

[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 Bosu, 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

number of registrants has increased from 2.6 million at the end of 1966 to 4.7 million at the end of 1970. In para 7 it says that in June 1971, out of the total number of job-seekers 44.95 lakhs, as many as 20.53 lakhs were educated persons, i.e. matriculates and above, while the number of engineers, degree and diploma-holders was about 65,000. If we vivisect it further and classify the educated unemployed, out of 44.95 lakhs as many as 2,10,04 are graduates and 22754 are post-graduates. So, it is clear that the number is increasing day by day.

Coming to the vulnerable sections, I will deal with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In spite of the constitutional safeguards provided for their upliftment, according to the S.T. and S.C. Commissioner's report for 1969-70, on the live register there were 4,71,094 persons registered as job-seekers. Out of them, educated were 3,82,571. After that 3 years have gone by and regarding the position today, we will have to accept the figure given by the Government itself.

Unemployment has a number of aspects—urban unemployed, rural unemployed, educated unemployed and uneducated unemployed. There is also the aspect of under-employment. I will classify them into seasonally employed and whole year employed and whole-day employed. The number of agricultural labourers who are seasonally employed and whose income is negligible is 12.6 crores. A majority of them are seasonally employed. I need not mention that a majority of them belong to the vulnerable section i.e. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I suggest the following remedy. Firstly more industries must be started and whatever industries have been started so far, they must function to the fullest capacity. Secondly, the land reforms. Much has been said about land reforms. Some ask, where is the land for re-distribution after the implementation of the land reforms? The other day, Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao clearly accepted one simple

proposition which I have been advancing both in this House and Maharashtra Legislature for a long time and with phenomenon can be verified and seen in almost all the countries, viz., smaller the unit, more is the labour input and more is the production. If this universal proposition is accepted, why should be so chary about implementing the land reforms? My suggestion is, whatever land is available for redistribution, after accepting this fundamental proposition of agricultural economy that I have just now stated, that should be distributed. Of course I know that irrigation, power, fertilisers and new hybrids shall have to be taken into consideration. If this principle is accepted, I am certain land hunger would be satisfied to some extent.

Government must come forward to start agro-industries so that the manpower lying idle in the villages could be utilised. I was against Agro-industries because I thought if industries are started and workers are given job opportunities there in the village the caste system will remain as it is. If the choice before me is, whether caste system should go away or whether employment opportunities should be made available in the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would prefer employment opportunities to these hungry and poverty-stricken people to a long-range view of abolition of caste system.

What happens? A worker working in a mill—I hope, Mr. Khadilkar will bear me out along with members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as soon as he goes to the village, he is the first person to take out *lathi* to utilise it on the head of his brother worker. And yet my friends speak of the universal proposition. "Workers of the world unite". The same worker, working in a factory, as soon as he goes to the village, is not prepared to forget his caste. That is the condition prevailing in our Indian society. We have accepted a fundamental proposition in the Constitution that all are equal. But in India some

[Shri R D Bhandare]

are more equal than others. That is the position I know.

Then, about the small-scale industries and self-employment opportunities to be given to persons coming from down-trodden and weaker sections of society if we are to take the question of unemployment seriously I think the Government will do well to take these matters seriously and find out some radical changes so that the problem which is becoming a menace to peace and democracy of the country will be over.

With these words I conclude.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now the time allotted for this Resolution was 2 hours. We have already taken 3 hours and 5 minutes. Still I have got 21 names in front of me. On the last occasion the House decided to continue with this discussion indefinitely. I must congratulate Mrs. Maya Ray for having evoked so much enthusiasm over it.

Even then, I would like to put it to the House again whether they would like to put any time-limit to this discussion.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY One hour more.

SOME HON MEMBERS That is not enough.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am in the hands of the House. These 21 names exclude the Minister and the mover of the Resolution.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHU P SHINDE) Can we take it that this will go upto 5-30 P.M.?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The Private Members' Business will go upto 6 P.M. because it began at 3-28 P.M. which is virtually 3-30 P.M. At 6 O'Clock we have got a Half-An-Hour Discussion. Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabadi) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is so much unemployment in the country that really everybody's head should hang in shame. But I want to go to the root cause of it. First I have to blame the Muslim League and the Jana Sangh in our country. Both the Muslim League and the Jana Sangh are against family planning. They have been preaching against family planning. That is we are doubling the population of our country every 35 years whereas in advanced countries the population will be doubled after 140 years. It means our population will be more than four times the population of other advanced countries.

This is the main problem. Every year in our country we are having a surplus of 130 crores of people. I want to ask the Government as to whether they are in a position to provide jobs for 130 crores of people every year. The number of boys below 25 years of age are more than 30 crores in our country. Most of them are willing to work. How are we going to provide work for all the people? That is the tremendous problem. Unless and until the population is controlled, births and deaths are equalised for another 30-40 years, I do not see any future of this country in this direction.

My hon friend Mr Bhandare was saying that by distributing land, this problem can be solved. I want to say one thing here. In our country we are having only 32 crore acres of cultivable land and we are also 56 crores of people. So, if all the land is distributed, everybody will get half an acre of land. That will be only just to have one grave or one mosque or one Mandir or one school or small play ground. This is the fate of our country. We are ignoring this aspect of the problem. Therefore what I suggest is, unless and until everybody in this country practices family planning, there will be no future.

What is happening in this country? Our factories are producing wealth. But, unfortunately, whatever wealth is produced is consumed by the same labour and nothing is left for others. Unless and until the labourers try to save something for their own people, to invest in other factories, so that they may have employment, nothing is going to happen. For the last two years I have been pleading with the Labour Minister. Unfortunately, the Labour Minister never listens to me. Everyday, he is going on announcing concessions after concessions. That is why I say that there must be stoppage somewhere of giving further amenities to labourers till everybody is provided with Job opportunity.

In a rich country, it is very easy to provide for the poor people because the poor people will be in a minority. Unfortunately, ours is a poor country. There is a overwhelming majority of people who are poor. Therefore, every effort should be made to give some sort of help to these poor people.

Previously, when the Fifth Lok Sabha came into being, there was a lot of talk that one person in every family will be provided with a job. Unfortunately, that has not come true. In the case of certain families, there are many members in the family who have got jobs—father, mother, son and daughter are all employed. Every member of the family is employed. But there are certain other families, where nobody is employed. Unless and until one person at least in a family gets a job, the family which is already having a job should not get another job. I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken in this direction. When we are restricting the size of the farm, when we are restricting the dividend, when we are restricting everything, why not restrict this thing also? I want the hon. Minister to implement this with all the zeal he has. We have promised to the people that each family will be given one job at least. They are not getting even that.

In our country, the population is increasing by 1.30 crores every year. All our family planning efforts have completely failed. Not only that. There is lethargy on the part of Government officials in making the family planning programme a success. They are not taking as much care as they should have taken. What have they been doing? Every block, every taluk is allotted a quota. They should have statistics about couples who are bearing children. The moment they have two children, they must be compulsorily vasectomised. Moreover, there are some communities which are not practising family planning measures. We must legislate a law in Parliament so that that should be made applicable to those people also. This is the only solution to the problem of unemployment. That is why, I want this parliament to bring a legislation that nobody should have more than two children and that anybody having more than two children will be denied of all social benefits.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): I want to know how much more time will be taken for this Resolution because there is another important Resolution which is coming in my name. We were thinking that that would be taken up today; at least that should be introduced. Or else, what is the use of having a lot and having certain Resolutions? I came here thinking that my Resolution would be discussed today. I want to know whether it will at least be taken up today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since an objection has been raised to this indefinite discussion on this Resolution, the House must take a decision. By how much more time should we extend it? We have already extended the time for this debate. How long will the Minister take?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Not less than half an hour.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER How long will the Mover of the Resolution take?

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (RAIGANJ) Not more than 10 or 12 minutes

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER That is about 45 minutes Shall we extend it by another one hour?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS Yes

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Very well

Dr Kailas Not more than five minutes

पब्लिक सैक्टर

मार्च, 1966	93 8 लाख
मार्च, 1967	96 3 लाख
मार्च 1968	98 0 लाख
मार्च, 1969	100 3 लाख
मार्च, 1970	103 5 लाख
मार्च, 1971	107 1 लाख

इसका अर्थ यह है कि हमें अपने देश की बेकारी को दूर करना है, तो हमें अपने पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राईवेट सैक्टर को इतना ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिए कि वे ज्यादा लोगों को काम दे सकें।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री रडडी, ने ठीक कहा है कि हमें फैमिली प्लानिंग पर जोर देना चाहिए और इसके लिए कानून भी बनाना चाहिए। लेकिन दूसरी ओर तरफ देखने के बजाय सरकार को यह देखना चाहिए कि वह इस प्रश्न को हल करने में क्या मदद कर सकती है और प्राईवेट सैक्टर कितनी मदद कर सकता है। अब तक हमारा अनुभव

डॉ० कैलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके पहले कि हम बेकारी के ज्वल त और गम्भीर प्रश्न पर विचार करें हमें यह जानना चाहिए कि हम इस प्रश्न को किस प्रकार हल कर सकते हैं।

मैं कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 1966 से 1971 तक हमारा पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राईवेट सैक्टर में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार रही है

प्राईवेट सैक्टर

प्राईवेट सैक्टर	टोटल
68 1 लाख	161 9 लाख
66 8 लाख	163 2 लाख
65 3 लाख	163 3 लाख
66 0 लाख	166 3 लाख
66 9 लाख	170 4 लाख
67 4 लाख	174 5 लाख

प्रोग्रस रेट 11 6 परसेंट नहीं होगा, तब तक इस प्रश्न को हल करना मुश्किल होगा।

अंहा तक पापुलेशन का सम्बन्ध है, 1951 में हमारी पापुलेशन 361.1 मिलियन, 1961 में 439 2 मिलियन और 1971 में 74 4 मिलियन रही है। इस पापुलेशन में से जितने व्यक्तियों को काम मिलना चाहिए, उनकी संख्या 1951 में 39.1 परसेंट से बढ़ कर 1961 में 43 परसेंट और 1971 में 57 4 4 मिलियन का तीसरा हिस्सा भी री डूडने वालों की संख्या होगी। इस लिए हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में पब्लिक सैक्टर

प्राइवेट सैक्टर और कामशुल बैंक अपने काम को इतना ज्यादा बढ़ायें कि बेकारी का प्रश्न हल हो सके।

लेकिन अगर हम इस प्रश्न को इस दृष्टि से देखें कि अब लोग नौकरी ढूँढने लग जायें, तो अच्छा नहीं है। इसलिए हमें अपने लोगों को यह प्रेरणा देनी चाहिए कि वे मैट्रिक पास करने के बाद कोई हुनर सीखें जैसे बढ़ई, नाई, धोत्री या लुहार इत्यादि का पेशा अपनायें। इनके लिए हमें अपनी शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। हमें लोगों में यह भावना भरनी चाहिए कि काम करने ही पद्धति से कोई व्यक्ति ऊँचा या नीचा नहीं होता है। आज हमारे देश में डाइवर्ज और स्क्रिबल लेबर ही कमी है, हमारे देश में जो डाक्टर बनते हैं, वे भी एक ही विषय में डाक्टर बनते चले जाते हैं। हमारे यहां ब्रेन, चैस्ट और हार्ट के सर्जन्स ही कमी है। अगर हम अपने स्टूडेंट्स को मैट्रिक पास करने के बाद या बी० ए० पास करने के बाद जूनियर और मिडल एक्सीम्प्लेटिव की ट्रेनिंग दें, तो उनको पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सैक्टरों में जल्दी काम मिल सकेगा।

बेकारी का प्रश्न केवल अरबन नहीं है। रूरल अनएम्प्लायमेंट को टैकल करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकल कनेक्शन हाउसिंग, रोडवेज, त्रिजिज इनलैण्ड वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट, लैंड डेवेलपमेंट, माइनर इर्रिगेशन प्राजेक्ट्स, हास्पिटल और म्टाफ क्वार्टर्स की योजनाओं की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। स्कूलों की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, जिनमें पढ़े लिखे लोगों को काम सीखने में आसानी हो सके।

जब आल इण्डिया रेडियो प्रौढ़ व्यक्तियों और खेल-कूद के सम्बन्ध में विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रसारित कर रहा है, तो उसको आधा घंटे का एक ऐजा कार्यक्रम भी शुरू करना चाहिए, जिसमें बताया जाये कि मैट्रिक तक पढ़े हुए लोग साल, डेढ़ साल या दो साल तक कौनसा हुनर सीख कर कितना कमा सकते हैं जिससे विद्यार्थियों के माता-पिता तथा स्वयं विद्यार्थी कालेज में न जायें।

राज्य सरकारों को यह भी कहा जाना चाहिए कि वे अपने यहां आकुपेशनल एजुकेशन को कम्पलसरी कर दें। अर्थात् जॉब-ओरियेंटेड शिक्षा हो।

अगर हम यह कदम उठावेंगे, तो हम इस प्रश्न को हल कर सकेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपने मुझे समय दिया है, उसके लिए धन्यवाद। यह प्रस्ताव पेश करने के लिए मैं माननीय सदस्या, श्रीमती माया राय, को कोटिशः धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. B. V. Naik. Not more than five minutes.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this subject is so important that I still do feel, with due deference to the hon. Member, Shri A. K. Gopalan, that it should have deserved a greater period of time. If we can identify one subjects as of extreme importance for our country, that is unemployment. Instead of presenting the problem, I would like to spell our certain questions and would request our hon. Minister to reply to those.

Sir, in the forthcoming decade we will be needing 40 million jobs, and there have been exercises already conducted which say that, in the decade

from 1971 to 1981, we will need a growth rate of 11.6 per cent as against the average growth rate of 3.66 per cent which we have been able to achieve during the period from 1961 to 1971. I know that, instead of the Labour Minister, this is also a question that is to be answered ultimately by the Minister for Planning. How do you intend to increase virtually by 300 per cent the growth rate which alone will be in a position to cater, particularly in the sphere of organized industrial sector, to 40 million people who are going to enter into the job market? I do not think that we can equate the unemployment problem only in terms of the human productivity or reproductivity because each time a child is born, there is a job created for a nurse at least for a day or two. But, Sir, we cannot also use population as an argument for all and sundry, that if you check the population growth all your problems will be solved. Sir, this will be too much of an over-simplification of a problem. I would request in concrete terms: Are we to-day in a position to create sufficient number of jobs? One of the hon. Members off the record, asked whether it is the sons-of-the-soil movement or job for the people concerned. But, it is not only on the basis of States. Why in Durgapur the people of Durgapur District want that? Similarly, the people in my district who are akin to Kerala say, 'Give jobs to our own people'. It is not 'sons of the soil', it is just crying for jobs.

16 hrs.

In this there are two alternatives. I think the magnitude of the problem has been seen and identified and the solution located at least on an ideological plane, if not otherwise. Should we therefore give clear-cut indications to people like Prof. Dantwala, Prof. Dandekar who have been telling that? Are we, therefore, heading towards a sort of an ideological clash in this country? In other words, it is a sort of time bomb which was placed in the year 1956 when we said that there shall be a school in every village. So, at

that time when we helped 30 students to enter the school, we created a time bomb and with the advent of planned economy in our country in the last 21 years, a new generation has come up. They have been told, 'If you study, you will get the jobs'. I would, ask, therefore, whether we have any other alternative, being too serious a subject, any alternative than a revolution in this country? That need send creeps into any one of us because all of us sitting here will be affected—a sort of living space in the Asian context, a *lebensraum*. In the given context are we searching out certain vital alternatives and that, I think if it could receive the considered attention, could only be in the form of a long-term nature in the form of an Indian Common Market. In other words, going back to the concept of the market economy with liberal opportunities which Mr. Bhandari could not, I do not know why, could not spell out in clear terms. (Interruptions) It is not a forum as Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra is making out. I am, therefore, saying are we ready now to accept these two principles?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Begusarai) Yes, you are right.

SHRI B. V. NAIK I belong to both the Forums. For the sake of information of the hon. Member, I belong to the ruling Congress Party and I will not venture to call names about other parties.

Under the circumstances, as a long-term nature, are we going to opt for one or two or three options as a matter of national policy or as an immediate solution for these 70 lakhs of people who have been unemployed the maximum number of unemployed being in the Eastern region, and next only comes the Southern region, and people like the hon. Member who comes from the northern region as well as the central region and the western region will not be able to appreciate the hard realities of un-

will not be able to appreciate the hard realities of unemployment and the sort of mental agony that it produces. Therefore, may I suggest that a radical solution to this could be in the lowering of the retirement age both in the public and private and all sectors so that immediately—this number of unemployed will reach one crore by the time the year is out—a solution could be found for the employment of the new young generation that is coming up and disturbances avoided.

श्री रामकृष्ण (टीक): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती माया राय ने जो रोजगार सम्बन्धी संकल्प रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। आज हमारे भारतवर्ष में रोजगार की भव्णकर स्थिति के कारण जितने भी कालेजों के विद्यार्थी हैं उनमें निराशा की भावना पैदा हो रही है। हमारे पूर्व बक्ता श्री भंडारी जी ने बताया था कि लाखों की तादाद में इंजीनियर और डाक्टर बेकार हो रहे हैं, उनको आज रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है। उनकी जितनी भी प्रोग्रेस हुई है उसका आज कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक तहसील में एक लाख की जनसंख्या होती है। उसमें सिर्फ एक ही डाक्टर तहसील हैडक्वार्टर पर रहता है और अन्य बड़े बड़े कस्बे जितने भी हैं उनमें कोई डाक्टर नहीं मिलता है जिससे पचास प्रतिशत बीमारों की स्थिति बहुत खराब होने पर उन्हें जिले के हैडक्वार्टर पर ले जाना पड़ता है। बड़ी मूविकल से उसमें कामवासी मिलती है। इसलिए आज जितनी भी डाक्टरों और इंजीनियरों की संख्या है उससे कुछ अधिक वह बँट्टी जागीं चाहिए। आज डाक्टरों की तो बहुत ही कठिन समस्या है। एक डाक्टर के ऊपर जब पूरी तहसील का भार पड़ता है तो

उसे काम करने में और भी ज्यादा उत्साह पड़ती है। आज गेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के भ्रालावा अन्य जातियों के भी बहुत से लोग गरीब हैं और उनमें सबके लिए कहना चाहुगा क्योंकि पढ़े लिखे लोग जिन को रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है उनके आंकड़े तो सरकार के पास है, लेकिन जो अनपढ़ लोग हैं, बेतहिर मजदूर हैं, उनके लिए आज तक सरकार के पास न तो कोई आंकड़े हैं और न उनके लिए कोई योजना-बद्ध कार्यक्रम सरकार ने चालू कर रखा है। मैंने पिछली लोकसभा में भी श्रम मन्त्री से कहा था कि जो बिल्डिंगों पर से गिर कर मजदूर मर जाते हैं उनके लिए कुछ सहायता का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। अभी हाल ही में जो गुडगाव में सजय गांधी की फैक्ट्री चल रही है उसमें कितने ही मजदूर मर गए। उनको कुछ भी सहायता नहीं दी गई। मजदूर बिल्डिंगों पर से इस प्रकार गिर कर मर जाते हैं। उनके परिवार के लिए कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया जाता। रोजगार मन्त्री महोदय से मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इन लोगों के लिए भी कोई ऐसी योजना बनाएँ जिससे उनकी सही देखरेख हो सके।

हमारे राजस्थान में इस वक्त अकाल की स्थिति चल रही है। राजस्थान में आने वाली जितनी ट्रेन्स हैं, बीकानेर से, जोधपुर से या जयपुर में जो गाड़ियां आ रही हैं उनमें बड़े बड़े काश्तकार अकाल पड़ने के कारण मजदूरी के लिए यहाँ आ रहे हैं और यहाँ पर मजदूरी न मिलने के कारण वह हमारे पास आते हैं। इस से सभी राजस्थान के मेम्बरों को बड़ी ही कठिनाई इस बात से हो रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How is it that overcrowding of trains becomes a matter of unemployment?

श्री राधकबर: भाज भ्रगर राजस्थान में कुएँ खोदने की जो मशीनें हैं वह उनको दे दी जाय तो कुओं में पानी हो जायेगा और यह समस्या कुछ मात्रा में हल हो जायगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं भ्रन्त में यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि डाक्टरों और इंजीनियरों की जितनी भी संख्या है वह बढ़ाई जावे ताकि सभी लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada): At the outset I want to congratulate Mrs. Ray for bringing this resolution before the House.

This unemployment problem is like a monster facing the country and if immediate steps are not taken in the right direction, I am afraid, serious consequences will be there engulfing the entire country.

This problem should be tackled on a war footing. Unemployment is creeping in both the rural sector as well as the urban sector. Not only should pragmatic approach be taken in drawing the Fifth Five-year Plan, but, the machinery for implementing these programmes should also be geared up. Economic growth essentially depends upon the rate of savings as well as the rate of investment. Jobs are basically a by-product of vigorous economy.

Now, as you know, Sir, since we have very limited resources in the country, there should be a policy of quick return of capital. We should give secondary importance for capital-intensive industries and concentrate on light engineering and electronic industries which are labour-intensive, in giving more employment.

The Government of India has realised the importance of the electronic industries for not only creating employment potential, but also earning foreign exchange as far back as 1965 when Dr. Bhabha Committee had emphasised the tremendous impact it will have throughout the country. As we all know, Sir, in spite of this realisation, what is it that Government has done so far? I should say, Sir, it is very negligible. The export of Electronic goods by India is only 4 million dollars compared to 80 million and 130 million dollars respectively of Formosa and South Korea. I hope that in spite of this drawback we will be in a position to take a substantial chunk of the international electronic trade which is running to 2 Billion dollars. As per the recent report of the United Nations, the Telecommunication requirement for Africa is estimated to be around 1.5 billion dollars. By and large, the technology is available for producing all types of telecommunication equipments in the country. India is in a fortunate position to plan, procure, assemble, instal and maintain all types of telecommunication equipments in the country, including the micro-wave systems, by the expertise built up by the public sector factories. But unfortunately, the existing Indian Telephone Industries and Bharat Electronic Factories are just producing enough communication equipments, for the country's requirements only. So, I want to ask this question for reply from the hon. Minister. Why is it that they had not taken enough steps to put up some more electronic communication factories in the country?

Here, I would like to congratulate the Government of India for taking a decision to start an export processing zone for electronic industries at Sateacruz. I want that these export processing zones should be located not only at Sateacruz, but also at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Poona, and Ghaziabad, where the infra-structure for these electronic industries has already been built up.

As you know, why I am advocating for these electronic industries is that it is not a capital-intensive industry. It is a labour intensive industry. It does not consume much electronic power also as we are going to have acute power problem very shortly. As you, know, the idle capacity of the installed machinery in the country is as much as 35 per cent. I am afraid, this idle capacity will go up still further very soon because of the acute shortage of power. In this unfortunate situation, I ask the hon. Minister: What is it that they are doing? I feel that they are not doing much in this direction. For example, take my State, Andhra Pradesh. We have to projects, Lower Sileru and Kothagudam. They have imported all the necessary generating equipments. But they are not giving enough funds to complete the civil works so that these two units could be commissioned.

I would like to ask one question to the Members on the other side. How far are they helping the Government in solving the problem? I should say that they are not at all helpful to the Government. We have passed through series of lockouts and strikes, particularly in our public sector factories. As you know, the Government has spent crores of rupees and put up number of heavy industries, so that they can create a self-generating economy in the country. But, what is it that we see in the country? We see that even now the HMT is under strike. The Cable Factory at Rupnarayanpur could work only at 30 per cent of the installed capacity. Due to this the production of the much-wanted co-axial cables is not at all geared up.

Lastly, Sir, I come to the small-scale industries. Everybody here agrees that the small-scale industries sector is the only sector where we could create more and more employment potential. But is the Government doing anything in that regard? The Government officials of the Department are interested only in promoting a few industries, just full-filing

their targets. They are not at all bothered whether really the small-scale industries are functioning properly. I can tell you that sixty per cent of the small scale sector is sick. This problem must be rectified. I would suggest that Government should immediately set up a cell so that they can attend to the proper marketing of the products manufactured by the small-scale sector. This is the only way of encouraging the small scale industries and generating more employment.

I request the hon. Minister of Employment that he should, in consultation with the Minister of Industries and the Minister of Foreign Trade, formulate an integrated coordinated long-range plan to solve this unemployment problem.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): Let me at the outset congratulate Shrimati Maya Ray for moving this Resolution which has naturally provoked,—if I may use that word,—a good debate. The concern of the entire House has been expressed. Unfortunately, I was not present on the earlier occasion. I have tried to go through the debate.

Now, before coming to the specific points raised, I would like to bring one important factor into public focus, that we are transforming and developing our society within a democratic framework. This is inherent in the situation. So, that must be borne in mind, whenever we speak about the problem of unemployment in a developing country like ours.

A second proposition should also be borne in mind. While discussing this aspect in *Asian Drama*, Mr. Gunnar Myrdal has pinpointed certain factors which generate unemployment with all our efforts to achieve maximum or optimum employment, and that is our experience. He has said that as the process of industrial action and development starts, in that process itself,

[Shri E. K. Khadijkar]

an effect on the rural surroundings is created which drags or brings people from the rural areas to the urban areas. If we look at this problem from this angle, we shall find that migration from the rural area to the urban area, or the rate of migration, in search of employment or even to join the army of unemployed is fast increasing during the last so many years. If we bear in mind these two inherent constraints and judge the situation in that light and see what we have achieved, it would be much better, for, if we were to see that the Fourth Plan is almost bearing completion and the Fifth Plan is in the perspective and we pass certain judgements on that basis, I would plead that it would not be doing justice to the problem at all.

I would like to refer to one of the remarks of Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao. He was an architect, as a member of the Planning Commission, of the Third Plan, and he has made a very strange observation. He has stated, among other things, one observation which attracted my attention and which I would like to read out. He had stated

"I would like to know whether, when the paper on Fifth Five Year Plan comes before this House for discussion, it will contain the figures of only some specially employment-oriented schemes or it will contain a more comprehensive scheme and discuss all Plan projects and the entire volume of investment from the point of view of employment."

He has also asked whether the Plan will also state the total volume of employment opportunities that would be created.

He is known to be an eminent economist and he was closely associated with the formulation of plans at a certain stage. Is it even possible even in the Fifth Plan? Would it be possible? Of course, as regards what the planners say, I have nothing to say. When

you have a plan of Rs. 51,000 crores magnitude and you invest more than Rs. 10,000 to 11,000 crores for employment generation, can there be any estimate possible and can anyone say that because of this investment, automatically so many jobs will be created and so many persons would be absorbed, that is, so many unemployed persons would be employed in the whole process? I think that this proposition is rather misleading, and doing injustice to the subject under discussion, because no planner, however eminent an economic, in a developing country with certain constraints, which as I have said, are inherent in the situation, can say that for such and such input, the output will be determined in the form of employment for so many thousands or so many lakhs. It is not a proposition which can be stated in this fashion.

SHRI B V NAIK The hon Minister had put a question to the House. I think that, though not to the last figure, it is possible to come to a fair judgment as to the number of jobs that can be created by the econometric methods.

SHRI R K KHADIJKAR I do not want to do further than this, but I would like to state in reply to the hon. Member's query that this is not possible. If it were a very advanced society as in Britain or America where there is 6 per cent unemployment or 3 per cent as the case may be, then you can isolate the problem and create a climate and by investment of a certain amount, as Prof. P. Keynes once said you can generate employment to reach a certain level—though they never reached that stage—or say, a stage of optimum employment in a particular state. This is not possible in our country. So, nobody should carry that impression that because the magnitude of the investment is so big and more than Rs. 10,000 crores are set apart for employment purposes, therefore, this problem will be solved automatically or in the near future. We shall have to live with it.

From this angle, in her resolution, Shrimati Maya Ray has said that there should be a time-bound programme. Now is it possible to chalk out a time-bound programme for removal of unemployment in a country like ours? Keeping all this background in view I would plead with Shrimati Maya Ray that she will have to give some thought to this, because a time bound programme visualises some such exercise which Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao thought could be made and could be made with some sort of Gnesswork which will approximate with reality. This is the main point that I want to place before the House at the outset.

In this regard, I would like also to remove another misconception. People are carried away by the registered figures of unemployment. There are about 64 lakhs this time on the live register, and to your surprise and to our surprise now, women have started registering and their percentage is 11 per cent just now, and it is bound to grow in the near future. We have carried out some sample surveys to find out what the real picture is, and whether these figures of registered unemployment give us a correct and realistic picture. As a result of the survey conducted in 1968 it was found that only 51 per cent of the job-seekers were really unemployed, 42 per cent were employed and 7 per cent were students. This is the picture that those who were really seeking employment were just 51 per cent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) I think something is wrong there. It was 1,40,00,000 at the end of the Fourth Plan.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR. I am talking of the latest figure on the live register. I am referring to that only.

Once we look at these figures, the magnitude of the problem becomes very clear. But we must also try to

be realistic in this sense namely that we should find out the number exactly or approximately exactly of those who are seeking employment, because the others are trying to better their chances, and a third lot would like to have prospective employment. So, all the figures should be taken bearing in mind this aspect.

Then, currently, we are conducting another survey which is on a larger scale than the earlier one, covering about 80,000 applicants on the live register of the employment exchange throughout the country. The results of this survey should enable us to gauge the extent of unemployment amongst the registrants more precisely. This exercise is necessary to present a correct picture.

By stating all these facts, I do not want to minimise the magnitude of the problem. But at the same time let us try to understand the position so far as registered unemployment is concerned.

Then, there is the question of urbanisation and the rural youth coming to the cities. This is a problem which is bound to remain with us. It not only creates unemployment but it creates also slums in the city. They are attracted to the cities. They are not sure to get employment. But their moorings in the village life, as men like Dr Ambedkar thought, with all the idiocy and the traditions surrounding it are shaken, and a young man, educated or half-educated, would like to migrate to the city and would suffer there a period of unemployment, sometimes starvation, and live in a slum. This is the social picture we must keep before our eyes.

It is said that employment is the by-product of development. This is another way of putting it. As I have said clearly, this proposition is not tenable anywhere in a country where

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

you are trying to have economic growth within a democratic framework. This is not possible; you cannot dictate, you cannot order people about; you take this job and you will have to work; you take this education. I will touch on the education aspect later, because a suggestion has been thrown that we must change the educational system.

Therefore, experience in this country and elsewhere has shown that growth of employment opportunities is not in direct proportion to the rate of economic growth. Employment creation largely depends on the pattern of investment and choice of technique within an overall framework which provides the basic ingredients of economic growth. There is thus a limit to the type of labour-intensive techniques. Some hon. members also pleaded that if we adopt labour-intensive techniques, it would help. Yes, there are vast and ample manpower resources. We can utilise them. But there is some limit. It cannot immediately solve the unemployment problem as such.

As for the pattern of investment, while it is true that production of capital goods and consumer goods is equally important, adequate attention has to be paid to the development of agriculture, industry and power and exploitation of minerals which is indispensable not only for the production of consumer goods, but also for sustaining the rate of growth of the economy. A proper balance has, therefore, to be struck between the two.

All these points were made not only by Dr. Rao but others like Shri Chatterjee, Shri Goswami and others. I am sorry I am not referring to individual members' contributions, but have taken note of every point and every constructive suggestion that has been thrown. We will try to see how far we can give effect to them, how far this is feasible and within our limitations, as I said earlier.

As I said at the outset, I would like to assure the House that Government fully shares members' concern over this important problem of unemployment. In fact, employment has been accorded a high priority. I will give some background of what we have done during the last 20 years or four Plan periods. It is not that achievement has not taken place. For example, upto the end of the Third Plan, 31.5 million jobs were created. More recently, in the organised sector of the economy, employment increased from 17.49 million to 17.94 million during the year ending 31 March 1972, giving a percentage rise of 2.6. I am giving these figures in order to keep before you a correct, objective picture and a proper perspective to look at this problem.

Now, coming to the Resolution of Shrimati Maya Ray...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What were you dealing with so long?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: She wanted a time-bound programme and concrete steps to tackle the matter. As I have said earlier, a time-bound programme for solving the problem of unemployment in this country in the near future would be impractical. At the same time, I do not want to give the impression that what Government has done has not shown substantial results against all odds, all constraints inherent in the situation. This must be borne in mind. So in regard to the first part of the Resolution, it may be difficult to work out a strict time-bound programme and all that. As for the second part, Government has been making all-out efforts in the past and will continue to do so in future, for creation of more and more employment opportunities. Various efforts made in this direction have been explained to the House on more than one occasion in the past. It is unnecessary for me to take the time of the House in repeating them.

As the House is aware, the Fourth Plan lays considerable emphasis on programmes of agricultural development, rural infra-structure and rural industries which are in themselves labour-intensive and are likely to generate increasing employment opportunities, both in the rural and urban sector. Here one thing must be borne in mind. From our past experience, whether we talk of a crash programme or rural development programmes, often they become relief programmes. We must keep in mind the central objective of development. All these programmes result in creation of gainful employment. All programmes are not from that point of view helping the growth of the economy.

The second aspect that has to be borne in mind is that an evaluation of the programmes will have to be made. For that it is too early. It is being done, I am told, by the Planning Commission cell. Once that is before us, we shall be able to give you a correct picture, how far our efforts in this regard have borne fruit.

The level of development outlays of employment-intensive programmes in the Fifth Plan is anticipated to be twice as much as in the Fourth Plan and may be of the order of Rs. 7,200-7,800 crores. The minimum needs programme would require further outlay of Rs. 3,000-3,500 crores. This position visualises, as have said earlier, that these programmes will involve an outlay of the order of Rs. 10,000-11,500 crores during the Fifth Plan period.

As the House is fully aware, special programmes in the agricultural sector and rural areas were started during the last two years or so, and under the crash programme of rural employment, we have worked out 8-crore man days. It gives employment to 3 lakh people—a rough estimate. Employment was generated during the last financial year involving an expenditure of

Rs. 300 crores. Similar special programmes for the relief of educated unemployment were started since last year and are being continued during this year, with a further step-up under the Rs. 125 crore provision in the current year's budget. As a result of the recommendations of the Bhargwati Committee in their interim report, a further provision of Rs. 201 crores is proposed to be made on schemes of employment generation next year.

I am just giving a resume of what we are doing with a view to relieve the pressure on unemployment on our economy, because unemployment is a burden on the economy particularly at this juncture. So all these factors must be kept in mind. I would only like to point out that in spite of the efforts made by Government to create additional job opportunities, there is a limitation in the creation of salaried jobs. Therefore, self-employment on an extensive scale alone can relieve the unemployment problem. Government have taken steps to promote self-employment such as providing liberal credit....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We have been hearing all this hollow talk long enough.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I shall tell Mr. Bosu one thing; he will be silent if he is objective enough. Only yesterday, the Minister of Housing Shri Govindan Nair saw me; it is not hollow talk. I am telling you concrete results; you are incapable of admiring or appreciating it. They have taken up a programme of rural employment and housing. Their plan is to have a lakh of houses with local labour, local material, etc., with only the minimum technical skill and roofing material that they need. With this effort they have already half finished 25,000 houses. Now that you are being admonished by your leader, I know you will keep quiet.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You do not know the relations that I have with my leader.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Your relations with all of us are good.

Simultaneously, steps are being taken for the reorientation of the educational system to meet the needs of developing economy and for promoting self-employment.

I am grateful to the Hon'ble mover and the other speakers for the constructive suggestions made by them during their speeches. So far as the education part is concerned they should bear in mind one factor. In our country, can we afford at the present stage to have selective approach for higher education? It is a social problem. Those who never had an opportunity to educate themselves, they want to go to higher education. A degree has become a status symbol for them. So, bearing this in mind we shall have to find out ways and means and try to vocationalise education, creating a new bias, work bias, technical bias in their mind at the proper time. That method can be adopted with some useful results. I may say that the Ministry of Education are devoting some time towards this.

I shall place before the House one more difficulty. It has been suggested that surveys should be undertaken to know the dimension of unemployment in each district. We agree with this suggestion and the House would be interested to know that the National Sample Survey has already started a special round to obtain comprehensive account of employment status of all members of household in the sampling areas. This work is expected to be completed by September, 1973. Over 3000 villages and 4,000 urban blocks would be covered under this survey. This will also help us in spotting out different areas and assessing what is the real situation.

Another suggestion which has been made is that double and triple crop-

ping should be introduced. An area of about 3 million hectares has already been covered and the Fourth Plan target is 9 million hectares. It must, however, be recognised that multiple cropping can only be linked up with the facilities available on the land. For instance, the land with no irrigation facilities will naturally have narrower extension of this nature.

I have already mentioned the change-over in educational system, about giving vocational bias. These efforts are being made and new techniques are being adopted. Some other suggestions about rural electrification, universal coverage of primary education, etc., were there. We shall examine them. Sir, I shall try to conclude in a few minutes.

One of the points relates to the grant of unemployment allowance. I have stated a number of times on the floor of this House that the financial implications of such a measure are not easy to assess. Moreover, the lean resources at our disposal need to be more usefully invested in a productive manner to create more employment on a permanent footing rather than be frittered away in giving doles to the youth.

From what I have stated the House will appreciate that Government is making all possible efforts in co-ordination with the State Governments to promote employment opportunities in the country to the maximum extent consistent with the availability of the resources and inter-sectoral priorities laid down in the Fourth Plan and proposed for the Fifth Plan, with due regard to the need for laying down foundations for a sustained long-term growth. The House, will, however, agree that in the present context of economic development of the country, the high rate of growth of labour force and considering present capacity of the economy to channelise resources for investment, it may not be possible to chalk out a timebound programme

for eradication of unemployment. The object of full employment will, therefore, have to be kept as a somewhat long-term goal towards which the economy has to move in the coming years.

I should like to add one or two observations. While showing concern for unemployment, I should like the Members of the House to take up this issue not as a talking point in the House or as a publicity point in the press, I would urge particularly those of us who have some contact with the masses and the working people, that if they create a climate that will accelerate growth in our economy, it is in their hands, I think it will help this problem, because as the Prime Minister observed at the present juncture a man who is employed is considered to be a privileged person in our society, not that he is very prosperous, but the very fact that he is employed, he has an honourable job to earn his livelihood has a certain status and privilege in our society at the present juncture.

Keeping this aspect in mind I should urge that apart from making this point they should make efforts in that direction. I have taken note of the different points that have been made and we shall give serious consideration. All the constructive suggestions will be taken note of by the education department and other departments and also by us. But in conclusion I should say, as I was saying earlier, that if some effort is made on a voluntary basis to enlist the human resources for building up the nation—I quoted the example just now that I had yesterday from Kerala—I think we shall help in our own way to relieve the burden of unemployment on our economy. Our concern for this problem will have some positive aspects. As I said earlier, that concern is for all. Not only for the Government, but for all the conscientious Members of society, representatives in Parliament and others also. They should exert themselves in their own small way to lift this burden.

In conclusion I should say that Shrimati Maya Ray by her Resolution has provoked a good debate, a national debate on this I shall however request her to withdraw the Resolution in view of what I have said.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Rangan)
 Mr Deputy-Speaker, I feel that we have had a very valuable discussion on this terrible problem. In fact there are more areas of agreement amongst the Members of this House than those of disagreement. As you have yourself heard, all aspects of this problem have been talked about, from the educational, social and industrial point of view. Many points and suggestions have been given. We have had the maximum number of valuable suggestions from the various Members of this House and I earnestly request the Government to take note of these suggestions and translate them into action, because that is all that we are really interested in.

I endorse the plea which the hon. Member made here that in the Fifth Plan the only emphasis that should be there, is the creation of employment opportunities. Anything else will be totally unrealistic. Therefore, I would urge the Government to lay emphasis on this point also.

Dr V K R V Rao's contribution was particularly valuable, because his short speech bristled with constructive suggestions. It is all right to give a suggestion, but at the same time it has to be pragmatic and constructive which can be put into action. The most salutary point he made was that this problem should be treated as a national issue and that every single person in this House should rise above party affiliations to solve it. If we cannot do this, we will not as a nation be able to survive with pride and dignity, because the magnitude of this problem is far too great just to confine it within party affiliations. We have a democracy and one day my learned friends on the other side may possibly sit on the treasury benches too, and at that time they will

[Shrimati Maya Ray] not be able to do anything further with this problem if we do not make a beginning right now to tackle it. I feel sure that responsible members of the opposition will agree with me on this point. Sir, this has evoked some laughter on the other side. I hope I have not said anything stupid. This is a democracy and I am only interested in the welfare of my country.

Mr. Dinēsh Goswami brought in another point which is also very important, namely, each unemployed youth brings in his wake social and psychological problems. The other point he made was that the solutions that have been found in the west, are not any yardstick or measure for solving the problem here for the conditions that exist in our country are totally different from those existing in the west. Therefore, for dealing with the conditions which are peculiar to our country, solutions have to be found by us in the context and background of these conditions prevailing here. If these social and psychological problems are also not tackled, the whole of our society will have a vitiating atmosphere.

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee unfortunately did not spend as much time in giving constructive suggestions as he did in narrating the omissions of Government. What he had said was what every single member on this side of the House emphasised as well. There is no disagreement in that area that there have been omissions we have not done enough. I feel sure everybody will agree with me on that. But I was highly amused to hear of his horror that Rs. 438 crores were owing as tax arrears from private industrialists. We are horrified too just as he is, but we shall await with interest to see that his horror is transposed into action. After all, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, double standards should not be maintained. It is very difficult to argue on behalf of the people in this House and then go straight out and argue on behalf of Mr. Haridas Mundhra defending him in the Supreme Court in this very evasion of

taxes. Let him not help these private industrialists in furthering such evasion by defending them in courts of law. After all, at one stage or the other, Mr. Chatterjee will have to make a choice and the sooner the better. He can make a start straight-way by refusing all the briefs he holds for defending Mr. Haridas Mundhra for tax arrears and other sins which do not help our society any too much. The people of West Bengal have rejected his party outright for maintaining these very double standards that he has exposed himself to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He was only employing himself there!

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: That is fair enough. But then why express horror on the floor of the House at the tax arrears when he helps to keep them in arrears.

The other point made by him was the question of unemployment dole or allowance. This formed a part of the big election manifesto of his party before they came to power for two successive periods in West Bengal. May I ask why when his party was in power for two successive periods nothing was done about this unemployment dole or unemployment insurance? What exactly prevented them from carrying out their promise into action? The gap between performance and promise is very much there on that side of the House.

On the contrary because of the labour policy that was followed by his party, 2 lakhs of employed persons were thrown out of their jobs. Industry after industry closed down in West Bengal. That is the legacy with which we have to contend with now. It is no use scoffing at the West Bengal Government for reemploying 1.20 lakh people out of those 2 lakhs and for attempting to give employment to another 40,000 persons. It did not do Mr. Chatterjee credit to scoff at that because may be 40,000 jobs is a drop in the ocean, but a

drop it is nevertheless, and we would rather see more and more of these drops than strikes and hartals, gheraos etc., which create conditions which are not congenial to the creation of employment opportunities. You will forgive me, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, if I feel so agitated about this point, because I agree with another member of the House that this is the most terrible problem in the eastern region, where 70 per cent of the people, not 40 per cent, live below the poverty line. Parts of India where only 40 per cent live below poverty line are lucky because in the eastern region, starting from Assam, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and going down south up to U.P., 70 per cent of the people live below the poverty line.

Let us therefore, constructive and try to act in a concerted fashion to solve this problem on a national plan. I emphasise that it should be a national issue, because being cynical or treating it as a joke or being vicious will not help us.

In contrast to Mr. Chatterjee, who is an able and eloquent parliamentarian, I received a letter from an unemployed youth, Mr. A. N. Rao from Bhopal giving valuable and constructive suggestions to help solve this problem. It is surprising that these boys still have hopes and are not as yet totally frustrated, because one could forgive them if they were. As I said, Mr. Rao has given some constructive suggestions and I cannot help reading them out on the floor of the House, hoping that the Government will take vote of them. He says, Government could start by setting up House Building Corporations and Construction Corporations at Government levels to execute all constructional works by the State and to absorb the maximum amount of labour force as well as eliminate the possibility of corruption which prevails in issuing permits and licences. Let us all agree that in that area corruption is very great. His next suggestion is, taking over of the wholesale trade in

foodgrains by Government by setting up independent procurement, storage, distribution and shop complexes. His next suggestion is, the opportunity of self employment by Government by encouraging unemployed youths to form cooperatives to supply Government with the various commodities they have to purchase. I feel all these suggestions are really very constructive and possible.

17 hrs.

From the discussion that has taken place in this House, I feel it is not merely the Labour Minister who is involved in the solution of this problem. The Planning Minister is involved. The Education Minister is involved. The Industries Minister is involved. The Foreign Trade Minister is involved. The Agriculture Minister is involved. The power Minister is involved and it is only the total involvement of all those ministers that will enable us to solve this problem and I am sorry that the poor Labour Minister is the only person who has the burden of replying to the debate, because he cannot speak for education, agriculture, industries, irrigation and so on. So, I do congratulate him on the efforts that he has made. But at the same time, I am terribly distressed to hear him say that it is not possible to have a time-bound programme. The sands of time are running out and running out very fast. I hope, he retracts from the position that it is not possible to have a time-bound programme. It must be possible to have a time-bound programme. Otherwise, the future of our country is going to be very bleak. I am by nature an optimist. I do not want the Labour Minister to convert me into a pessimist even at this stage. I hope, he will allay these apprehensions.

In reference to the hon. Minister's appeal to withdraw the Resolution, I shall withdraw the Resolution but will sound a warning note that the menace and danger of this problem will not evaporate with the mere withdrawal of this Resolution in this House.

[Shrimati Maya Ray]

Before sitting down, may I urge upon the Government once more to pay attention to the suggestions that have been made so that we may feel that the time we have devoted to discussing this terrible problem, and may I say, a problem which has assumed horrifying proportions, has not been a mere waste of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, has the hon. lady Member the leave of the House to withdraw her Resolution?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put it to the House again.

Is it the pleasure of the House that Srimati Maya Ray be given leave to withdraw her Resolution?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it.—

I think there is a technical flaw there, if there is any objection to it, the House has to decide it.

I will again put it to the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Even if one Member objects, the leave to withdraw the Resolution cannot be given by the House. It will have to be put to the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I withdraw my objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, I take it that it is the pleasure of the House to give her leave to withdraw her Resolution.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.03. hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: LAND REFORMS

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Paigal):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"This House calls upon the Central Government to recommend to all the State Governments to enact effective land reforms before the 26th January, 1973 through which the land monopoly of landlords is broken, all the exemptions are done away with and ceiling is fixed in such a way so that sufficient land is made available for distribution to the agricultural workers and poor peasants."

First, of all, I want to say that the notice given by me and what is in the Order Paper are different. I do not know why there is this difference. One portion of the notice given by me is taken away and it is the last portion that is given here. I do not know the reason. My notice was as follows:

"The House is of the opinion that the proposed land legislations and the Acts adopted by various State Governments with the object of distributing land to the tillers is proving another hoax. All recommendations made by various commissions have been watered down and the landlords allowed to resort to dubious methods to protect their interests. The House, therefore...."

From here only, it is given here. The first portion is left out. I do not know why the first portion is taken out. I do not know whether it is because I am not Jyotirmoy Bosu that this is removed. That is only what I have to say.

17.05 hrs.

[Smt. Sasaram in the Chair]