

[PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE]

any Bill that has come from the Government side.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already mentioned that.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : This Bill becomes infructuous.

MR. SPEAKER : Is he good enough to withdraw his Bill?

SHRI P. K. DEO : (Kalahandi) I have my bitter experience in the matter. I have been here for the last 20 years. The previous Government introduced an identical Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill in the Fourth Lok Sabha and the Fifth Lok Sabha, which never saw the light of day.

MR. SPEAKER : But this will see the light of day.

SHRI P. K. DEO : In the Fifth Lok Sabha also it was introduced.

MR. SPEAKER : The only question is whether you are thinking of withdrawing it.

SHRI P. K. DEO : No, Sir.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : (Gandhinagar) : If he does not withdraw it, what happens? According to our procedure, it will automatically lapse.

MR. SPEAKER : If he does not withdraw it, we will decide what to do with the Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In the Fifth Lok Sabha the Speaker had given a clear ruling that a Private Members' Bill will be rejected when a similar Bill is brought forward by the Treasury Benches.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see what to do tomorrow. We will now adjourn for lunch till 2.15 p.m.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at seventeen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTIONS RE: UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM—Contd.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Government has declared its aim of removing unemployment within ten years. This Motion focuses

the attention of the Government and of all others on that statement as I understand it, but some of the hon. Members do not seem to think that this is possible or that this will be done. I have no quarrel with that kind of pessimism or scepticism. The question is by no means an easy one; I have no doubt about it. I cannot say that this question was not tackled in the past by previous Governments. They tried, but its consideration remained more on paper than in the actual field. Therefore, we do not want to get caught into mere propaganda. We will try to frame such plans as can be implemented. We can then convince the people that they are being implemented.

But when it is said that we must have a target date for giving right of work to all people, it cannot be until we have solved this problem. We cannot fix a date. I will not be able to give work to all the people all at once. It was also suggested that we give subsistence allowance to those who are not fully employed or who are partly employed. Is it realised that the amount required will be not less than 4000 crores a year? More than that, this will simply create a tendency not to work in those people who receive doles. This I saw in other countries where doles are in vogue. Therefore, the problem is not merely of subsistence but of giving them work. Work should, I think, be ultimately satisfactory work and not any work just enough to earn something everyday. This is how we have got to tackle it. But to begin with it may not be possible to give work to everybody. Even that could have been possible. As a matter of fact, I had proposed 15 years ago when I was the Finance Minister and the Third Plan was being considered, that in every State 25 to 30 or 50 lakhs, according to the size, should be set apart and every panchayat and every municipality should offer work to anybody who wants work. He does the work and takes the wage of course that would be a wage which would not be a large wage; it may be a small wage, smaller than what obtained in the market at that time, probably something similar to what we do in scarcity areas. But hardly any attention was paid to it by the Centre or the States. It remained merely a proposition. We do not want to commit any mistake. And, therefore, we have said that this problem can be solved only if we see that the villages are strengthened and that there is no unemployment in the villages. There is unemployment in the cities too. I am not saying that there is no unemployment in the cities. But in the cities, unemployment is more of the educated than of the uneducated. In the rural areas, there are more partly employed than totally unemployed. There are some totally unemployed also. But

some people have work only for two months in a year or three months or four months but not more than six months. This is how it is. Take, for example, Srinagar or Kashmir. When the tourists start coming, they work for five months and after five months, many of them remain idle. Therefore, there is that kind of unemployment which has also ruined us. Even if partial employment gives enough money for livelihood throughout the year, it is deleterious to the human personality and to the growth of human endeavour. It is, therefore, necessary that there should be full employment given to all people. In the villages, the smaller cultivator also is very partly employed; he has no full employment. Therefore, we can solve this problem only by enabling them to take up cottage industries and help them to do it. But they can be helped when they are willing to take it up and, therefore, this will have to be tackled more non-officially than officially. It is not Government administration which is going to tackle it completely. I do not think it is possible to do that. Therefore, we are trying to mobilise all non-official agencies which we have got to do it like Khadi Commission, Panchayats, municipalities — smaller municipalities I am talking of — and social service institutions which work for the welfare of the people. That is why we have to prepare to progress in a manner where all of them feel the necessary enthusiasm to take up this work and to see that the people take to it readily and take full part in the programme. Then alone we can make a dent on this problem. That is how I look at it.

This does not mean that we are excluding industries from all areas. That is not so. But I am certainly not in favour of having these industries in the villages which will disturb the whole atmosphere of the villages and vitiate it. But it must be a satisfying employment for the villagers. It does not mean that they should be treated as second-class citizens. That should not happen. Agriculture can be cultivated in a manner where it will begin to grow from prosperity to prosperity and even through cottage and small scale industries life in the country-side will improve because better methods can be devised progressively by farmers and artisans themselves. They have to be enabled to do these things.

This relates to education. Therefore, education has to be overhauled. But overhauling is easily said but not only easily done. We are engaged in that task. But unless we create an atmosphere for it, any plan that we make is not likely to succeed. It is, therefore, that one has got to go very warily about it but not rest compla-

cently. On that score, I have no doubt. We have got to bring in urgency in this matter. That is what we are trying to do. I think, our people have the capacity to do this and, I hope, with the cooperation of all people, we will be able to tackle this problem satisfactorily.

This is not a matter where politics should be brought in. That is what I would like to urge. Of course, when my hon. friend, Shri Chandrappan, brings in capitalism; another friend brings in communism and if we go on like that, the whole thing will be defeated. I would beg of them not to hinder this programme. There is no capitalism in it; there is no communism in it. This is what we have to see. Whether it is individual capitalism or whether it is State capitalism, it is capitalism. And State capitalism is worse than individual capitalism because there is no check on State capitalism. The State can check individual capitalists. But who is going to check the state? Therefore, capitalism in that sense is not desirable either by the State or by individuals. Unless there is full democracy and full freedom assured to the people, I do not think we can make a proper progress as we want to make it. In that, I would certainly want the cooperation of all people. At any rate, if the bulk of the people give cooperation, I am not worried in that case because we can overcome the other opposition and also bring them round us. It should not be very difficult.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : (Tumkur) : I agree with you. But I want to know whether we can advocate capitalism of any nature, individual capitalism or State capitalism.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I would like to advocate a method which will take away the opposition from Mr. Lakkappa. That is all I should like to do. This is not a matter where we have an intellectual superiority in argument or otherwise. This is not how I am looking at the question. This question is most important for all of us and no Government can afford to neglect it. I do not say that the past Government also deliberately neglected it. I am not one of those persons who say that. Unfortunately, they were bound up with too many ideas which were more difficult than practical. And it was more paper work than work in the field. That is why, it did not materialise. Unless you take all the people with you and they are enthused about it, it is not possible to succeed in this programme.

We have also to see that we produce all consumer goods in abundance because prices are related to it and if we do that and keep down that cost of

[Shri Morarji Desai]

production by efficiency, I am quite sure prices will be under full control. Then alone the poor will have a good deal or a fair deal. Otherwise, they will never have a fair deal, whatever one may do if prices go on rising.

There is one thing which has happened, which has gone against this country. It does not allow us to make much progress. The affluent countries in the world have all taken to a high cost economy and that is perhaps inevitable in the method that they have adopted. We are imitating them without realising the requirement of our country and we are also going into that high cost economy. That is why, we are finding it difficult. We must bring down the cost of production and also increase the production. Both are related to each other and there should be no waste. The kind of affluence which we see everywhere—I am not enamoured of it—is more of a handicap than an asset in my view. We should guard against it and then alone the disparity will disappear. Otherwise, the disparity will never disappear. Whatever one may do, that disparity will not disappear merely by the rod.

Then if you encourage corruption and nothing else but corruption than it is greatest canker from which we are suffering today. In all walks of life, wherever we see, there is adulteration and there is corruption. Even ideas were getting adulterated completely. This is what is happening. Therefore, we have got to see that we bring in an honesty of purpose in this task. Then alone we will achieve what we want to achieve. I can have, therefore, no quarrel with the hon. Members who have spoken on this motion. They, want that this programme should succeed. I welcome all suggestions in this matter for the plan to be made or the programme to be drawn up and it should be a common endeavour. And I have no hesitation in saying that if we work that way, we are bound to tackle this problem successfully in ten years. That certainly is the time for which we ought to work. It is possible that ten years may become 12 years or ten years may become nine years. We should tackle in that manner; we should not be complacent about it, but we should not also be talking or working in the air. If our purpose is common and if we do not try to take advantage of each other due to some temporary situation, I am quite sure that this programme can be tackled. I am sure a good purpose would be served by discussion that is taking place on these motions. Beyond that, I hope this resolution will not be pressed.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : When will the Government come out with an outline of this programme ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : As quickly as we are able to do. We do not want to delay it. But, it is very difficult for me to give a time. If I give a time, then I must do it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : This is an urgent problem.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : We have given these guidelines to the Planning Commission, and they are working on it.

SHRI O.V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam) : When you come with the Annual Plan, will you be able to indicate the outlines ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Before the end of this year, certainly. By the next budget, you are bound to know. If we do not do it by the next budget, it means that we have not succeeded in it ; we cannot go on postponing it indefinitely like this.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) : But, in the meantime, the unemployment problem is taking a serious form.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : We are trying to tackle it in the meantime also. As I said, we should give work in the rural areas; we should give work to those who want to work. The work can be on roads, on sanitation, on buildings and on rural housing. We can do that and give the work to all people. In the same way, we can give work to the educated unemployed by pushing through the adult education programme by just enlisting all of them in this task. Then, that can also be tackled. These are the things on which we are trying to work.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister that those who are already in service are being thrown out. For example, the jute mills, one after the other, are being closed and thousands and thousands of workers are getting out of employment and there does not seem to be any way out. We do not know how to tackle it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are discussing unemployment and those who are not employed; you have brought up the problem of those who are employed, but are being thrown out.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : We will try to take care of that also, but it would not be done in the way my hon. friend wants. We will have to change his attitude also; if he does not do it, I will

have nothing to do with him. Let me say that clearly.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I am prepared to go to any length, but I want you to take some action.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We will certainly find some way out for that also.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): The Prime Minister has given the time limit for his outline as the next year budget and I fully appreciate that position. But I would request him to give us some indication for the kind of concrete schemes or programmes that he has in mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He was just enumerating some.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My hon. friend is a professor. Has any professor ever given any exact things and he wants me to do that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Professors usually theorise.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He is a good professor; I would not say that he is not a good professor. If a professor becomes exact, he will cease to be a professor. That also is different.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Who taught you exactness? Was it not your teacher?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have great respect for teachers, but I taught myself exactness, not my teacher; let me tell you that. It was the education in science which gave me exactness and I learnt it from that. That is why, one has to teach oneself and one can enable others to do that; one can help others to do that. Unless everybody learns himself, nobody can teach him. On that score, I have no doubt. That is why, I have been saying that we have got to create an atmosphere where people will be willing to do it. Then, we can help them to do it. This is what we have not attempted so far. This is what we have to attempt. That is why, I have profited by it and we are trying now to do it in that way. One has to be intensely practical in this matter and then tackle it taking into consideration the conditions in this country. That is what I want to do. We have one advantage. Our people are simple; they are easily satisfied. If they feel that they have a hope and they will get a fair deal, they will cooperate; I have no doubt in my mind, but we have to convince them about it and that is what we want to do. I would only request my hon. friends to have some patience with

Government, so that we are able to put before you what is required to be done. I do not want to talk much; I want to do more, talking more will not do.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Kindly give us at least an outline of what you want to do?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Do my hon. friends think that I have a proper scheme which I am not divulging? I do not want to keep anything back, but I do not have an exact scheme just now. I have put my ideas before you what I want to do. This is the line. How can you want me to tell you that this is a, b, c, d, etc.? That I will tell you at the end of the year and not earlier.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I want to know from the Prime Minister if the government has any work guarantee scheme on a national scale through which they will be able to provide either employment or unemployment dole to all the work-seeking people in the country. Is the government taking up any such work guarantee scheme?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There will be no unemployment dole. On that score I have absolutely no doubt, whatever you may tell me....

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is good that you said it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have said it often and I will go on stating it, whether I am here or I am there—that makes no difference to me. I said that there also and I am saying it from here also. But, we will try to see that temporarily those who have no work are also given work, not what they want but some work. That is what we would like to do and that is our object and that is what the Planning Commission is engaged in. That also does not mean that we will be able to do that for all the people. That is not possible. I cannot make wild promises in this matter, but we want to do it and that is what we will do.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): From the reply it is my impression that the magnitude and gravity of the problem has not been seriously gone into. This is my feeling....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is the clarification you want?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is my feeling even after 30 years of our independence....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : You want to give a lecture.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : It is not a question of lecture. We want that people must get jobs. If that is not done, we have to lecture not once, but day in and day out we have to speak on that.

My feeling is and what I also want to impress upon the Prime Minister is that the question of unemployment and the question of poverty are both interlinked and one cannot be solved without the solution of the other and the whole 30 years experience is....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Why don't you ask them?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I am asking you. I want to impress upon the Prime Minister....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This is not an occasion to impress upon me. You can ask for a clarification, nothing more than that.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : The question is that the whole process has to be reversed but the way the government is proceeding, the process cannot be reversed. Only some reliefs and some jobs here and there will not do. This type of attitude must change.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am afraid my hon. friend has either totally misunderstood me or he has not paid attention to what I have said.

It is not correct to say that we do not understand the gigantic proportion of the problem. If I had not understood that, I would have made some definite statement just now. I know that the problem is gigantic and, therefore, difficult. Therefore, I do not want to get caught into some kind of a slogan. That is what I do not want to get done. That is why I have given only the general outline of what we propose to do. Beyond that I cannot say. And I shall be very grateful to my hon. friend Mr. Mukherjee if he gives me a plan for it. I will discuss it with him and I will take it if it is better than what I think. I will adopt it.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : We have some positive plans also and that we are prepared to place before you.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Why don't you take a leaf from Maharashtra?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum) : I am very patient. But I want to know if nothing much can be done this year with regard to your promise that within ten years the unemployment problem will be solved, how will you be able to keep up your promise?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That can be seen only when the plans are before you....(Interruptions) Not after ten years. Every year you will see that.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : The Janata Government has said that they will try to solve the problem of unemployment within 10 years. Now, from your speech I understand that this year, whatever be your reason, there is not much scope for giving new employment in the present circumstances. If that is so, will you be able to keep your promise to give employment to all within ten years. One year is already over. You have to complete it in nine years. Let us have some idea.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : He said that immediate task is to meet the challenge of educated unemployed like doctors, engineers, and all that. You have no concrete package programme for this year or next year. The percentage of employment that you are going to provide is also not there. In view of all this will you kindly have an unemployment cess so that we can meet the challenge and we can minimise the unemployment problem?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : He has a suggestion of unemployment cess. I do not approve of that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I will just cover one or two points briefly. Shri Bedabrata Barua said yesterday, "It is no use blaming the Congress Party, although I admit that they committed certain mistakes."

Within thirty years of rule whatever rural economic structure was there which the Britishers had left, the whole thing has been destroyed. They have put more ideas on capital intensive industries. At the same time they have destroyed the labour intensive devices and labour intensive industries. The Unemployment Committee had gone into this problem at length. That unemployment Committee's Report has remained untouched. Here I would appeal to the hon. Prime Minister that this Unemployment Committee's

Report which was submitted to the Government be taken into consideration by the Government once again seriously and that will save a lot of trouble in formulating the Plan which the hon. Prime Minister proposes to bring before the House by the end of this year.

It is a matter of deep regret that even the figures of unemployment are not available because it proved to be unpalatable to the erstwhile ruling party. We would like to know what Shri Biju Patnaik has said about this.

To-day we have 125 sick textile mills. What is this sick industry business, we have yet to understand? In olden days, as I have known, when an industry went sick, the owner's kitchen went dry. His motor car had to be sold. He had to reduce his expenses. They went broke. Now on the one hand industry becomes sick, on the other hand he spends Rs. 10 lakhs on the marriage of his daughter. Now sick business has also become an industry. Making industry sick has become an industry also. What are they doing? They are siphoning the book money. They are making the book money dry and black money swollen and fat. Demonetisation should be brought in. This was categorically recommended by the Wanchoo Committee in its interim Report in 1970. Mrs. Gandhi destroyed it. It was never allowed to see the light of the day. I place that copy on the table of the House.

Shri Biju Patnaik is not here. Unless that is done, sick business will not end.

Shri Biju Patnaik gives statistics. Rs. 3,000 crores will be required @ Rs. 4 per day for two crores of unemployed. Why not consider it as a productive investment on human resource? This will, I have full faith, ultimately enhance productive capacity of the nation.

There should be a national unemployment fund and a cess on income above Rs. 1,00,000 on a slab basis. The higher the income, the higher should be the rate. It could be imposed by an enactment here. Government should apply its mind to this matter. We can go in for this employment insurance. With this insurance plus this cess, a combined effort could be made to ensure this. The unemployed people are at present starving and fighting for their survival. We have to see whether we can give them some amount of money which can give them something to keep them alive. I really expected much greater detail from the Government

because although he has stated that they are not prepared to say anything or give out anything before the end of the year, you will understand this, that when we go back to the constituencies and face the people there, they are not willing to wait. The man who is starving is not willing to wait for another day more. He asks us: 'You are well looked after; you don't know where the shoe pinches'. Therefore, they expect this Government to realise their difficulties. This problem has therefore become very acute.

Therefore, it is my request that in keeping with the promises which they have made before the electorate in their manifesto they should come forward with all the energy and resources at their command with a positive plan so that we can deal with this problem effectively.

The hon. Prime Minister talked about Adult Education. He talked about eradication of illiteracy. We should look to the problem of providing employment to the educated unemployed. We shall all be very happy if the hon. Prime Minister come before the House with a positive plan in this behalf as early as possible,—if possible, in the winter session,—and that is a thing which will be very much appreciated. You know the technicalities of this Motion and it is a matter which cannot be decided within the four walls of Parliament, through voting or pressing the button. Therefore I would request the hon. Prime Minister to make a categorical statement in this respect, on the lines which he has already made, that within 10 years the unemployment problem has to be solved. This is number one. Number two is this. When can we expect the follow-up work of enshrining right to work in the Constitution in the Fundamental Right chapter so that we can proceed ahead with all combined efforts in this direction?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have already said, 10 years. Only when that is done can it be enshrined in the Constitution.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : When can we expect the CPI(M) to come out with a plan for West Bengal?

SHRIJYOTIRMOY BGSU : we don't have economic powers. Let the Central Government come out with a target date,—a convenient target date which they think desirable. This is my request.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already told you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am not going to press it for voting. Let them say, the target date for enshrining right to work would be 10 years or 5 years or 3 years, whatever they think possible for them.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very happy because of two things. One is that the Members in this House generally expressed their serious concern about the problem. They came forward with concrete suggestions. That is a very good thing. But I am more happy because of the disarming frankness with which our Prime Minister talked today. I like that frankness of Shri Morarjibhai for which he is quite known. He came and told to this House and to the country that the Jantha Government does not have any concrete programme. He only—like many other people in the past—expressed good wishes and pious hopes that the problem will be solved. There is no dearth, Sir, if you look into history where you find such desires have been expressed by great people. That was the cherished goal of every religious preacher and philosopher. Our Prime Minister also shares that. But as a Prime Minister and as an Administrator of this country—as a leader of the party who got mandate from the people—I expected a more positive and forthright programme from the Prime Minister. I am disappointed there.

Sir, he said that even these days ideologies are also adulterated. Well, I see on that side the un-adulterated capitalist ideology is being pursued. (Interruptions)

Yesterday Mr. Biju Patnaik was here. Today—unfortunately for me—he is not present. He was pleading for private capital. I can understand that. His thought-provoking speech provoked me to probe into certain things. I have gone through the *Statesman* of 29th January, 1971 which reported the Bharatiya Kranti Dal Manifesto and that manifesto was described by *Hindustan Times* in an editorial on 18th February, 1971 that it bears the stamp of the thought of Shri Charan Singh—the hon'ble Home Minister today. What does that manifesto say, according to *Statesman* :

“The BKD believes that democracy is founded on ownership of property . . .”

It also believes that a wise dispersion of private property is the only answer to the only assurance that democracy is safe and will endure.”

(Interruptions)

Sir, about private property

श्रीमती चन्दावती (भिवानी) : जनाब मेरा पॉइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। मर्ज यह है जी कि प्राबड़ी अधिवेशन में डेमोक्रेटिक और सोशलिज्म का प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था, और उस प्रस्ताव का नतीजा यह हुआ कि कुछ घरों में सरकार रह गई और कुछ घरों में पैसा रह गया। तो मैं समझती हूँ कि अगर उसी का नाम डेमोक्रेटिक और सोशलिज्म है तो हमारी पार्टी को साइडियालाजी ठीक है।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Sir, about private property, I would like to quote Karl Marx :

“With adequate profit capital is very bold, a certain 10% will ensure its employment anywhere, 20% certain will produce eagerness, 50% positive audacity, 100% will make it ready to trample on all human laws, 300% and there is not a crime at which it will scruple, nor a risk it will not run even to the chance of its owner being hanged.”

It was Karl Marx who said this, a person who started the greatest revolution in the world, liberated mankind from poverty, unemployment and many other things.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHUDANDAVATE): Unfortunately in his days liberty was destroyed.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I want to reiterate that unless you choose a different path, a path which is not the capitalist path, you will not succeed in solving the problem of poverty, unemployment and illiteracy. For solving the unemployment problem the hon. Prime Minister has said that will be done in 10 years and for illiteracy, it will be done in five years. On two subjects, we have had discussions in this House. We have discussed one subject now and two weeks ago when we discuss the other subject, it was made clear that five years would not hold good. Nothing

will happen and even today with the announcement of the Prime Minister with his disarming frankness, there is no concrete programme, only philosophy. Then it makes it clear, it makes it explicitly clear that the problems of unemployment is going to remain with us for the coming decade, perhaps it is going to become more and more accentuated in the coming period. In the circumstances, I do not want to propose anything new. All that I want to propose is: have confidence in the people (*Interruptions*) Do not shout. I will not be shouted down. It will not solve the problem. Sir, I have confidence in the people.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

People have no confidence in you.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN :

People reposed confidence in you. My hon. friend Mr. Mishra will not dispute the fact that we heard for the last five years about the massive mandate which Mrs. Gandhi got from the people. Today Congressmen are not sitting there. Let him not forget that lesson. If you follow the same path and betray the confidence bestowed in you by the people, I am sure you will face the same calamity, the same tragedy which the Congress Party and Mrs. Gandhi had faced. In 1971 Mr. Morarji Desai came into this House with a strength of 12 Members; he was sitting behind. But that was not the end of history; that was not the end of the story. Today he is Prime Minister. Let everybody keep that lesson in mind. Those who betray the confidence bestowed by the people will not be pardoned by history; they will be thrown into the dustbin of history by the people; let everybody including Prof. Dandavate remember that. Yesterday the esteemed Prime Minister told me that I was a pessimist. I am not a pessimist. I again wish him success, I do not want to press my motion to a vote, not that I will not get votes here. I will get votes from this side. Many will press the red button there with a pricking conscience. Yet I do not want to press my motion to a vote because I am giving you time. I am patient. Outside we will mobilise people. On the 2nd of next month, hundreds of young persons will come here, unemployed people from all over the country, and discuss the problem of unemployment. I hope you will find time to receive a delegation from them so that they can put forward their suggestions.

श्री एच. एल. पटवारी (मंगलदाई):

अप के म.य संजय गांधी प्रायेगा ।

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : Do not repeat the mistakes of Sanjay Gandhi. I conclude by saying that I wish him well again. Still I have my doubts whether you will succeed. The capitalist path had been pursued and many people went ahead through that path; many wisemen with boldness and more resources and power went through that path and every one of them perished. The only solution to this problem is, let me say once again, socialism.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two amendments. He wants to withdraw. Has Shri Hukmdeo. Narain Yadav leave of the House to withdraw his amendments.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : yes.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were by leave withdrawn

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have already said in my speech that I want to withdraw my resolution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu leave of the House to withdraw his resolution ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes .

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has Mr. Chandrappan leave of the House to withdraw his resolution ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

15:04 hrs.

MOTION RE: TWENTIETH, TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): On behalf of Shri Charan Singh, I beg to move the following:

“That this House do consider the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 and 1973-74, laid on Table of the House on the 11th May, 1973, 28th August, 1974 and 5th May, 1976, respectively.”

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir