it is necessary to know as to what is the exact number. But the rate of unemployment has decreased in villages there. Mr. Prime Minister was talking about the agricultural labourers that they do not get any work. In West Bengal agricultural labourers do get employment daily. It was not so earlier they used to get employment only for three months. Now they get it daily. Their purchasing power has increased. We will have to find out the ways as to how employment opportunities could be created. Now we are going for computer-in a large scale and thereby claim that we are taking the country into 21st century. Computer must be used if necessary for the national development. But whether its use is permissible when crores of people are unemployed. The computer is causing so much unemployment. The use of computer is, of course, necessary in certain sectors. But today, it is very much relevant to think as to where to use it and where not to use it. I want to bring this matter to the notice of the Government. The vacancies in the Central Government are being filled up through computers. Railway is the biggest department. Here we could have employed 40-50 lakhs of people, instead of 23-24 lakhs. Here the strength of working people has gone down. Now only 9 lakhs of people are working here, as computer is extensively used here. The village industry is also referred to. If the purchasing power of the people is being increased, then the village industries should also be given impetus. The village industries were also referred to when the industrial policy was discussed.

The Minister concerned had given assurance to pay attention to village industries. The employment opportunities would be enhanced in villages through village industries. The small schemes for poultry and fisheries could be initiated there. Har-



[Sh. Subrata Mukherjee]

ijans have been rearing hogs. I want to bring this matter to the notice of the Government. The discussion always goes fruitless, as it is not implemented. Today, the divisive forces are raising their heads. If they are not brought down then the integrity of the country is at stake. This is must in order to root out unemployment. The proposal mooted by the honorable member is therefore worth recording. I want to say that 'right to work' was included in the Indian Constitution. Whether they will be given any allowance when they are not given employment. It should be discussed here. Thank you so much for allowing me to express my views.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, Shri Peruman.

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN (Chidambaram): Sir, I will speak in Tamil.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Have you given notice of it?

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then you please wait for some time till the interpretation arrangement is made.

The next speaker is Mr. Mukul Wasnik.

**SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK** (Buldana) : Sir, I rise to support the Resolution which has been brought to discuss the problem of unemployment.

Sir, it is a matter of great concern to all of us that after 44 years of independence we still have a very large number of unemployed people in the country. When we talk about unemployment, we talk about those persons who till date do not have any source of income or any working. We have those figures with us. I would like to point out that the Hon. Prime Minister, day before yesterday while speaking pointed out that there is a very large section of the society which is under-employed. Those figures we do not

have. I would say that those people who are though employed today but whose potential, whose capacity we have not been able to exploit to the fullest possible extent should also be the target group about which we should concentrate our attention and try to evolve certain programme which will provide them with fuller employment opportunity.

Many of the Members who have already spoken have made valuable suggestions and I do support those suggestions.

I would like to point out that the Government time and again, various political parties time and again, during the elections, after the elections and just before the elections also have been making employment as one of the most important planks to go before the masses. But, Sir, I believe that this Government or any previous Government has failed to actually make any systematic effort to assess the nature of the problem and the extent of the problem.

We have a Planning Commission. We have Employment Exchanges. We get certain figures from these bodies but, we are very well aware that the employment exchanges in the country are not working satisfactorily. The Planning Commission has not been able to work out correct figure of unemployment in the country. Therefore, I believe that on one hand we are having mushroom growth in the engineering colleges, in the medical colleges, where capitation fees have been charged but we are not aware that in the coming say 5 or 6 years from now the problems will become worse. Keeping in view our agricultural development and development in the engineering and electronic industry, we have never tried to evolve a plan to the effect that five years from now we will require so many doctors, so many engineers, anesthetist, gynecologists and so on.

We have not planned. Unless and until, we plan in such a fashion, whatever measures we take, I think, they will not be systematic approaches. These institutions are making hundreds and thousands of engi-

neers and doctors. These engineers and doctors by paying huge sums of capitation fees, after they come out from the institutions and if they find that the Indian Government does not have sufficient capability to provide them the opportunities for gainful employment, then, these people will be frustrated. What will be the result? There will be violence. There will be naxalite movements, the type of movements that we have in Andhra Pradesh, in some parts of Maharashtra, in Orissa and in Bihar. This movement will grow. Not only this, where the educated youths have no employment opportunities, there, they will somehow be attracted towards generating blackmoney. A large number of young people, whose energies and potentials could be utilised for nation building activities, their energies and potentials will be used by those forces which want to destroy the nation, and which want to destroy the social system.

Therefore, I would like to point out and demand when this Government has very categorically stated that generation of employment opportunities will be the first priority of this Government—that this Government should constitute a National Manpower Planning and as soon as it submits its Report, its term will be over. But as a permanent body, it should continuously plan according to the development in the fields of the agriculture and industry—for employment opportunities and give the realistic figures.

The other day, some figures were given that we would be generating this much employment opportunities. Those figures did not seem to be real. Therefore, if we want to have a realistic approach, then I request that the Government should form a National Commission on Manpower Planning and this body should be a permanent body for working out details of employment generation.

Secondly, many Members, who have spoken earlier, have demanded that Right to Work should be incorporated in the Constitution. I fully support this demand. There were many Members who were pointed out that

once we give the Right to Work as a Constitutional right, the Government will not have sufficient resources to fulfil the same. If the Government does not have sufficient resources, then, it will be very difficult for them to implement this particular provision. I do not agree with them. There had been cases, where a lot of wasteful expenditure was there. If we are able to check this wasteful expenditure of the Government, if we are able to check the budgetary allocation to those programmes which will ultimately provide luxury service to the upper strata of the society and if we are able to implement the programmes more efficiently, then I believe that we will be able to have sufficient resources to see that the Right to Work—the constitutional right—is properly implemented.

Sir, I fully support this demand and I request that Government, it not in the current Session, at least in the next Session, should come up with a Bill to amend the Constitution for providing Right to Work as a constitutional right.

Sir, there is a definite need to improve the functioning of the employment exchanges also. There have been many cases in my constituency, in other parts of the country also, where we have come to know that those people who were registered ten years back or 15 years back, did not receive a single call for any interview. And there have been people, after registering just for a few months or a few years, got interview calls. This will have to be taken care of. We will have to check this. If there is need to have computerisation on a large scale, of the Unemployment exchanges, I think that we should go in for computerisation and adopt methods which will ensure that those people who have registered themselves earlier than the others should get precedence over the late-comers.

There have been many figures which have been given by the hon. Members. I have some figures with me. The employment exchanges have reported to the Government that by month of February 1991 almost 1,39,75,500 young people who were

[Sh. Mukul Balkrishan Wasnik]

above-metric were unemployed. Similarly, 1,36,39,900 were those people who have completed their matriculation and could not get employment. And similarly, 1,91,36,300 were those unemployed unfortunate people who were below-metric.

It is a shocking figure, 4, 67,51,700! I do not believe that this is the right figure and this a complete figure. But as an incomplete figure also, it is a shocking figure and it is a huge figure. I request the Government that it should take proper steps to see that correct figures are given.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): It is above 12 crores. You are referring to the figures of employment exchange.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: I have quoted the recent figures. Different figures are quoted at different times.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: You see that what is the number of those people not registered with the employment exchanges and are unemployed. Who are agriculturer Laborer and are

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: I am stating the same thing. I do not know how far these figures are right or wrong, but all these figures are very horrifying. These are very large figures and involve only those who are unemployed, those who work in the fields and potential of those people we are not able to use. This is causing a great national loss. It could be added that the Government never tried to work out the actual figures. Thus, I agree with you in toto.

[English]

Sir, these are the two or three points which I wanted to bring to your kind notice. But I had raised this matter on several occasions. I would not like to place before you

once again that on the one hand we have been committing that we would be generating more employment opportunities but nothing much is done. The President, while speaking before the Members of both House of Parliament give a commitment that, "Yes, employment opportunities will be generated in large numbers."

The manifestoes of various political parties have also given similar commitments.

But, Sir, we are very much worried and concerned that time and again we come across press reports, where it has been stated that the Government is imposing ban on fresh recruitments in the Ministries and in the Departments of the Central Government. There are some States which have actually imposed ban. There are some States which are planning to impose ban. Sir, such a step will be a suicidal step. And if we do not withdraw the ban in various States, where it had been imposed, then the unemployed people in those areas will react and they will react very badly.

Sir, it is a commitment by the various political parties. The actions are something else. And if the unemployed youth react badly, then the total responsibility of whatever happens will be that of the Government and the youth should not be blamed for whatever measures they adopt.

Sir, when I had put a supplementary question to the hon. Finance Minister, he said that the Members cannot have both the hands and they cannot have both the ways.

[Translation]

The MP's cannot be benefited both the ways. On the one hand it is said that the expenditure of the government must be minimised, on the other hand it is said that there should be more recruitment. Both the things cannot go together. The Government is doing it level best to minimise the government expenditure. The statement to this effect was made by the Finance Minister. I

would like to say that the government should curtail only the wasteful expenditure. The government must do the needful expenditure even if there is a need to sacrifice the individual interests. If the expenditure is essential for ensuring the security of the Indian borders, every citizen is ready to give every sacrifice to meet expenditure for that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am asking to curtail only wasteful expenditure. The necessary expenditure is irresistible. By wasteful expenditure we mean 4 to 5 vehicle of escorts accompanying a Single Minister. Today the servants are provided to every officer, be it at his residence or at his office.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): You did not join the Ministry, that is why you are having such statement to make.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: No, it does not matter. If you agree with me, say like that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, my only plea is to curtail the government expenditure: because the government vehicles are being minimized and huge quantity of fuel is being wasted by government officials.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Deputy Divisional Commissioner of Nagpur has filed a complaint against the Commissioner that he had been using his official car for dropping his children and wife at school when he found that the average run of the car was far below the officially permitted limit. As a result the Government had to pay additional bills worth thousands of rupees. Praiseworthy is the officer who dared to complaint against his senior officer. It, thus, clearly indicates the way the public money is spent. This is merely an example. Many of such cases may be there in different States. I would like to urge the hon. Minister that there would be no wasteful expenditure in giving people employment. If you give employment to four persons, you will create national assets and the nation would prosper, but when you make such wasteful expenditure on fuel, you make

the nation suffer a great loss. If the Government fail to check this loss, the countrymen would never forgive it.

17.00 hrs.

Lastly, I would like to say that the Congress too had given some assurance as did the other political parties. The Congress should step forward in order to fulfil those assurance lest other States too face Punjab, Assam, Orissa and Bihar like situation where democracy is getting weekend and the credibility of public representatives is getting eroded. If we go on giving assurance and do not fulfil them, people will lose faith in democracy, and it would be extremely difficult to keep the national integrity intact. With these words, I conclude and express my sense of gratitude to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on such an important subject. 522

\*SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore): Let me thank you at the outset for extending me an opportunity to render my maiden speech in this august forum.

I would like to describe the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The international Covenant on social, economic and cultural rights, and the international Covenant on civil and political rights as the Magna carta of humanity.

The primary right that is envisaged in the UN Charter for the well-being of humanity is the Right to Live. I am afraid that the right to live is being denied to many citizens of India. Right to livelihood is a part of the right to live. Our Supreme Court too lays emphasis on this right to livelihood. In order to ensure the right to live and the right to livelihood, we must have to provide job opportunities to all our people and should uproot unemployment problem. Some people argue that the right to work should form part of our Constitution and necessary steps should be taken to include the same as one of our fundamental rights. But I would like to point out that the Article 21 of our Constitu-

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Sh. P.P. Kaliaperumal]

tion already stands for the same. Right to work is envisaged there. It will not mean that I am against the move to include the right to work as our basic right. But I am highlighting the fact that it is already there.

Life does not mean mere animal existence. It includes livelihood and opportunities for unfolding personality. Every man should have a standard of life to get food, shelter, clothes and medical facilities not only to his-self but also to his family members and others who depend on him. When we have an overview of the plight of the vast multitudes of our countrymen we find quite a large number of them go without the basic needs fulfilled and many of them have no jobs, employment opportunities and means to livelihood. This unemployment problem can be categorised in to two. Educated unemployed is one category. I feel their problem cannot be alleviated once and for all this juncture. But still we can contain atleast to some extent its impact and negative effects on our society. Who are those worst hit by this kind of unemployment problem? In my opinion, those who are worst hit by this problem are the educated ones hailing from the families engulfed in the sea of external poverty and which never had education generations together. Such of the first-generation-educated-youth of poor families are the worst hit by unemployment problem.

Many a poor parents and mothers have either pledged or sold either their small pieces of lands or their little jewellery to give education to their children with a fervent hope that their children would be able to get a job in the government sector with their education. They have hoped against the hope that their children thereafter would lend them a supporting hand to uplift their unrealised dreams with the permanent income obtained in the government service. But what we see today is to the contrary. The poor children of poor parents are left in the lurch longing for a livelihood, a job opportunity. Many post-graduates, Degree and Diploma holders and even those who have specialised in lan-

guages are left without a job. In my home state I have seen for myself even Tamil Pandits are pushed to utter poverty struggling for survival.

I would like to draw the attention of the government to the pitiable state of the first-generation educated unemployed Youth hailed from the poor families especially, degree holders among them who strived hard to get education banking on high hopes. They should be given a preferential treatment. Government may give priority attention to this. If it is possible Government may consider reservation in jobs to such youth. Then alone we could claim that we have ensured the right to live to such of those educated youth and their families.

We say that women should have education. We clamour for right opportunity extended equally to our women too. But have we ensured whether educated women get employment? Lakhs and Lakhs of women who have doctoral degrees and post-graduate education are there as silent sufferers of this system where both job opportunity and marriage go beyond their reach. I have seen this and even suffered this for myself amidst my people. Claiming women rights and clamouring for women education end as a vain attempt. Why don't we reserve certain percentage of jobs for educated unemployed-women? Hence I earnestly appeal to this government to give priority to educated women in any recruitment. Only when they get employment opportunity, there would be a meaning in women education and rise in their status. Then alone the women-folk who share equally their responsibility in giving rise to human race would be proud of their rights and dignity ensured to them.

Unskilled labour form part of the second category of unemployed youth. Their number stretch beyond imagination. Crores of them are there in our villages throughout the length and breadth of this country. Landless labourers and rural artisans are good many among them. Their sorrows and sufferings are one too many. We might have evolved many schemes to uplift them and to push up

their standard of living providing them with jobs. But what we have done is little and lot more has to be carried out to mitigate their sufferings. Little has been done. What has been done is petty. What is left undone is vast. Hence I find there a need to concentrate all our energy in evolving a strategy to wipe out this problem of many.

About seventy million hectares of land in our country remain under the categories of fallow lands, uncultivable lands, cultivable waste etc. We have to identify those land and we must distribute them to the landless labourers. We must issue *pattas* to such of those landless labourers who can toil and moil to have their own livelihood. I beseech upon the government to resort to this measure.

Though our long professed policy remains to be a claim to make the tiller of the soil its owner, it still remains to be an unfulfilled promise. By way of implementing it, we can find an amicable solution to the unemployment problem that hit our villages.

Land reforms legislations should be implemented sincerely and ceiling limit should be reduced. We want radical structural changes in the rural economy. We have to exact suitable legislation to confiscate lands under benami holdings.

We have to go in for investing more in infrastructure in rural areas. Rural poverty alleviation could be possible only then. Hence I request the government to invest more in rural areas.

To eradicate poverty we have to have a two pronged strategy. On the one hand we have to put an end to the unemployment problem. On the other hand we have to strive uprooting the social and economic imbalances. It is not a feasible theory to insist on production ignoring the need to distribute it equally among the beneficiaries it aims at. Production sans Distribution *pari pasu* is a *contra cult*. While paying attention to our increased efforts towards production, we must look into the equally important need for

a simultaneous equitable distribution. This alone would enable us to ameliorate poverty and wipe out the menacing problem of unemployment. Let our war against unemployment continue until it is beaten into unconditional surrender.

I thank again the Chair for allowing this fresh entrant to the Lok Sabha to have my maiden-speech made on a crucial problem confronting this country.

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SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA  
(Ujjain): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the topic which we are discussing in the House today has emerged as a very serious problem in our country. We should be proud that we have got millions of people in the form of manpower, but to our dismay, we do not have any opportunity of employment for those by virtue of whose strength we dream of building the nation.

After the attainment of freedom the work relating to national building could not get the momentum as was required because we did not have a concept or conceptual-structure then.

We have never given a serious thought towards our education to be job-oriented. The education system was introduced by the Britishers. With a view to producing clerks and servants, the same pattern of education is continuing even today. I do not think that any major change has been brought about in the Macaulian system of education meant for producing clerks, and mustering a few people to run the Government. We talk of bringing about a lot of changes, but we do not have time to think of manpower and unemployment.

Poverty and unemployment are the two sides of the same coin. If we want to remove poverty, we will have to provide employment and we have to provide employment we will have to do some planning. In order to remove poverty, number of slogans were given in the past namely socialism. The country had been run for a decade in the name of socialism but Socialism is nowhere to be



[Sh. Satyanarayan Jatiya]

seen Now, it has become a subject of debate. I do not know what has happened to the concept' socialism: No doubt, we chant its name even today but what is the result of socialism, we do not know its resultant facts as yet.

Thereafter the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' (Remove Poverty) had attracted the attention of the people and the country was run for ten years under this slogan. But poverty could not be removed and the people remained unemployed even after that. They have become victims of exploitation because of unemployment and utter helplessness. You know, Mr. Dy. Speaker, Sir poverty is such a great curse that makes hell of human life. A man wants to labour hard, he wants to live with self respect but ours is such a situation that we cannot provide them livelihood what to talk of self respect. This is why the unemployed person helpless and idle. Is waiting for saviour who could try to redeem him. But this is the responsibility of the Government to do labour oriented planning in keeping with the objective of social welfare.

In order to attract people's attentions we are making big promises in the name of new Industrial Policy but what about unemployment? We have thought nothing about it. It is for this reason that our Industrial Policy should be labour-based. Our planning should be formulated in a way as to provide the opportunity of employment to more and more people. But in the name of importing foreign technique, we go on pushing our people towards unemployment.

Our economy and our industrial infrastructure should be such that it could provide more employment, but what is happening is that the handloom weavers are being removed from the scene.

The work which was hitherto being done by the rural people has been taken away by big people. The works which were hitherto

being done by carpenters, potters, petty craftsmen are now being done in big factories by big people. Therefore, we have to decide as to which work should be done by the Government, which of them should, be done by big companies and which work should be left for these poor people. Earlier, spades, shallow pans etc. were being made in villages. Nowadays big factories manufacture these items. Earlier, people ran expellers in their houses to produce oil. There were various other facilities available in the villages. There was enough work for a carpenter, but today there is nothing other than helplessness unemployment and disappointment in the villages. The farmers who work as agricultural labourers in the villages do not have a full time work for the whole year. During the rainy seasons they starve. They pine for meeting all their necessities. There is no way-out for them. There is none to take care of them. Everybody will certainly be moved at the very plight of the agriculture labourers, they do not have any avenue of employment. They want to work, but there is no work for them. Today, various types of dams could be constructed with the help of labour. But due to non-implementation of all these schemes, labour cannot be put into use. Dams should be constructed with the help of labour. The dams would be constructed with the help of labour. The dams would provide irrigation facilities, irrigation would help cultivation and cultivation would require labourers. All these works are interlinked with one another. After independence we did not decide our priority whereby we could have thought of providing employment to people.

So far as the figures of the educated unemployed in the Employment Exchanges are concerned, these figures are very startling. Population and employment are directly related. In 1951, the population of our country was 36 cores and it has increased to 84 cores in 1991. As regards percentage of increase in population, it was 13.31 per cent in 1951, 21.51 per cent in 1961, 24.8 per cent in 1971, 24.66 per cent in 1981 and in 1991 it came to be 23.50 per cent. The population is increasing rapidly. Employment avenues

should also be made available at the same pace. But we have not been able to create avenues of employment. Figures of unemployment are also available with me. I have the figures of 1988. We set up 840 District Employment Exchanges. Among people who have registered their names in these Employment Exchanges. The number of unemployed matriculates is 1.01 crores, higher secondary certificate holders 44,20,000, graduates and post-graduates 29,22,000. Thus, the total number of educated unemployed persons is 1,75,12,000. The number of those people who have registered their names but they are not educated, is 25,38,000. In this way in all 3,00,50,000 people are jobless as in 1988. These figures for 1989 are 3,27,76,000. This is the figures of unemployed people whose names have been registered in Government records. Names of other people have not been registered. If details about these people are collected, it would be revealed that their number is very large. There are people who get some employment, but not a full time employment. This large number which consists of 20 per cent of the total population is on the verge of joblessness. Till now, we have not been to find some way-out for this. In a family, if there is only one earning member, there are four dependents. Had we given some thought over it and found out some way out we would have provided work to the remaining four also. Its results would have been discernible. It is not possible to achieve this goal without education. We did not work for the spread of education at all. We run adult education scheme to provide education to adults in the village. But the Adult Education work has become outdated. There has been no progress in education. We made discrimination in education too. The poor do not get education. They do not have any scope for receiving education. We provide education so that one could acquire knowledge and look for a job with the help of that knowledge. With the help of a job, one could get food, cloth and shelter and stand with self-esteem.

We are observing world-literacy day. The entire world is paying its attention to it.

We will celebrate literacy day in our country also. Knowledge is certainly acquired by world literacy and our country's literacy. Literacy helps people to know, understand and improve their intelligence, to get themselves freed from injustice and exploitation. Hence special attention must be paid to literacy in the context of world literacy.

"Jinke Liye Akshhar Ka Astitva Nahin, Shabdon Ki Nahin Hai Sarthakta, Nirakshharta Bana Hua Hai Abhishap, Pandhne Ko Maun Bala; Kaun? Shabd Dega Sakshharta Sarthak Kar-ega."

Today, this is a matter of concern for the entire country. Mr. Deputy Speaker, through you, I would like to say that the spirit of the constitution must be regarded. The goal of our constitution is enshrined in the Preamble that we the people of India resolve to constitute India into a sovereign socialist secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens social, economic and political Justice. He cannot improve his economic condition unless he is given economic justice.

Through you, I would like to state that there is no need to wait for it any more. We need to go for such schemes which may generate employment opportunities. The unity and integrity of our country is at stake following the increasing discontent and resentment among our people because of massive unemployment. That is why we advocate that employment or allowance must be provided to the unemployed persons. This must be the responsibility of the Government. I would like to state that the Government must think to this effect in meaningful ways and provide employment to the unemployed persons.

17.22 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA *in the Chair*]

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SHRI SURYANARAYAN YADAV

(Saharsa): Madam Chairperson, I want to congratulate Shri Tej Narayan Bhai, who

[Sh. Surya Narayan Yadav]

has given us an opportunity to express our views on the basic problems of the country i.e. unemployment. There is not a single day when political leaders, M.Ps or higher officers do not receive hundreds of applications requesting for their recommendations. There is no possibility that this problem will be solved easily. Rather I feel that no Government who-so ever it may be does not want to solve.

Madam, the Government figure is 4-5 crores, but is not correct. It is much more. Thousands of people in villages, and towns, do not get registered their names in the employment exchanges and if we calculate these figures also, the Government figures would be of no relevance. The question of concern is now not the actual figures but question is how to solve this problem. Today every Government, be it a Central Government or State Government, claims to remove poverty and unemployment. Every political party befools the people through their respective manifestoes claiming removal of poverty and unemployment. And people also get swayed away by the slogan given by the political parties. When the same party comes to power, it forgets all about the promises given to the people. The problem of unemployment is very serious and it has become the roof cause of other problems. Today the increasing theft, robbery, pick-pocketing, terrorism, etc. all the resultant of the unemployment problem. The sons of so many gentlemen have entered this field. These boys when fail to maintain their daily pocket expenses, resort to such kind of things and that is how the cities like Patna, Madras, Delhi and Bombay are in the grip of such increasing untoward incidents. As per newspapers' reports it is very common to come across the news of robbery and dacoity committed by educated people. Thus, we are responsible to force the educated as well as uneducated youths to indulge in such unsocial activities.

Madam, is it not a matter of surprise? Why a father manages education for his

children? His main objective is to provide education to his children that they may earn their livelihood honestly and lead a respectable life in society. But due to our wrong education policy, we are unable to that objective.

Madam, our Government was also responsible for it. I am not blaming the Congress Government only. In 1989 when we came to power we had promised that we would include the 'right to Work' in list of 'Fundamental Rights' we would provide employment or give unemployment allowance. But due to certain circumstances we could not keep our words. And I do not hesitate in accepting our failure. We could not be able to muster such courage as was needed to face such problems. The youths from villages and small cities come to Delhi or go to Bombay or Madras in search of livelihood and live in slums. They are well educated but are forced to live in slums in big cities and are victims of police torture.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to pay his attention to my submission ..(Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(SHRIGULAM NABI AZAD): He is busy in listening your speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yadav, kindly address the chair.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Madam, every time, we get elected as MP or MLA, so what problem we can have but the real problem is of the youth of the country and that has to be looked into.

Madam, I would like to say that in want of the proper direction and opportunities, 25 per cent of the unemployed youth have wielded arms. As just now one hon. Member was pointing out that pick-pocketing has

become common in some districts of Bihar. Similarly, Gorkhaland problem is going on. Punjab and Kashmir problems are there but I do not want to go into their details. But what I would like to say is that the unemployment problem combined with poverty has given rise to such problems. Therefore, problem of unemployment should be taken seriously and concrete steps should be taken to solve this problem. There is no problem which cannot be solved. We should include right to work in fundamental rights. But the Government says that from where such a huge amount would be arranged and how the work can be provided to so many people. But I would like to say that one person is serving as an officer and also running his own factory. So, the Government have to strict to the principle of one man job. If a person runs a factory, he should not be provided a job. By doing so we would certainly go ahead in solving the problem.

Mr. Chairman I would like to draw your attention towards one more point. I do not have any hesitation in saying that people have set up Maruti Car showroom in big cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras etc. by spending crores of rupees. All of us know who these people are. I would like to say that if you allot petrol pumps and gas agencies to unemployed youth, that would solve the problem of unemployment to a great extent. The Government need not to take this decision because our National Front Government headed by Shri V.P. Singh had already taken this decision and the present Government have to simply implement that decision.

Today, mostly farmers and their children are unemployed. Farmers should be encourage to set up agro-based industries. Farmers grow many crops but what happens that foodgrains like maize are produced by the farmers but grinded by big factories....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yadav, please take your seat for a minute.

[*English*]

With the consent of the House, may I

extend the time allotted for the Resolution by another half-an hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): The Resolution can continue. The Minister can reply next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are a number of speakers to speak on this Resolution. If you agree, we will continue the discussion on the Resolution for another half-an-hour.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Chairman, I was saying that big industries are manufacturing small items commonly used in rural areas. Manufacturing of these items by big industries should not be allowed. As you know Tata group of industry is now a days manufacturing every item from needle to tractor. Small items like soap, spade etc. can be manufactured in cottage industries in villages but now big industries have entered into small sector which has rendered the villagers jobless. Thousands of years ago, it was said that people would be known by their profession and on that basis caste-system came into existence. Those who are were engaged in leather work were called 'Chamar' (Cobbler) but now a days, why the owners of shoe manufacturing companies are not called 'Chamar' (cobbler). What I would like to say is that big industries should not be given licences to manufacture items which can be manufactured in small cottage industries. In this way, we can be able to solve the problem of unemployment to a great extent.

Secondly, we have the problem of education. So long as we do not promote education we cannot check unemployment. Today, we have 5-7 crores of educated youth and 25-30 crores uneducated youth in our country which is about 30 percent of our total population. Our children read in the schools but they will not get any job. This problem will remain for ever and thus needed

[Sh. Surya Narayan Yadav]

a permanent solution. Therefore, we have to think as to what sort of education we should impart to our youth to produce good technicians and farmers and enable them to set up their own factories or start their business. In this way, we can check unemployment to a great extent. Many things are being said. The National Front Government could not include right to work in Fundamental Rights. Therefore, I would like to say that so long as the Government do not take up this basic issue, they will not be able to win over the people of this country. In this regard, I would like to cite two examples. When announcement was made to implement Mandal Commission, the disappointed youth started burning themselves in the cross roads of Delhi. But in reality they were doing so because of their unemployment and frustration. It was not because of the Mandal Commission but it was due to their own frustration. Similarly, in Bihar the unemployed youth throw themselves before running trains. Whenever there were any quarrel in the family or the unemployed youth demanding money from their parents to start some business and did not get money from their parents, they used to commit suicide by jumping before the train. All this happened during anti-Mandal agitation. So what I mean to say is that so long as the Government do not take some concrete steps to solve this problem, the present condition will not improve. Today, anti-social elements are joining politics. Youths are involved in such activities because they do not have any work to do. They commit theft and are put behind the bars. Young people who have passed M.A. or Ph. D have high aspirations but that are not fulfilled. There is a saying that idle mind is a devil's workshop. When they do not have any work to do, we are bound to become their victim. When I became MLA in 1977, 1980 and 1985 and MP in 1989, I did not have any security but now I have security guards because now I feel insecure because now-a-days, educated youth are more frustrated. All political parties including Congress, Janta Dal or other parties distribute tickets to their candidates but when a candi-

date get elected 3 or 4 times he is not given ticket. I thank Shri Tej Narayan Singh and would like to say that right to work should be included in Fundamental Rights.

Do not give licences to big industrialists like Tata and Birla for manufacturing small goods. The unemployed youth should be provided Railway passes to visit the country. The Government should bear the application fee required to be paid by unemployed youth while applying for a post be it Rs. 10 or 20 in the form of postal order.

This my suggestion I hope the Government would implement and fulfill the promises made by it in its party's manifesto in regard to unemployed persons and farmers. They have made tall promises for industry also. I hope that Government will fulfill the promises made to the people of the country. I give assurance that if Janata Dal, Leftists and other parties of National Front introduce a bill for the welfare of unemployed youth, we will support it with heart and soul.

[English]

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SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur):

Madam, I rise to take part in the debate on the Resolution moved by Shri Tej Narayan Singh. Our country is an agricultural country where 70 per cent of the work force depend on agriculture and 80 per cent of that work force resides in villages. The number of agricultural workers in India during 1951 was 27.5 million. It went up to 47.5 million in 1971 and again it rose up to 64.4 million in 1981. So also, in the case of small and marginal farmers the number was 36.2 million in 1971 and 56.70 million in 1986. What I want to submit is that due to split in the families and division of the families, the land held by the families have been divided into pieces and the number of small and marginal farmers are increasing day-by-day. Small and marginal farmers are the work force and the labour force of our country. Except some landless people, these are the people who are the labour force of this country.

Madam, our late Prime Minister re-

spected Rajiv Gandhi introduced the JRY-NRY Yojana to employ these workers at least 100 days in a year. It has been proposed to give employment or one person in one family. This is the work which is actually going on in our rural areas, in our panchayats and the panchayats are able to pay the minimum wages fixed by the Government because this is done as an official work and official wages are paid to the labourers. But the agricultural workers who are working in the fields are working only for three months in a year and they do not get the minimum wages fixed by the Government. The reason behind this is that the farmers do not get the support price which is reasonable for the producers. That is the reason. That is reason why they cannot pay the minimum wage.

Madam, I come from a tribal area where the production of rice per area of land is only four quintal, which comes to Rs.1600 per acre and the expenditure is almost the same. So, there is no profit for the producer. That is why the agricultural labourers do not get a reasonable price for their produce.

I come from an area where 80 per cent of people live below poverty-line. They do not have proper house. They are not capable of educating their children. They do not have proper food and that is the reason why they are prone to diseases. During the last two months, epidemic has broken out in my constituency. About 1000 people died because of malnutrition. The State Government of Orissa is not in a position to do much because people are put in such a position; they have very bad houses. In a hut, on the one side the animal live and on the other side the families live. Actually they share the accommodation.

They are illiterate people and they do not know what is hygiene. That is why, the Government is also in a difficult position to control it.

I would like to submit something about the right to work.

In Article 39 of our Constitution there is

a provision which says:

(a) "The State shall, in particular, direct its polity towards securing -

(a) that the citizens, men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;"

Article 41 of our Constitution says:

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of under-served want."

It is put in the Constitution but it is not practical in all the countries like India where the population is very huge. The economy of the country, at present, is not so much good to give employment to all the labourers. The number of educated unemployed people has been increasing day by day. In the year 1983, the number of unemployed women was 35 lakhs and now it is 64 lakhs. The number of Scheduled Castes was 25 lakhs and now it is 33 lakhs. And the number of Scheduled Tribes was six lakhs and now it is 11 lakhs. Unemployment, both in educated and uneducated area, is growing day by day.

The Government has to put some pressure to spend more and more money to employ these people. The main way to provide employment to these people is by going in for cottage industries and small industries as also by opening some new industries where the private sectors and the public sectors can employ them.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

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SHRI BAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH  
(Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir I support



[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

the resolution moved by our colleague, Shri Tej Narayan Singh.

Madam, the unemployment has become a curse for our country. We see its impact in different forms. Somewhere, it has come before us in the form of Bodo agitation somewhere in the form of ULFA, Party Unity and M.C.C., Terrorism and Criminalism. This is all actually because of unemployment. The unemployed people are unable to find any job for them so their minds are diverting towards these things. They are of the opinion that this way they would be able to earn their livelihood. What a crisis of unemployment has befallen on our country! We cannot achieve any thing by discussion on unemployment. Our population is increasing very fast. Presently, China has the largest population but the Chinese Government has taken some stringent measures. Whatever results there may be but they have taken steps. They have fixed one child normo if we succeed in controlling our population, we would be able to provide employment to needy persons.

Secondly, our Government has started a scheme to provide jobs to unemployed persons in rural areas and it had spend a lot of money on it. This schemes has been started for the both educated and less educated persons. But not even a single scheme has proved fruitful. Had it been fruitful, there would have been no increase in figures of unemployment as has been shown by Government that such and such was in 86 or 87 or 89. These figures must have declined instead of increasing. Madam, there can be no doubt about the fact that people can be brought above the poverty line only by way of providing employment. The scheme which was started in the villages to provide employment to the educated unemployment persons has completely proved a failure.

Why has this scheme failed? It was because of corruption. Financial help is being given by the banks in the rural sector with a view to bring people above the poverty line.

This issue was discussed many times during the 8th Lok Sabha. People of the whole nation said that the persons, who are to be raised above the poverty line are not receiving the money due to the large scale corruption. As the late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi himself had said that out of every rupee sanctioned for the upliftment of the villages only 15 paise reach there. What the Prime Minister of the country has uttered was not wrong but was perfectly right, but nobody cared for that? The person who usurped the 85 paise in between became rich, whether they were bank employees or officers, Block Staff or middlemen. No doubt, they prospered the schemes but the person for whom the schemes were made remained poor, as usual. I have demanded several times that probe may be conducted in to it.

Take cottage Industry. An amount of Rs.35,000 was fixed to finance the rural carpenter, blacksmith, potter, Soap manufacturer, agarbatti manufacturer so that they may be able to set up their own industries. But it is a very small amount? Rs. 10,000 out of Rs. 35, 000 go to the corrupt middlemen and what industry can be set up with Rs. 25,000? The present and past Government did not pay attention towards it. The issue was raised in the House earlier also but no attention was paid towards it. Everybody cries-unemployment... How can it be removed?

Madam, some persons from Bihar have come here. All of them are double M.A. and Ph.D. They are 500 in number and are sitting on a dharna. Who are they? They all are well-educated teachers from those various colleges which are without any fund. Do you think whether any college can run without any fund? Yet you talk of removing unemployment. On the one hand, you indulge in increasing more and more unemployment by appointing 30,000 to 40,000 teachers in the mafia institutions and on the other hand you do not pay them any remuneration even after 12-14 years. They have staged a sharna on Boat Club, but no Minister bothered to meet them. They are those young men who are not getting their remuneration. It is said

that this subject is related to State Government. The State Government is reaping what it has sown and how it has come under the Central Government, now who will deal it? You have to think over what is happening with them. This issue should not be taken lightly. If you have any regard for them, any devotion for the country, you must provide them employment. The unemployment is weakening the country and unemployed youth are becoming criminals. If such a large number of young persons of the country remain unemployed, they will continue to harm the country more or less. Therefore I would like to request the Government through you that as the debate has been started here, the Government must think something about it.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that we were 25 minutes late in starting this discussion. Therefore it can be extended by another 25 minutes. This is our own time.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We were 13 minutes late in starting this discussion. So, we can extend it for another 13 minutes.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We agree.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the House is extended up to 6.13.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, please extend it by another 30 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It may be possible next week.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present discussion which I heard from hon. Members bears the truth that the new education policy started in our country has caused unemployment in

such a large number. Different education policies have been adopted in our country and right from the beginning we have insisted upon that there should be uniformity in education in the country. There should be one syllabus, for the whole country but different syllabus are being introduced. The rich, the super-rich, the poor have separate syllabus. There is no other Government in the world which has introduced different education-policies for the persons of the same country. This does not happen anywhere else.

Madam, secondly, it is said that education should be job-oriented. In our country. Worked relating to carpenters, blacksmiths and mechanics are taught in I.T.Is

These I.T.Is are being run by the Government but when the students leave the institutions after completing their training, neither they have money nor any job. The education given in the Government institutions is also job-oriented, but they too are wandering jobless. so, in such a situation my submission is that the Government should provide employment or appoint those persons on priority basis in factories etc. Who have completed their course of I.T.I. Because persons having completed their studies on Government -aid, they all must be provided job.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the third issue is how to lessen this unemployment. For this, I have a suggestion. Majority of the population of country depend on agriculture and land, but our agriculture too has become a business of loss. Hence, people are not indulging themselves in agriculture. Agriculture, too has turned uneconomic. Hence people take resort to agriculture when there is no way out. Therefore, after passing 10th class a boy makes up his mind for getting any job. Had our agriculture been fully developed, people would have been running very good farms and they would have made the country very strong, but this Government did not pay attention to agriculture. This has resulted in unemployment to such an extent.

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

Madam, the fourth issue is that required development has not taken place in the villages. If proper development had taken place, the number of unemployed person would have decreased to some extent. What happened there is that too much money was spent for the development of cities whereas the villages were neglected because they had to run their Government. They can run their Government only when cities are developed because they have to live in cities to run their Government. They are least concerned even if the youngmen of village become unemployed.

Mr. Chairman, with these words, I conclude that this is a very serious problem. Accepting this fact you must think over it and unless you do so, the country will go on becoming weaker and weaker. The expenditure of the country is increasing very much. I express my thanks to you also and I conclude.

18.00 hrs.

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SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA

(Khalilabad): Madam, the entire society is seriously concerned about unemployment. All the political parties want to deal with this problem. But so far no Government has been able to take effective steps to remove unemployment. I do not want to go into the statistics but we will have to formulate schemes on war footing as we do in the case of Census operation and preparation of electoral rolls. Is it true that unemployment is increasing every year. Unemployment and poverty are interlinked. Unemployment affects the economic and social development of a country to a considerable extent. The population is not participating in production management. This is as result of the wrong social and economic policies and short sightedness of the Planning Commission. One of the major reasons is the widespread corruption in Administration and social life. It will be wrong to say that we have achieved nothing after independence. We have achieved a lot but literacy campaign and employment

development has not been done to the desired extent. Probably, the Planning Commission has not paid due attention to the development aspect state-wise. Therefore, I demand that while implementing schemes the Planning Commission should pay full attention to literacy and employment generation programme and ensure that it is done in every State.

Today, we often come across reports of youth committing suicide. Not only this, they are also migrating from villages to cities in large numbers in search of jobs. From cities they are migrating to other countries. According to a report in the Indian Express about 40,000 youth are working abroad and helping in bringing prosperity to those countries. What are the reasons? When we go into the reasons, we find that actually we have not given employment opportunities to the youth. We know that educated teachers are sitting idle. There are no schools to accommodate them. 45% schools are such where only 3-4 teachers teach students in all the classes. On the one hand, there are not enough teachers in schools whereas on the other hand, teachers are unemployed. This proves the sagacity with which we have formulated schemes for providing employment opportunities to the youth. The problem could have been solved had we formulated right policies. After Independence, we concentrated more on cities and big industries. Though some people got employment but all could not get it. Today, over one lakh factories are lying closed. What are the reasons for their closure? The main reason is non-availability of raw material. Therefore, had we thought about the availability of raw material earlier and had we thought about agriculture, things would have been different today. We should have centered our activities around the farmer. Agriculture should have been treated at par with industry. Had we paid attention to 80 percent population living in villages, we would not have faced such a situation. Besides the farmer should have been given fertiliser, seed, electricity, water, pesticides and agricultural implements at subsidized rates and remunerative price for his produce when he comes to the market

with it. Things would have been different had this money been reinvested by the farmer in his fields.

This would have given more employment opportunities to the youth. Therefore, I would like to say that we will have to change our policies. We will have to treat Agriculture at par with Industry.

In the past the handloom industry was so excellent that people used to say that the sarees were worth looking at. The handicrafts were worth appreciating. I will not go into the details because it will take a lot of time, but what are the reasons that the handloom industry has become sick and many of them have even closed down. Powerloom is more liked. If one powerloom is set up 500 people are rendered jobless. Therefore we will have to change the policy in regard to employment. We will have to change the textile policy. Crores of rupees are being spent in the name of self-employment. But how many people have got employment under the self-employment scheme? We sanctioned the funds but how many were able to become self-reliant and stand on their own feet. This is the basic question. Funds were released for manufacturing soap, matchstick and Agarbati (incense sticks) but they did not have sufficient means to market their product. The second reason is that the money could not be recovered, because adequate funds were not made available to them and consequently, the entrepreneurs could not be successful. Adequate marketing facilities were not provided for the product before the manufacturing unit was set up. The industries were not set up according to the needs of the areas. That was an important reasons why the self-employment scheme failed. I do not know much about other States but at least in Uttar Pradesh this scheme was a failure. The youth is caught in a very piculiar situation today as recovery is being made from him forcibly. This is a strange situation. Therefore, I would like to say that though the Government may be serious about the problem of unemployment, but some decision will have to be taken in this regard. As a

policy matter, we should decide that the items manufactures in the big industrial units should not be manufactured in medium-scale units. A balance will have to be struck between small and medium units. All the industries will have to become complementary to each other. Therefore, we will have to provide work to every hand and give remunerative wages to the workers. Besides, we will have to set up industries according to the availability of raw material in a particular area and for this there is a need to encourage the youth farmers and others. We will have to create a confidence among the people that Agriculture is also a medium for progress.

Our education policy is equally to be blamed for increase in unemployment. Since my childhood, I have observed that whichever party came to power they fiddled with the education policy and brought about frequent changes which they thought would provide more employment opportunities to the people. What is the latest education policy? Who has not brought about a change? Getting a degree has become more important because it is a means to get a job. There is a race for getting degrees. People are least bothered about knowledge. On the one hand, we are faced with this situation, whereas on the other hand, we have dual system of education. We have primary schools in villages where students do not even have proper place to sit and the teacher borrows a 'charpai' (cot) to sit from one of the houses in the village. The parents cannot even afford to pay the fee of Rs.2. They cannot afford to spend much on the education of their children. We often see small boys under five years of age, half naked wearing only underwear, doing all types of odd jobs. They need to be educated so that they can stand on their own feet. We will have to boost their morale. They need means of development, education and employment.

On the other hand, students belonging to rich community need good tutors, good schools, cars and air conditioned rooms. Both the students, one who is poor and the other who is rich have to face the same competition. The problem needs to be solved.

[Sh. Astbhuja Prasad Shukla]

Unless the Centre formulates a policy which would provide good educational facility and employment to the children of poor and the farmers who cannot even afford to apply wax worth 50 paise to the chilblains (parched skin of heels) the problem would not be solved. The education policy should not be such which should merely give employment, but should be effective enough to generate more employment opportunities in keeping with the needs of the country.

I think I have briefly stated what I wanted to say. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

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SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE (Panaji): Madam, Chairman, the problem of unemployment is more acute in villages. All of us know that 70 per cent of our population lives in villages. So, I would like to bring to your notice the problems being faced by the villagers. Many of my esteemed colleagues and senior Hon. Members who have already spoken on this subject, have given valuable suggestions. So I would not like to repeat them. But I would like to make a very brief submission.

The problem of unemployment is the greatest problem experienced by all of us today and day by day it is going from bad to worse. All the social evils that we are facing now-a-days are mostly the outcome of unemployment. The increase in population is not the only cause of unemployment. It is just one of the factors that is contributing to unemployment.

In my opinion, the main factor which causes unemployment is the lack of proper education to children from their childhood. We must realise that the standards of education of city students and village students are completely different. The atmosphere in which city students are brought up is more conducive to growth than prevailing in villages. That is why city students shine in their

career and secure good jobs and positions and thus live a respectable life whereas because of poverty and the environmental conditions at home and in the neighbourhood, village children hardly get through S.S.C. examinations. Even if a few of them manage to do so, they cannot afford to go for higher education and furthermore, they cannot compete with the city students since their standard of education is very low. This has been going on for the past forty years or so and consequently city students have become more affluent while village students are becoming more and more poor.

Unemployment brings frustration. This frustration is the root cause of all the social evils that we see in our society and in all walks of our life. So, if we have to keep the unemployment under check, we will have to concentrate on villages. Firstly, we must provide comprehensive education that will bring all round development in one's character, give boost to one's hidden good qualities, and create confidence in oneself to meet all the challenges of life. Hardwork, sincerity, sacrifice for the Nation and firm determination are the qualities which have to be taught and injected since childhood. Such type of quality education is possible only if we open resident schools in a big way. Once the students pass S.S.C. Examinations, then they will themselves choose where they want to go and we should all assist them in their goal.

Once the base is made strong, then further opportunities in different fields of studies should be brought to the door-step of these students in order to build up a bright career for them. All these efforts will help to open a new chapter in their life thereby making them worthy citizens of this great country.

After providing quality education the next step would be to set up new industries in villages. To encourage this, entrepreneurs should be given all types of facilities and incentives. The Government must also create the necessary infrastructure required for starting new industries in villages. Subsi-

dies, Sales Tax Exemption, finance, technical know-how, marketing and other facilities should be readily made available to these new entrepreneurs.

In my opinion, if these two suggestions of mine are implemented in proper spirit, you will find that the atmosphere in villages will change and will become similar to that in the cities within a span of say 15 to 20 years. No other effort will be able to solve this problem of unemployment. One Family one job norm should be adopted. If in a poor family nobody is employed in the Government service, then,

preference should be given to that family so that at least one member of the family is employed in the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 9th September, 1991 at 11.00 a.m.

18.16 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, September 9, 1991, Bhadra 18, 1913 (Saka).*