

INTERIM REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON  
UNEMPLOYMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) :  
I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Interim Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Un-employment, on Some Short-term Measures for Employment. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1543/72.*]

12:23 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1972, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12:24 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1972-73  
GENERAL DISCUSSION  
—Contd

MR. SPEAKER : We will now resume the general discussion of the budget. Shri Sathe to continue his speech.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE (Akola) : As I was saying the other day, the principles and the philosophy of socialism have been there inherent in our heritage right since the Vedic times; not to say that socialism was there in those days, but socialistic ideas have been there ingrained

in our entire philosophy. Now, in the recent times also, there was Karl Marx a seer of the modern times, who also laid down the philosophy in these few words when he said "from each according to his capacity and to each according to his needs."

But I might point out that even if we take the definition of democracy, I would submit that socialism is in fact an economic democracy. It is economy of the people, by the people and for the people. If that is implemented in practice, then we will have true socialism. In fact, socialism is the other side of the coin of political democracy. There can be no true democracy without socialism and no true socialism without democracy.

I would submit that when we think of a fresh outlook towards the theory and principles of implementation of this philosophy of socialism, the first and foremost thing that has to be considered in this country is the production of goods. Ultimately what remains of goods produced after consumption is the surplus value, that is capital. Therefore, production should be given priority and production in our country should be need-oriented, need-based, not profit oriented as it is in the capitalist system. If that is done, we can give employment. 57 crores of people in our country need the basic necessities of life. They need to be fed and clothed. But in the capitalist economy we are catering to artificial demands of those who have the purchasing power. The entire production is oriented towards consumer goods which meet the needs of a small section of the people who have the purchasing power. Why cannot we allow the hands of crores of people to work and to meet the needs of the people? If we do that, we will give employment to all the crores of people but that will also mean that necessities will have to be produced on decentralised basis, and you cannot do that if you allow monopolistic control in private sector,

You ask a young man to start a small industry and stand on his own feet. How can he do it? Take for example production of soap which anyone with a little knowledge of chemistry can do. The monopoly house produces Lux toilet, which contains only 20 paise worth of material but is sold at 80