

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam]

affairs is ushered in for the workers in this area. But for this we shall need a first class management, the best mining engineers and good managers also in our country. We are determined to see that we shall have the best management, that we recruit the best mining engineers in our country regardless of what part of the country they come from, in order to shoulder this Herculean task.

11.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

I would like to mention also to hon. Members that we are doing well so far as production is concerned. The production in September, 1971, the last pre-nationalisation month I may call it, was 1,009,000 tonnes. In October, 1971, which was a fifty-fifty month because we took over on 17th October, it was 1,018,000 tonnes—9,000 tonnes more. In November, 1971, it was 1,060,000 tonnes. Therefore, production has increased, and we have not gone backwards, though you will find many newspapers writing that everything is going to pieces in the coking coal mines because they share the philosophy of some hon. Members on the other side who look at things through coloured spectacles. I would like to assure hon. Members that the mines are doing well and will do well in the future.

I would only say finally that we have provided in the Bill for compensation to be paid for the management. There has been some criticism of this, and I can appreciate the criticism also, but as the law stands today, we have to pay some compensation for the management. That is the advice that has been given to us by the Ministry of Law, and I think that it is not possible for us in terms of article 31 as it stands today, even after the amendment, to avoid paying some compensation. We have done so on the basis of making an elaborate calculation which I think is quite reasonable, but very soon we shall be taking over the mines themselves and coming before this House with a Bill for nationalisation.

I commend this measure to the House and request support from all sides.

11.28 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th December, 1971".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th December, 1971".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : It seems from the allocation of time that Shri Bibhuti Mishra's Resolution would nearly swallow the entire time. But normally the Resolution that follows is permitted to be moved in half a minute or less. So, may I have some assurance from you that I will be allowed to move my Resolution ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot give that assurance. If Shri Bibhuti Mishra and the Members who participate in the debate on his Resolution would consider it. I would be very happy.

11.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION No. RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES—Contd.

श्री उत्तर० बी० बड़े (बरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस रोज मैं इस विषय पर बोल रहा था तो मेरे पास लगभग 130 लोगों की हेतुवर्तीयह बी ने पूछा कि 19 दिसम्बर को क्या नहीं था। उन्न प्रत्य के उत्तर में विस भनी बी ने स्वयं कहल किया है कि कोयले का रशी है। काय उन्न प्रत्य के उत्तर के साथ जो कोयले है

उसकी बेल्में तो आपको स्पष्ट हो जाएगा कि ज्वार की कीमत जोकि 29 मई को 194 रुपये थी वह 30 अक्टूबर को बढ़ कर 216 हो गई और इस तरह से प्लास 11.7 कीमत इसकी बढ़ गई। इसी तरह से बाजरा 131 से बढ़ कर 150 हो गया और इस में 13.7 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई। ओनियज की कीमतें 90 प्रतिशत बढ़ी। ये बढ़ी हुई कीमतें किसान के पास नहीं गई हैं। उसके घर से तो फसल निकल गई और मिडलमैन के पास चली गई। उसने कीमतें बढ़ा दी। अब जब बार शुरू होने वाली थी या जब वह शुरू हो गई तो उसने और भी कीमतें ज्यादा बढ़ा दी हैं। मिडलमैन ने इस तरह से जो अपना फायदा किया है, इसके बारे में शासन ने क्या एक्शन लिया है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

जहां तक मिट्टी के तेल का सम्बन्ध है, एक टिन की कीमत तीन रुपये बढ़ गई है। तब भी वह नहीं मिल रहा है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम कीमतें नीचे लाने के लिए स्टेप ले रहे हैं। प्रो० वंडवते ने पूछा था कि आप होलसेल डोलार्ज का जो व्यापार है, उसको अपने हाथ में क्यों नहीं लेते हैं तो वित्त मंत्री ने जवाब दिया था कि कंज्यूमर रिजिस्ट्रेंस हम तैयार करना चाहते हैं, उनका इस में सहयोग लेना चाहते हैं। सभी चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं किसी की तीस प्रतिशत बढ़ी हैं, किसी की 29 प्रतिशत। शूगर की तेरह प्रतिशत बढ़ी हैं। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इन को नीचे लाने के लिए शासन ने कोई कार्रवाई की है। कल श्री सेठी ने यहां स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि हमने मिट्टी के तेल के बारे में स्टेट्स को सचुलर भेजा है। लेकिन वहां कुछ नहीं हुआ है। पर कैपिटल हिस्साब से लोगों को मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्या मिट्टी का तेल देने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं और उतनी सप्लाय स्टेट्स को दे रहे हैं? 130 सबास के बबाल में वित्त मंत्री ने कहा था कि जी कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, वे ब्रैट के बाद बढ़ी हैं। वे लड़ाई शुरू होने के बाद नहीं बढ़ी हैं। पहले ही बढ़ी थीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी नीचे लाने के लिए आपने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Sir, I heard with serious attention the various remarks and suggestions made by hon. members on this very important point under discussion through the resolution of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. As the House is aware, the question of price rise has been under discussion continuously in this House in various forms. Only sometime back, on a calling attention motion, the Finance Minister indicated that Government is seriously concerned about it and he mentioned the various steps taken by Government to control it to the extent possible. I had thought that Mr. Bosu, belonging to an important political party, would have given some serious direction to the whole debate. But I am sorry that apart from stating facts and figures about which there is no dispute—Government does not contest that there is a price rise—he went on to attack personally the Prime Minister by using phraseology which does not suit a serious parliamentarian and a political worker of his stature.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : In your party, who else is there other than Mrs. Indira Gandhi? It is a one man party, woman of course! If anybody wants to attack, the person involved at the root has to be attacked.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The difficulty is, there are some political parties in the country which think that all that they say is gospel truth. During the last few months there have been certain situations and certain policies which have an interplay both in our national as well as international life which Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and his party require very serious thinking, if they have to play a very substantial role in the political life of the country. That is all I can tell him.

I have already started by saying that the government is concerned about the price situation. It is a major question impinging on the very stability of this country and threatening the foundations of many institutions that we have built up. Government is seriously considering ways and means of controlling the price situation.

It was stated by some hon. Members that we are trying to put the price rise on the Bangladesh situation. This is not correct because the price rise has been there even earlier

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

and it is not the intention of the government to put everything on the Bangladesh situation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That is what your party has been repeatedly saying.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : At the same time, you cannot neglect or ignore the impact of Bangladesh on the price situation either. I wish to remind Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu that when the last budget was introduced a massive effort was made by the Finance Minister to raise resources. It is necessary to raise resources to see that there is balance between the money supply and the goods that are available. After making this massive effort to raise resources we were faced with this Bangladesh situation. At that particular time the strategy which the government adopted was to raise resources, to bring about financial discipline, to bring about credit squeeze to see that the speculative forces are put a stop to and to see, to the extent possible, that a policy is followed by which the black money, arrears of taxes and various other evils which are having direct and indirect effect on the present situation are controlled. When we were following this strategy, we were faced with this Bangladesh refugee problem.

Now, of course, we are in a situation of emergency, in a situation of a full-scale war. The Bangladesh situation is not the only cause for the price rise, but whatever efforts the government made to check the price rise were hampered by this extraordinary situation, this unparalleled burden which was thrust on the nation.

The idea of the consumer resistance which the Finance Minister made in one of his remarks has been criticised and pooh-poohed. It is not the intention of the government to solve this problem only by consumer resistance. There has to be economic development, governmental control and a strict watch on speculative and anti-social forces. But, apart from that, the idea of consumer resistance was not such an infantile idea, as some of the hon. Members who criticised it tried to make out. The price rise is due to certain economic factors. There are some economic realities from which you cannot run away, no matter what arguments you put in, no matter how loudly you proclaim that this government is following a pro-capitalist or pro-monopolist policy. These economic factors which are

realities have to be faced by taking long term and short term measures so that the price could be brought under control. Apart from that, there are anti-social forces.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In the Government itself.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Let us take, for instance, the Budget. When the Budget was introduced, there was no immediate levy on items of essential commodities which the vast masses of people need; yet, there was a sympathetic rise and the anti-social forces had taken advantage of it.

Therefore, the idea behind the consumer resistance is involvement of the people in putting down these anti-social forces. It was not such an infantile idea. I think, political parties will have to consider.... (Interruption.)

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Nor was it very revolutionary.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It depends upon what is your concept of a revolution. My concept of revolution is not that we make revolutionary speeches here. If vast masses of people are involved, if in every mohalla there is a force which can keep a check on that, its total effect will be that the entire evil social forces that are existing in our country and in our social life, can be checked to a very large extent.

As I have said earlier, there is no difference of opinion that there is a price rise; there is no difference on the statistics produced. The question is how we are going to tackle this problem. There are certain factors which it is necessary to indicate here. After a period of relative stability in prices covering the two years 1968-69 and 1969-70, there was a rise of 5.5 per cent in 1970-71. However, the major part of 1970-71 starting from June 1970 was characterised by a fair degree of stability; in fact, the period of stability extended from June 1970 to May 1971 during which months the index rose from 180.9 to 181.9.

Later, with the onset of the slack season and various other factors that have gone into the making of the price situation, the situation deteriorated and for September, 1971 the price index stood at 192.5. But there has been a decline in the prices of commodities and it

has been observed that a fall of 2.5 per cent has been there. It has been continuing and it is slightly better than what it was last year in the corresponding period when the decline was of the order of 1.1 per cent. This trend is continuing and we hope that this trend continues. With various other measures that the Government has initiated, with a revival of the industrial production about which also there is certain indication, and with the total economic picture emerging better, it may be possible for us to have an impact on the price situation.

I also wish to place before the House that whenever the nation's economy takes a forward trend and position, certain external factors disrupt the entire thing and once again take us back. After the success of two Plans, we had the 1962 Chinese external pressure. We had hardly recovered from that, when in 1965 the Pakistani war came. All this total effect has been felt by the economy. When we were at the point of making a break through this grim and unparalleled crisis, through which the nation is passing today, came up. These are some of the facts which it is necessary to recognise. It is not the intention of Government to get out of its position and put everything on these factors. But economic realities are realities and they will have to be taken into consideration and effective measures initiated so that we can make some impact on the price situation.

SHRI R. V. BADE: What are those measures which Government is taking now-a-days?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: At various times on the floor of the House the Government has indicated the various measures taken and I should not take the time of the House by going into them but I should repeat some of the steps that have been taken. In the non-Plan expenditure there has been a cut of 5 per cent. An attempt has been made to raise additional resources. More strict financial and fiscal discipline by the States was decided in the Conference of Chief Ministers. The question of bank credit and overdrafts was also gone through and certain decisions have been taken. The credit policy has been formulated with a view to see that speculative trade and speculative elements are kept in check. There has been suspension of forward trading in various items and, to give a fillip to the stagnating industrial production, because of

the shortage of industrial raw materials, imports of raw materials have been initiated. Then, certain items have been taken in the essential commodities list... (Interruption.) You cannot discuss economic realities. A kind of speech which the hon. Member has made is a good political speech. But there are certain realities which have got to be taken into consideration.

About the policy of nationalised banks which was also touched by various hon. Members, as it has been explained many times in the House, as far as speculative trade is concerned, there has been a great check on it and the impact of this policy will be felt after some time. A policy has been initiated to see that credit is squeezed as far as speculative trade is concerned. As far as the borrowal accounts of what are known as larger houses and big business circles are concerned, an attempt has been made to put them through a very strict control. It is a fact that credit from banks, as was available previous to nationalisation, is not available to larger houses. It is not the policy of bank nationalisation to squeeze the credit required for productive purposes, the credit required for putting the economy on proper shape, the credit which is not speculative, the credit which will not defraud the economic situation. The nationalised banks have to give this credit and that has been continuing.

In terms of black money, in terms of arrears of taxes and various other things which have been mentioned by hon. Members, the House is aware that a strategy has been evolved by way of various Bills which have been introduced. A high-powered committee on the direct taxes is already deliberating and its report will be before the Government and an attempt will be made for making an impact on this evil of black money and evasion of taxes. The Direct Taxes Amendment Bill which is now before the Select Committee is another measure which tries to attack the problem from one angle. Administrative and other measures have been introduced for realisation of arrears of taxes and certain other steps have been initiated to see that this evil is controlled.

About State trading, it is the policy of the Government to see that, as far as foodgrains are concerned, it is brought under the State control. The Industries Minister has also indicated that the Government is thinking of

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

going into consumer industries so that we can put a check to the price rise and also speculative and other factors.

In a country which has to initiate large-scale social welfare measures, public investment has to be there and that is one of the reasons for deficit financing, attempt is made to limit it at a particular level which will not harm the economy. Investment as a result of certain social welfare measures which the Parliament itself decides and investment as a result of certain responsibilities which the Government has to take like the Coking Coal Mining Bill which has now been introduced and the general insurance take-over decision which the Government has taken, all these, induce greater money supply and there is a vicious circle going on between economic realities and the social welfare measures which the Government has to undertake.

The question of price-rise cannot be isolated from the total economic picture, from the growth of economy, from the question of availability of industrial raw materials and the question of having about 7 to 9 million tonnes of foodgrains stock as buffer which means about Rs. 100 odd crores of investment in the total economy. Therefore, it has to be a total picture and a total attack has to be made by a judicious strategy by initiating long-term and short-term measures. The steps that the Government have taken are steps in the right direction and with the economy getting more momentum and the credit squeeze becoming more and more real and with larger production and with control over the distribution system, I submit that it will be possible to make gradually an impact on the price situation.

The object of the hon. Member was to focus the attention of the House on this very important question and having focussed the attention of the House and the measures which I have indicated that the Government is taking and the seriousness the Government itself attaches to this problem, I will request the hon. Member to withdraw his resolution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I would like to rush through my speech so that my friend, Prof. Mulrajee may get the opportunity to move his resolution.

I only want to say that never before have I heard such a disappointing speech from Mr Ganesh in this House. I feel sorry for his that he has to defend a case which is almost like flogging a dead horse for its actions. That shows the class character of him and his Party and may I say that the pair of bullocks that symbolised you before the people is meant to draw the attention of the monopolists...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are no bullocks.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I said that they had. Even to-day he is trying to feebly mumble a few words and he has not cared to answer the allegations that I have made on the floor of the House. He has tried to escape from the issue.

Now I want to ask Mr. Ganesh one thing. He has very cleverly slurred over the fact by saying that the Finance Minister had given an assurance that the scope of the Essential Commodities Act will be enlarged. Why has it not been done ? Because they are not willing to disturb the monopolist patrons of this Government. Why I have to criticize Mrs. Indira Gandhi is because I maintain and most of the persons in the Opposition in this House would agree with me, that the Indian Congress to-day is one-man Party, rather one-woman Party and all the policies are derived at that level. Therefore, I had to say that she is at the root of all this in order to maintain herself in power. She is in a conspiracy with the monopolist money-bags. Therefore, these things are there.

Mr. Ganesh has gone to the extent of preaching sermons to my Party. May I say, my Party is quite competent to look after itself. Doctor heal thyself.

Sir, the price-rise is the outcome of the conspiracy of the Government and the monopolists. What irritated him was that I had sprinkled salt on their wounds.

Why is it that 30 per cent price rise had taken place within such a short time, and this price rise commenced long before March, 1971 when the Bangla Desh issues had started ? I had made this point categorically in my speech, and the hon. Minister said that he would reply to me and meet this point, but he has not done so.

Again, why is it that Government had stopped the release of soyabean oil in June, 1971 when there was record output of groundnut prices and groundnut prices were going down slightly? Because they had stopped the release of soyabean oil, the groundnut prices shot up and the prices rose; because they wanted to allow those people to make more money out of it, they had done this.

In the case of cotton and cotton textiles, I have said repeatedly that their financing policy has been more liberal and they have not allowed their Departments to touch the cotton textile tycoons, and therefore, the prices had rocketed.

What about the release of their reserve stock of foodgrains, sugar and so many other essential commodities? This is the time when if they release those stocks, they could have a great check on the prices which are shooting up.

In the case of sugar, the situation is one of their own creation. They had decontrolled sugar without any rhyme or reason. They have allowed fabulous credits when there has been record stock-piling of sugar and they have also tried to get more profit out of reduced supplies. They are encouraging middlemen even for Governmental agencies like the STC, the FCI and the Cotton Corporation of India. Thus, they are again shielding the monopolists.

Their nationalised banks' advance policies have been far from good. I have said very clearly that those who had owned these banks before nationalisation got compensation to the tune of three times what they had invested and they had invested this money elsewhere, and yet they have retained control of the banks in spite of the bank that they have been nationalised.

• •

There has been record output of foodgrains, and yet even wheat prices have risen. The hon. Minister has not met the point that I had made in this regard. The delivery to the fair price food shops has been reduced so much that the people cannot get any benefit out of it. About standard cloth, whilst production increases to the extent of 40 per cent was imposed for every mill, they have violated it right under their nose, and Government have done nothing except to impose a puny

penalty of seven paise per metre, which is a mockery.

My hon. friend Shri Chintamani Panigrahi had shown a lot of enthusiasm when he spoke on this resolution, but I am sorry he is not present here today. He talked about ordinances. What is the ultimate result? The ordinances are meant for the common man; he pays taxes on the one hand and higher prices on the other, but the big people are left untouched.

I had mentioned about mopping up of the arrears of royalty from the coal mineowners in West Bengal and Bihar and this would have given several crores of rupees to Government, but the Prime Minister is reluctant to touch them.

I had suggested a tax on advertisements in all spheres of life, newspaper and other hoardings, but there also she is not going to touch them because that would mean touching the monopolists again.

About consumer resistance, how can we have consumer resistance when the persons engaging in consumer resistance are beaten up by the police? Only the other day, our friend from the CPI, the district secretary in Delhi Shri Ved Prakash had been arrested by the police because they did not like his presence. They did not take into consideration all that was said about him in this House because they wanted to escape from these issues.

My hon. friend from the DMK had repeatedly asked for more powers to the States; he maintains that the Centre is the sole arbiter of the country and the Centre retains the entire control of economic and other powers. That is very true, and until such time as we are able to give more powers, full economic powers to the States, the States' financial position will not improve.

As regards overdrafts by the States, Government have been following the policy of carrot-and-stick approach. It is very disappointing that in 1970-71, not a single State showed a surplus budget. It is partly due to the Centre's failure to check the rise in prices in which the State had to dwell,

Government are not willing to touch the

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

big jotdars from whom they can get a lot of money in the shape of landholding and agricultural taxes.

The hon. Minister has talked about arrears of tax. But who is responsible for this? It is the Centre's fiscal policy that has launched the States into the present condition. Who are controlling the States? Most of the States are under Congress rule. Therefore, it is practically one party ruling at the Centre and in the States. Hence the blame cannot be passed on to anybody else.

12 hrs.

The Reserve Bank speaks about lack of investment. You are encouraging your monopolist friends to conceal their true income and true profits. That concealed profit is being siphoned out of the industry to be circulated in the black market. Therefore, genuine capital is getting depleted and dried up and circulation of black money gains momentum. You cannot do anything because you are hand in glove with them.

Lastly, the plan is designed in a very wrong manner. We have said this many times. Your investments are not helping the growth of GNP or generation of basic wealth. The investments are on the wrong side. This is being done to please the class to which the Government opposite belongs. Therefore, there is no way out as long as you are there.

In this connection, I will read out extracts from an article in one of the leading dailies in India under the heading '*An Essay in Formalism.*' It says :

"The malicious rumour spread by interested quarters that the Union Government is greatly worried over the state of the economy has now been effectively nailed to the ground by no less a person than the Finance Minister. The meetings, in recent weeks, of the Political Affairs Committee of the Cabinet, the Economic Coordination Committee, and the 'Full' Planning Commission, now we know, have been exercises in pure formalism. These meetings were supposed to discuss issues concerning the economy, the price rise, the virtual stagnation in industrial output, the worsening budgetary position and all that. May be these issues were indeed

discussed. But we have been assured that no decisions have been taken regarding what needs to be done to cope with the situation. Let prices soar, let industries stagnate, let the tide of created money continue to ride high. How does it matter? One can discuss and discuss and do precisely nothing. Perhaps there is a genuine feeling that it is from this nothingness that the content of the well being will pop out.

"And yet the general price index over the first six months of the current fiscal year has advanced by nearly 3.5 per cent. If one were bent on being cursed and refer not to the wholesale price index but to the trend of retail prices, the rise will certainly appear to be much sharper. The wide phalanx over which prices have increased is indeed impressive; prices of manufactures as well as intermediate products, foodgrains as well as industrial raw materials have increased.

"It is an extraordinary situation where we have nearly three million tonnes more of foodgrains in stock with the Government than at this time last year, and yet, month for month, the actual issues have been consistently less, so much so that the price level of even wheat has risen over the year by as much as 3 per cent. We have a record stock of sugar lying with the factories but *laissez faire* being as *laissez faire* does, the factory-owners and traders have tried to sell the story that the recent buoyancy in sugar prices is the precursor of an emerging shortage. Stocks are intended to be used in periods when prices threaten to rise beyond reasonable limits so as to slap down the rise. If you do not use them for the purpose, the only interpretation that can be placed is that you are not serious in your ritualistic declaration to contain prices.

"Or take cotton and oilseeds. The production of groundnut in 1970-71 has been much better than in the preceding year, and yet oilseed prices have soared.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Kindly mention the paper and ask the hon. Members to read it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I just want to say how very hollow they are. It is not my

contention alone. I shall conclude in a minute. I am finding it difficult to read.

"There has been much huffing and puffing but, at least three years have gone by, the Government has not been able to pass the necessary legislation to ride the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act of some of the obvious loopholes which enable unhealthy speculation in the more important commercial crops. What cannot be cured has to be endured, but need not be encouraged. The Government, unfortunately, has even done that."

You ought to be at least thankful for this article in the *Times of India* dated 9th October, 1971. I would like the hon. Minister, Mr. Ganesh, to read it and try to find out what the people think about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"This House takes note with great displeasure and concern the galloping and unchecked all-round rise in prices of commodities, especially of things of daily need, and Government's utter failure in controlling the same."

The motion was negatived

12.06 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

श्री बिसुति निष (मोतिहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव को सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ—

"यह सभा सरकार से आग्रह करती है कि यह शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित लोगों की बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये तुरन्त प्रभावी उपाय करें।"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समय चौथी योजना का निर्माण होने लगा तो उन्होंने यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की कि हमारे देश में कितने पढ़े, कितने के-पढ़े, कितने बकूरे-भड़े लोग बेकार हैं। पशुधनी योजना, दूधरी योजना और तीसरी

योजना, इन तीनों में तो सरकार ने इस प्रकार के आकड़ें दिये, लेकिन चौथी योजना में सरकार ने कह दिया कि पता लगाना बड़ा मुश्किल है। उस के बाद सरकार ने एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी—दातेवाला साहब की बनाई। दातेवाला साहब ने जो रिपोर्ट दी, वह रिपोर्ट इस समय मेरे पास है, उस में उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे भी कुछ पता नहीं चलता है कि कितने बेरोजगार हैं, कितने अण्डर-एम्प्लॉयेड हैं और कितने फुली अनएम्प्लॉयेड हैं। उन्होंने सुझाव दिया कि एक और कमेटी बना दा जाय। उसके बाद एक दूसरी कमेटी बनी—भगवती कमेटी—जिस को कहा गया कि एक साल के अन्दर अपनी रिपोर्ट दें। यह कमेटी पिछले दिसम्बर में बनी थी और अब यह दिसम्बर आ गया, आज तक उस की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी कहते हैं कि यह कमेटीया बनाने का जो काम है, यह ब्यूरोक्रेटिक तरीका है। मंत्री जी जरा इस तरफ ध्यान दें—जो हमारे राष्ट्र के मालिक है, जिनके मातहत यह सरकार कार्य करती है, वह कहते हैं—यह मद्रास के "हिन्दू" अखबार की 13 जुलाई, 1970 की कटिंग है—

"Time and again studies have been commissioned to assess its dimension and suggest remedies, but with little tangible results. The latest in the series is the expert panel to be constituted by the Union Cabinet's sub-committee on employment. A committee to constitute a committee is in the true bureaucratic tradition of Indian democracy."

राष्ट्रपति जी कहते हैं कि यह ब्यूरोक्रेटिक ट्रेडिशन है। आगे कहते हैं—

"But can the problem wait until the expert panel has gone through the length and breadth of the country, collected answers to its inevitable questionnaire and formulated its findings, not to mention the time-lag between the submission of its report and the decision of the Government on it?"

अब मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ—अब राष्ट्रपति जी कहते हैं कि कमेटी बनाने की