

[Shri. Swaran Singh]

after achieving its high affluence may start having a second look at their general economic involvement in the region I have no hesitation in saying that So far their attitude has been mostly commercial out for high profits Now that they have achieved such a great success if they alter a little of this attitude of trade to look at the problems of the developing countries in a more sympathetic and respective manner it will be a good change and we shall certainly try if we can succeed in achieving that

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER There are a number of substitute motions moved by Shri Bobu, Dr Laxmmaram Pandeya and Shri Ramavatar Shastri I shall put all of them together to the vote of the House

*Substitute motions Nos 1, 2 and 3 were put and negatived.*

15.27 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTIETH REPORT

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI I beg to move

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th December, 1972"

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolution presented to the House on the 6th December, 1972."

*The motion was adopted*

15.27 hrs.

Committee on Private Members' Bills and UNEMPLOYMENT—Contd

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. We shall take up further discussion of the Resolution on the problem of unemployment moved by Shrimati Maya Ray.

Shri Bhandare may continue his speech

SHRI R D BHANDARE (Bombay Central) While speaking on the question of unemployment I was trying to mention the magnitude of the problem When the First Five Year Plan was drafted the country accepted planning as a means of the development and changing the face of the country and it had three objectives to remove poverty, reduce unemployment and reduce inequality that existed among different classes of people So far as poverty is concerned, that is not the topic of today's discussion and so I shall not deal with that question, one line is enough forty per cent of the people of India live under poverty line As regards inequalities, as different reports of Government show, they are increasing inequality between the rich and the poor

What is the position of unemployment? It has to my mind increased to a disproportionate dimension Ever since we accepted planned society and planning as a means right from 1951 to 1972, unemployment had steadily increased While dealing with the figures I must make these points clear Correct figures are not available both of rural and urban unemployed. We have only the live registers of job-seekers maintained by the Employment Exchanges, from which we get some idea of the staggering proportion of the unemployment problem I shall divide the period from 1951 to 1972 into three slabs From 1951 to 1956, 3,28,718 unemployed persons were registered in our employment exchanges From 1956 to 1966, it went up to 26,22,460 By 1971 it had gone up to 50,99,390 As on 30th June 1972, it is 56,87,972 These figures clearly show that employment opportunities are steadily decreasing and the number of unemployed persons is steadily increasing.

In the interim report on short-term measures submitted by the Government of India Committee on Unemployment, in page 4 it is said, the total