

In name of humanity, in the name of labour, in the name of working class. In the name of people who have voted for me, for whose cause I left you, at least do not discriminate between the working class of Bombay and the working class of Ahmedabad. On the one hand you took over 13 textile mills of Bombay and, on the other hand, when Ahmedabad mills are closed down day by day you are doing nothing. I am at pains to tell the hon. Minister. He knows it, I have written to him on 2nd March. I am only requesting him to tell me what concrete steps you are taking to prevent these callous things happening in Ahmedabad, in Gujarat. Please do not disturb the industrial peace of a State which has a record of its own in the matter of industrial peace. If I were not representing the cause of labour, I would have taken the law to a court of law on the ground of discrimination. But being a labour-minded person, I did not challenge your taking over of Bombay mills. Would you kindly tell me under what justification you are saying that 13 textile mills of Bombay could be taken over whereas Ahmedabad mills could be allowed to be closed down day after day?

Why are you giving these concessions? To whom are you giving these concessions? You are seeing, on the one hand that the cotton export is banned and, on the other, the farmer is crying. It is the mill who are getting the benefit, but not the consumer, not the working class. And therefore, I repeat my charge that your close association is with the industrialists, not with the industry alone.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
O my God !

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT :
You are making for your Party something from the industrialists and that is the reason your fingers are not on the industry. I said it and I repeat it to the Minister. I ask you to show a single benefit that the working class has got or

the consumer has got. For whose benefit are you doing all this? If you have any, say, justification, please be fair to the working class.

15.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Seventy-fourth Report

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move the following :

"That the House do agree with the Seventy-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th April, 1984."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Seventy fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th April, 1984."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE-UNEMPLOYMENT—
(Contd.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before we take up further discussion on the Resolution regarding unemployment by Shri T. S. Negi, I would like to mention that 6 hours and 8 minutes have already been taken on this resolution and as against 2 hours initially allotted for this discussion. On the last occasion, 30th March, 1984, the Chair had announced that the hon. Minister would intervene

at the next sitting and then the mover will reply. I think Half-an-hour will be sufficient for this purpose. It is the pleasure of the House that the House be extended by half-an-hour ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the hon. Minister may kindly to speak.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEBRENDRA PATIL) : Mr. Chairman, the Resolution moved by the hon. Member Shri T. S. Negi has been discussed at length in this House. Several Members belonging to this side and the other side had an opportunity of participating in the discussions.

The intention of the hon. Member who has moved this resolutions to draw the attention of the Government to the growing unemployment in the country. I share the concern expressed by several Members who had participated in the debate over the increasing unemployment in the country. But I may assure the hon. Members that Government are fully seized of the problem of unemployment and one of the major objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan is a progressive reduction in the incidence of unemployment and poverty. In the Sixth Five Year Plan document Chapter III deals with "Manpower and Employment." I will read only the relevant portion of the Chapter. I would not like to take much time of this August House.

"One of the principal objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan is the progressive reduction of unemployment in the country. In order to frame appropriate policies and programmes in different economic sectors towards realisation of this objective, a realistic appreciation of the nature and magnitude of the problem in all its ramifications is essential.

An attempt has been made in this Chapter to obtain labour force

projection for the base and terminal years of the Sixth Plan and to examine in some detail the main aspects of employment and unemployment situation based on the latest available data."

... Suitable policy measures are then proposed. Estimates of employment likely to be generated as a result of the Plan allocations, policies and programme are also presented. Special attention has been paid to women and educated manpower both in the analysis of the existing employment market and formulation of suitable policies for them. The section on New Deal for Self-employed enumerates the various measures that the Government propose to take to help persons who desire to take up self-employment ventures."

According to the Plan document it is project that the labour force would grow during the Plan period at an annual rate of 2.43% to 2.55% during the Sixth Plan. Earlier it was estimated that during the Plan period there will be a net increase of 34.29 million unemployed during the Plan Period ...

15.36 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI
in the Chair]

But in the mid-term appraisal this was revised to 32.44 million. In the document it is said—"Though the increase in employment in standard persons years is about 34 million, the actual number of beneficiaries is expected to be much more since not every member of the labour force may be a full-time worker during the entire period. I read the portion that was relevant to employment and manpower resources from the document of the Sixth Five Year Plan only to impress upon the hon. Members that Government is serious about this problem and in the document also serious attempts

have been made to deal with this problem of unemployment effectively during the Plan period.

Now in brief I would like to mention to this august House that the Sixth Plan seeks to achieve this objective.

श्री रामलाल रोहो : (मिसरिख)
बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ रही है और मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि कारगर कदम उठाए गए हैं। यह बात सभक में नहीं आती।

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : माननीय सदस्य की सभक में यह बात उस वक्त आएगी, जब वह मेरा पूरा भाषण और विचार सुन लेंगे मैंने तो सभी क्षुद्रवात की है।

I have just made a beginning. When I cover all the points, then only it will be possible for the hon. Member to judge whether my explanation or my reply is satisfactory or not.

I was saying that the Sixth Plan seeks to achieve the objective through an overall rate of growth of economy of 5.2% during the Plan period. Several programmes are implemented in the Plan to deal with unemployment and poverty problems. Hon. Members are quite aware of the problems. Hon. Members are quite aware of the programmes which have been envisaged in the document also. For instance I can quote certain programmes which have been taken up and which are envisaged in the Plan document in order to deal with the problem of unemployment effectively. NREP, IRDP, massive irrigation programmes, Khadi & Village industries, Minimum Needs programme, TRYSEM, afforestation, etc. Hon. Members are aware that last year on 15th August hon. Prime Minister announced two new programmes. One programme is the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and

another programme is the scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth.

So far as NREP programme is concerned, I do not want to go into the details because the NREP, IRDP, TRYSEM and so many other programmes which have been envisaged in the Plan document have been discussed on several occasions in this House.

Therefore, I do not wish to go into the details of those programmes. But, I would like to give certain figures about the achievements under the N. R. E. P. and under other programmes.

So far as N.R.E.P. is concerned, a lot of work that can be taken up under the programme includes social forestry, minor irrigation works, soil conservation, land reclamation etc. The achievement that is with me is that this programme has generated 41.4 crore man-days of employment in 1980-81 and 35 crore man days in 1982-83.

So far as the rural landless employment guarantee programme is concerned, the objective of this programme is to guarantee employment to at least one member of a landless household upto 150 days in a year. The programme is as follows :—

- (1) Construction of rural link roads ;
- (2) Construction of and renovation of field channels ;
- (3) Land development and reclamation of waste land ;
- (4) Social forestry ;
- (5) Soil and water conservation.

An allocation of Rs. 100 crores during 1983-84 and Rs. 400 crores during 1984-85 for this programme had been made. It would generate 60 million

mandays of additional employment in 1983-84, and 300 million mandays in 1984-85.

Madam, thus it can be seen that a number of programmes are already under implementation with regard to afforestation, land conservation, etc. In the Resolution of the hon. Member, he has suggested that a land army should be raised for taking up the following works :

- (1) afforestation programme throughout the country including Himalayan region ;
- (2) extensive land conservation programmes ;
- (3) depending the river beds of major rivers ;
- (4) linking of major rivers of the country.

In addition to the above, he made a suggestion through his resolution that payment of unemployment allowance of Rs. 100 per month be made to all unemployed persons.

So far as afforestation programme, extensive land conservation and other programmes are concerned, just now, in brief, I have already made it very clear how the 20-point programme and different programmes that I have already mentioned such as NREP and IRDP as also the recently announced programmes by the Prime Minister have been taken up and how adequate funds have been made available and how these programmes are being implemented. I would now like to deal with his other suggestion. Madam, the hon. Member's another suggestion is that, in order to deal with the problems of unemployment, land army should be created.

श्री रामलाल राही : नदियों को गहरा करने का प्रोग्राम उस में नहीं है।

तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय सही बोल रहे हैं या गलत बोल रहे हैं ? उन्होंने कहा की बीस सूत्री प्रोग्राम जो प्रधान मन्त्री का है, ये सब प्रयत्न जो उठाए हैं वह उस में धा जाते हैं और उस में नदियों को गहरा करने का भी है। मेरी समझ से तो यह उस में नहीं है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : नदियों के बारे में, रिजर्वार्स के बारे में और कॅनाप्स के बारे में, सब के बारे में, मैं बोल रहा हूँ। आप सुनिए तो मालूम पड़ेगा।

श्री रामलाल राही : बीस सूत्री प्रोग्राम का धापने जिक्र किया, उस में नहीं।

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Madam, he mentioned in his resolution that a land army should be created. With regard to the employment of land army, I would like to give certain information to hon. House.

In 1979, that Government of India, in the Planning Commission, had set up a Working Group on National Reconstruction Army. That Working Group submitted its report in 1980. That Working Group felt that a national reconstruction army was not a suitable agency since the construction works were of intermittent in nature, because of factors such as monsoon etc. that are caused, the Standing army to take up such works might not be desirable.

The working group doubted whether there would be enough wholly unemployed or under-employed persons who would be attracted to such an army and there will also be problems of people having to leave the village society, demand for higher wages outside the village, maintenance of discipline, etc. The working group, therefore, suggested that instead of a monolithic national re-construction

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

army financed and operated by the Central Government it would be better if different types of works are executed by the appropriate agencies.

So, Sir, suggestion that has been made by the hon. Member was examined in the year 1979 by a working group and that group came to the conclusion that raising of a national re-construction army or land army is not a feasible proposal. Moreover, I would like to tell the hon. Member that so far as the programmes which he mentioned in the Resolution are concerned in order to take up those programmes a national level land army is not required because whether it NREP, IRDP, Rural Landless Guarantee Scheme etc. these are all the schemes which have to be executed by the State Governments. The Central Government can give the blue print of the scheme, guidelines and provide the resources but the appropriate agency for executing all these schemes is the State Government. So, when State Government is the appropriate authority for executing these schemes, I do not think, there is any point of a land army at the national level. If any State Government wants to have a land army—as has been done by Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, etc.—at the State level we would not come in the way. We will rather encourage it.

Therefore, Sir, if land army has to be set-up it is for the State Government to consider whether they feel it to be a feasible proposal to set-up a land army or not. If they feel it is required for implementing these programmes then they are at liberty to set-up one but a land army at the national level is not a feasible proposal and the working group set-up by the Government also came to the same conclusion.

The hon. Member has made a suggestion that major rivers should be linked and development of water reservoirs be taken up. I can give him some rough figures. In order to construct reservoirs across major rivers and also inter-linking it is roughly estimated to

cost Rs. 50,000 crores based on 1980-81 prices. A separate organisation called the National Water Development Agency has been constituted in July 1980 for undertaking surveys and investigation for the peninsula river development. The suggestion of the hon. Member is that water in all these major rivers be harnessed. In order to harness waters in the major rivers we have to think of constructing reservoirs and before anybody thinks of constructing reservoirs—whether it is State Government or Central Government—first, all these rivers have to be surveyed, land estimates and blue print have to be prepared and then only execution can take place.

That is why the National River Water Development Agency was constituted in July, 1982. After the investigation, according to the estimate, it is found that it is going to cost Rs. 107 crores and is expected to be completed in 10 years. The expectation is that in order to prepare the estimates, in order to complete the survey of all these major rivers, in order to find out whether there are any feasible projects which can be taken up to prepare the blue print, nearly 10 to 15 years time is required and on investigation we have estimated that Rs. 107 crores is required. These studies and investigations on the Himalayan river component would be taken up later on. If investigation and studies are completed and feasibility reports become available the same will have to be considered by various State Governments because we have to consult the various State Governments. We have to see whether the State Government, on their own, can undertake the work or whether any of the State Government is wanting the Central Government to take up the project. So, in consultation with the State Governments this will have to be done by the Centre. Finally they are considered by the National Resources Council headed by the hon. Prime Minister. The actual stage of execution would arise only after 10 to 15 years that is, by 2000 A.D.

The hon. Member has made certain suggestions, In order to implement them

I have outlined the various procedures which are involved. As I have stated it will that another 10 to 15 years. The hon. Member suggested that in order to tackle the problem of unemployment immediately the linking of the rivers and development of the water resources could be taken up. But I would like to mention that it cannot be taken up immediately. It is a time consuming procedure. All these formalities have to be gone into before the Government of India or State Government takes final decision.

Another suggestion which the hon. Member has made is with regard to the deepening of the rivers.

The main flood prone rivers are Ganga, Brahmaputra and major tributaries and some rivers in Orissa. These rivers bring huge quantity of silt and these silt are deposite in the river beds.

I can tell this to the Hon. Member and to the House for information that Ganga brings, at one point, at Farakka, about 450 million cubic metre of silt annually. We have to remove this silt of 450 million cubic feet; we have to remove it and dump it. Where can you dump it? You can dump it only on the river banks on either side. You cannot take it to a far off place and dump it there. It is, very costly affair. For dumping, for the disposal of the dredged material 15000 hectare area is required on either bank of the river. The hon. Member will agree with me that the river banks on either side of the river Ganga are very fertile, I am talking about the problem of river Ganga. On either side of the river there are fertile lands; there are private lands. No private party, no farmer is going to allow you to remove the silt from the river and dump it in his field. If you do that immediately he will take legal action and get a stay order or something like that. So, I am saying about the magnitude of the problem. In order to dump the silt removed from the river bed on either side of the banks of the river we require 15,000 hectare area. There are valuable lands, privately owned lands, yielding valuable

crops. For Ganga alone, according to rough estimates, the initial cost of dregging would be Rs. 5,000 crores. Only for Ganga, in order to dredge the river, Rs. 5,000 crores would be required. The disposal of the dredged material would affect population in an area of about 4.50 lakh hectares. The proposal of the hon. Member is that all flood prone areas and river beds have to be de-silted. Now, in order to de-silt flood prone rivers and the major tributaries, in order to deepen them, the work may involve an outlay of Rs. 20,000 crores and even more than that and may require an expenditure of Rs. 1000 crore to maintain and deepening it. This the magnitude of the problem.

श्री टी. एस. नेगी (टिहरी गढ़वाल) :
सभापति महोदया, इनका समय बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। अभी तो मिनिस्टर साहब का जवाब ही पूरा नहीं हुआ है, उनके बाद मुझे भी बोलना है, इसलिए इसका आधा घण्टा समय बढ़ाया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : How long will you take Mr. Minister ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I will take just 5 or 10 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We can extend the time by 20 minutes or so.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Now, Madam, I come to the last suggestion which the hon. Member has made in his Resolution. His Resolution recommends that the Government should pay unemployment allowance of at least Rs. 100 per month to unemployed persons. I can give the figure of unemployed persons as per the live register of the Employment Exchanges that are being maintained by the Government. The number of unemployed as on 31-12-1983 is 2,19,53,275. Supposing this Resolution is accepted and pursuance of the Resolution, if the Government announces that it is going to give Rs. 100 per month each to all unemployed, I do not know whether this figure of two crores and odd is going

(Shri Veerendra Patil)

to remain or another same number of people are going to get themselves registered in the Employment Exchanges in order to see whatever concession is announced by the Government is also made available to them. Even then if I take into account the figure of unemployed that is available now, at the rate of Rs. 100 per month, it comes to Rs. 2,400 crores every year. Then, in order to implement this Resolution of paying Rs. 100 to all unemployed youth and in order to implement the scheme, naturally administrative expenses and other expenses have to be incurred, which may require another Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 crores. That means, if the Government agrees to pay at the rate of Rs. 100 per month per unemployed worker, unemployed youth, it requires a minimum of Rs. 3000 crores.

Now, the question is, therefrom will this fund will come? I have heard several hon. Members speaking on this Resolution from both the sides. Many hon. Members appreciated this idea. They said that it is a very good suggestion and it should be implemented and the Government should respond to it. But in the Sixth plan or in the Seventh plan or whatever it is, all the resources that are available in the country are taken into account and after taking into account all the resources and expenditure also, during the plan period, how they should spend the amount, on what item they should spend everything is spelt out in the plan Document.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think within 15 minutes, we will finish this.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Now, the question is that the resources have been taken into account for the Sixth Plan. Now, while appreciating the suggestion made by the hon. Member, nobody has suggested as to wherefrom this amount of Rs. 3000 crores would come. They have not suggested whether some of the items that have been envisaged in the Sixth Plan have to be foregone or some of the items have to be cut down and so on that, the amount thus saved be diverted for the purpose and if another

suggestion is to print more notes and distribute them as allowances to the unemployed youth, then it will lead to inflation. It will lead to unproductive activities. Therefore, Government of India feels that it is not a practical proposition to think of such an unemployment allowance scheme.

But certain States have implemented it, I know, but not fully. They are giving it to certain unemployed people who are unemployed for 5 or 6 years—ranging from Rs. 50 p.m. to Rs. 200 p.m. I do not know what is the experience of those States; but I feel this is unproductive; and whatever they are spending today, they are doing so under non-plan expenditure, from their own resources. But since in our country the resources are scarce, I do not think it is possible for Government to consider such a proposal. So, I am not in favour of accepting this proposal.

16 hrs

I do not wish to take much time of the House, because I feel I have met whatever points have been raised during the course of the discussion. In the end, I would only say that the time has now come to honestly face up to the fact that unemployment can only be tackled on a long and effective basis, by drastically reducing the rate of population growth. This will, in due course, bring about a balance between employment opportunities created by the process of planned development, and the net additions to the labour force at progressively higher levels of productivity and income. Without the wholehearted support of all the sections of the House and in fact of the entire nation, this objective cannot be realized. The need of the hour, therefore is for a united, dedicated and sustained endeavour to realize this goal.

With these words, I earnestly request the hon. Member not to press this Resolution. On the contrary, I would be too glad if he agree to withdraw it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Inconclusion, you are saying that until and unless we control the population, we cannot solve the problem. Population control should be there; but how do you know that population has exceeded the optimum level—because England produces food only for two months, but it has resorted to industrialization. So, it is not population, but the level of your industrial growth i. e. how you can utilize your idle resources for productive purposes, which matters. You are only emphasizing on population; but the question is: what steps you are going to take to utilize all the idle resources of the country, so that additional production is generated, and employment, opportunities are generated. This is more important, but You have not said anything about it.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Within the short time of half-an-hour, it is not possible to deal with all these aspects. The hon. Member knows that the growth rate envisaged in the plans is 5.2% per annum, and our population growth is about 2%. I agree with him that we should utilize human resources to the maximum extent. But in order to create more wealth through more production, whether in the industrial or agricultural fields, we require resources; i. e. to utilize human resources. Without mobilizing financial resources, it is not possible to do so. That is the difficulty. That is why I said that today we are facing the problem of scarce resources. Whatever resources are available, should be properly used, and used for productive purposes.

श्री टी. एस. नेगी : सभापति महोदय, मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों का अभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने इस डिबेट में भाग लिया और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात को माना है कि अन-एम्प्लायमेंट को दूर करने के लिए कोई कारागार कदम उठाने चाहिए।

अब जब मैंने मन्त्री जी का भाषण सुना, तो मुझे जरूरत से ज्यादा निराशा हुई। मन्त्री जी ने हमारे सामने यह सारा नक्शा रखा कि सरकार इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकती और लैंड ग्रामीं अग्र बनानी है, तो स्टेट्स बनाएँ। केन्द्र में सारे प्रोग्राम बनते हैं और सारी प्लान दिल्ली में बन रही है और जब कोई काम करने की बात आती है, तो कहा जाता है कि स्टेट्स करें मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार के सोचने का तरीका क्या है। अगर किसी स्टेट में कोई अपला हो जाता है, तो उसमें फौरन हैंड की बात कह जाती है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी योजनाओं में बेरोजगारी दूर करने में असफल रही है। आई.आर.बी.पी., एन.आर.ई.पी., पता नहीं कितनी तरह के प्रोग्राम चल रहे हैं लेकिन बेरोजगारी दूर नहीं हो रही है। सरकार इसमें फँस रही है। जो आंकड़े दिए गए हैं उनसे तो यही पता लगता है कि बेरोजगारी दूर होने वाली नहीं है।

जहाँ-जहाँ हम भ्रष्टाचार और बेईमानी को रोकना चाहते हैं, वहाँ सरकार भ्रष्टाचारियों की मदद करने के लिए सामने आ जाती है। डेरी के मामले में यह तय हुआ था कि चार शहरों को दूध के मामले में सैल्फ सफ़ीशिएंट कर दिया जाएगा। लेकिन उसमें हम सफल नहीं हुए। जब वहाँ के अधिकारियों से सवाल पूछते हैं कि क्यों नहीं हुए तो जवाब मिलता है कि सरकार भी तो कई चीजों में सफल नहीं हुई है। पल्सेस के बारे में क्या सरकार सफल हुई है; क्या और योजनाओं में सरकार सफल हुई है। यह आर्ग्यूमेंट दिया जाता है। अगर हम कहते हैं कि लूट हो रही है, बेईमानी हो रही है तो कहते हैं कि इसमें सैस्टन

(श्री टी. एस. नेगी)

इंटरैस्ट है। 23 तरीख को अपर हाउस में माथोट अलवा ने यह बात रखी तो मकवाना साहब ने यही बात कही कि बैस्टर्न इंटरैस्ट है। हमारा क्या बैस्टर्न इंटरैस्ट हो सकता है। वहां जो कमीशन बना तो पेपर्स जलाए गये। अगर पूछते हैं कि कौन व्यक्ति हैं जो नुकसान कर रहे हैं तो कहते हैं कि अगर नाम लेगे तो सड़कों पर कतल किए जाएंगे। यह धमकियां दी जा रही हैं। अगर हम एकसोज करते हैं कि लूट हो रही है, बेईमानी हो रही है, तो सरकार उनकी मदद करती है।

यह आपका प्लान है। आपका प्लान करेंसी बेस्ट है। अम शक्ति और खनिज शक्ति को, 80 करोड़ विभाग और डेढ़ अरब हाथों को आपने नजर अंदाज कर दिया है। डेढ़ अरब जो हमारे हाथ हैं, सरकार ने उनको लुंजपुंज कर दिया है। उन लोगों का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है जो बेईमानी और बदमाशी में लगे हुए हैं और इस देश को रसातल की ओर ले जाने में लगे हुए हैं। यह सरकार कर रही है। चीन की सरकार गंगा नहर के बराबर की नहर 80 दिन में बनाकर तैयार करवा सकती है और यहां 18 वर्ष हो गए हैं, अभी नहर पूरी नहीं हुई है। इस तरह अगर सरकार का रवैया रहा तो मुझे यकीन है कि जो बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने की बात सरकार कहती है, बेरोजगारी समाप्त होने के बजाय और बढ़ेगी। यह कभी समाप्त नहीं होगी।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Gunter) :
That is not correct.

श्री टी. एस. नेगी : वे कहते हैं कि यह काम नहीं हो सकता। लैण्ड आर्मी नहीं बन सकती। बंगाल की सरकार ने 50 रुपये माहवार देना तय कर दिया है तो भारत सरकार क्यों नहीं कर सकती। सारे

रिसोर्स भारत सरकार के पास हैं। सरकार कहती है कि हम डीसेंट्रलाइज कर रहे हैं। हम तो चाहते हैं कि आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट तक पावर दीजिए, विलेज तक पावर दीजिए, सारे पैसे का बंटवारा कर दीजिए ताकि विलेज के लोगों को नौकरियां मिल सकें। लोगों के रिसोर्स बढ़ सकें।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने सही कहा कि जो स्कीम्स बनती हैं, वे बीस-पच्चीस साल तक इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होती। हमारे यहां टिहरी डैम बन रहा है। वह दस साल में पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन, बीस साल में भी पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा क्योंकि जब तक वह बनेगा तब तक दस-बीस गुना महंगाई और बढ़ जाएगी। उसको सरकार कहां से लायेगी? मेरी पार्टी और पार्टी के लीडर तथा और सदस्यों ने इस बात को सदन के सामने रख दिया है कि किम दूग से सस्ता अनाज मिलेगा और किसान को उसक मेहनत का पैसा किस प्रकार मिल सकता है? यह भी बता दिया है कि बेरोजगारी किस प्रकार से खत्म हो सकती है? हम अपने विचार रख रहे हैं फिर भी सरकार उन पर ध्यान नहीं देती। (व्यवधान) हमने यह भी कहा है कि आयरन-ओर का पक्का माल बनाकर बाहर भेजिए। गल्ले के मामले में यह नीति बनायी जाए कि बाहर से न मंगाया जाए। उसका आयात बन्द कर दीजिए ताकि किसान ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा कर सकें। अभी माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि गेहूं और दूसरी चीजों की कीमतें घट रही हैं क्योंकि इन्फ्लेट हो रहा है। किसानों को जो गलत लगी है; वह भी उनको नहीं मिल पा रही है क्योंकि वे सस्ते में बेच रहे हैं। सस्ती से काम करें तभी यह हो पायेगा, अन्यथा नहीं। सातवीं योजना भी फल हो जायेगी, जैसे की छठी

योजना हो गई है। विरोधी दलों का भी योजना बनाते समय सहयोग लिया जाना चाहिए। माननीय मन्त्री जी झांकड़ देते हैं कि इस-इस स्कीम पर इतने-इतने रुपये खर्च होंगे। लेकिन, जब तक प्लान नहीं बनेगा तब तक समस्या हल नहीं होगी और न देश तरक्की कर सकेगा।

प्राइवेट सैक्टर में भी काफी लोगों को रोजगार मिला हुआ है। प्राइवेट कम्पनियों घरबों रुपये का प्राफिट कमा रही है, लेकिन सरकार का नियन्त्रण उन पर नहीं है। सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं है जिससे कि वह लोगों को वहाँ पर रोजी दिलवा सके। वे लोग तो करोड़ों और घरबों रुपया बना रहे हैं लेकिन इस देश के लोग भूखे और नंगे हैं। यदि सरकार राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल करने की कोशिश नहीं करती तो स्टेट उसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि वे बैंकक्रांट होते हैं। वे तो अपना काम-काज पूरा नहीं देख सकते। स्टेट में जितनी भी स्कीमें हैं, वे सब उद्योगों की त्यों हैं। जितना भी पैसा गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इण्डिया की तरफ से दिया जाता है, उसमें से 70-80 परसेंट के करीब चोरी हो जाता है और केवल बीस-तीस परसेंट ही असली काम में इस्तेमाल होता है। जो अपने प्रेजु-एट्स और अनएम्प्लायड यूथ्स के लिए लोन देने की व्यवस्था की है 25,000 रु. की तो उसमें से उनको 20,000 रु. मिलता है। आप बताएँ कि इतने में कौन सी इण्डस्ट्री लग सकती है? सरकार को इंडस्ट्री बसाना चाहिए थी कि इस काम को करो जिसमें इतना रुपया लगेगा, तब तो ठीक है। लेकिन यह तो मात्र पोलिटिकल प्रोग्राम है और रुपया लुटाया जा रहा है। 20-सूत्री प्रोग्राम हो चाहे नीतिगत हो।

उसका कोई मतलब नहीं निकलने वाला है। लोग रुपया नहीं लेना चाहते। लेकिन जब प्रोग्रामेन्डा हुआ कि यह रुपया वापस नहीं करना है तो लोगों ने घड़ाघड़ लेना शुरू कर दिया। हमारे देहरादून में 20, 25 हजार रु. लेकर अपने-मकान में लगा कर उसको धावासगृह बना दिया। हर व्यक्ति जानता है कोई कार्यक्रम सफल नहीं हो रहा है। सही माने-में इन सब समस्याओं का हल निकले, और हम सरकार के साथ कोऑपरेट करने के लिए तैयार हैं। किताबों में देखिए तो लगता है कि देश में पूरे पेड़ लगे हुए हैं और अनएम्प्लायमेंट भी नहीं है। लेकिन वास्तविकता में कुछ नहीं है। दिन प्रतिदिन बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, और क्रिमिनल्स तैयार हो रही हैं। बैंक लुट रहे हैं, डकैती और हत्याएँ हो रही हैं।

मैं चाहुता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को पास किया जाय, और इस रिजोल्यूशन को विद्वान करने का सवाल ही नहीं होता है क्योंकि दोनों तरफ के सदस्यों ने इसका समर्थन किया है। लेकिन सरकार चाहती है कि यह प्रस्ताव पास न हो तो यह बड़ी विडम्बना है, और देश में यह चर्चा है कि कांग्रेस की कथनी और करनी में अन्तर है। आज इस रिजोल्यूशन पर वोट लेकर साबित हो जाएगा कि जो बोलते हैं वह करते नहीं हैं। यह बोलते कुछ और हैं और करते कुछ और हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ इस पर वोटिंग हो।

सभापति महोदय : आप विद्वान नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

श्री राम प्यारे पलिका (रावट्सगंज) : यह छापका कहना गलत है। आपको ऐसा

(श्री राम प्यारे पनिका)
नहीं कहना चाहिये, क्योंकि आप तो पार्टी
छोड़ कर गये हैं

(अध्यक्षान)

श्री टी. एस. नेगी : मैंने कोई
एप्लाइ किया था, न 500 रु. जमा किये
थे . एक समझौता हुआ था जिसको तुम्हारे
नेता ने तोड़ा और इसलिए हम यहाँ पर
हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : यह रिजोल्यूशन के
बाहर है। आप विद द्रा कर रहे हैं कि नहीं?

श्री टी. एस. नेगी : जी नहीं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I shall
put the Resolution to vote.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We
want Division.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then, let the
Lobbies be cleared.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the
Lobbies have been cleared. The question
is :

"This House expresses its concern
over the growing unemployment
in the country and urges upon
Government to take immediate
steps to raise a land army of
unemployed persons to take up—

- (a) the work of deepening the
river beds of major rivers;
- (b) the afforestation programme
throughout the country in-
cluding Himalayan region in
such a way as to cover at least
one-third part of the land;
- (c) extensive land conservation
programmes;

(d) linking of major rivers of
the country;

and recommends that Govern-
ment should pay an unemploy-
ment allowance of at least Rs.
100 per mento to unemployed
persons. "

These in favour may say 'Aye'.
SOME HON MEMBERS : Aye.

MR. CHAIRMAN : These against
may say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the
Noes have it, the Noes have it.

The Motion was negatived.

Now we will go to the next item—
Resolution to be moved by Shri
Saifuddin Chaudhury.

16.15 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE INCLUSION OF
RIGHT TO FREE AND COMPULSORY
EDUCATION FOR ALL CHILDREN
UPTO 14 YEARS OF AGE AS A
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT IN THE
CONSTITUTION

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY
(Katwa) : I beg to move :

"This House expresses its grave
concern over the high percentage
of illiteracy prevailing throughout
the country even after thirty-six
years of Independence and
resolves that the right to free
and compulsory education for
all children until they complete
the age of 14 years be included
as a Fundamental Right in our
Constjtution"

Madam, yesterday we discussed
the budget on Education, and today