

The Motion was adopted.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Motion was adopted

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.22 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 30)

[English]

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO (Karimnagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.23 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Article 107, etc.)

[English]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

15.20 hrs.

EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE BILL -
CONTD

(English)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha on the 13th September, 1991. Time allotted for this was five hours and two minutes. The time already taken on this Bill is four hours and forty six minutes. So, technically, only thirty six minutes remain. Shri Suryanarayan Yadav was on his feet. He had already spoken for nine minutes. Is he here? No, he is not here. Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya. He is also not here. Kumari Frida Topno.

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh): Sir, I will speak in Oriya.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know whether arrangement has been made for the translation from Oriya to English. Whether any arrangement has been made? O. K. you can speak.

[Translation]

**KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak a few words on the Employment Guarantee Bill

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**Translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

moved in this House by Shri Bhogendra Jha. At the out set, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important Bill. Sir, In his Bill Honorable Member Shri Jha seeks to provide employment guarantee to every adult in this country. Since Shri Jha has referred to a grave problem of the country I feel it as my duty to express my view on this Bill. The unemployment problem is a national problem. While moving his bill Shri Jha has expressed his great concern for growing unemployment problem. While participating in the discussion several Honorable Members have also expressed their similar concern. I join with them in expressing my deep concern for this growing problem and also I would like to give a few suggestion.

Sir, In the past also the unemployment problem was there in this courtly. We had this problem before independence. The problem is there even in the western countries. But it is not so grave as it is here in India. At the time of Independence the number of unemployed people was very less. All educated people were getting jobs because their number was very less. In a family if one person goes for Govt. service, others were doing cultivation or some side business. So, the man in Govt. service was able to manage his family quite well as the was getting the support of the family for ration etc. In fact he was able to lead comfortable life since his needs were limited. So, the rest of the people of the society got the impression that the service holders are really happy and anybody get the job will lead comfortable life. Then everybody stressed on education. They provided education to their children. Even the farmers provided education to their children. With the increase in the population the number of education youths also increased. They enroled their names for jobs in the employment exchange. On the other hand we could not generate such increasing number of jobs. As a result the unemployment problem mounted in this country. I do not say that our Govt. has not done any thing

to provide employment to those youths. A number of jobs have been created. But, the number is not proportionate to the actual number of youths enroled their names for jobs. Jobs were created in every five year plan. Targets were fixed to give employment to the unemployed youths. But every five year plan left behind a large backlog of unemployment. In the process the growing unemployment posed a grave problem for the nation today. Now we have to think how we will overcome this problem. We have to formulate plan for providing some sorts of vocation or the other for those people who are sitting idle at home.

Sir, the western countries are advanced in the field of agriculture and Industry. They have introduced innvative schemes. They have modernised and expanded their Industries. It is also a fact that they have introduced vocational studies in school and colleges. That is the reason why they have been able to engage their youths in Industry and agriculture. But the number of Industry in India is very less as compared to those countries. We have not modernised and expanded our Industries as they are doing in those countries. We are not so much advanced like them. Sir, there is a vast scope to develop our Agriculture and to engage our large rural work force in the fields. Our educated youths can also be given the responsibilities to promote agriculture in a scientific way. But, the tragedy is that our rural educated youths do not want to devote their time in agriculture .

They have developed a tendency to work in Govt. Offices. our education system is also very defective. It is meant for creating some Babus or-called clerks. But that is also not possible now. Therefore there is a need to change the existing system of education. We have to introduce job-oriented courses of studies in school and colleges. We have to set up more and more Engineering Institutions. New Diploma Courses should be introduced in these Institutions. More and more

[Kumari Frida Topno]

vocational institutions should be set up in every state. A lot of emphasis should be laid on the promotion of technical education. Sufficient funds should be provided to every state to set up technical institutes. Our youths will be able to get job or start some vocation or the other if they get proper education and training.

Sir, there is a vast scope to promote our Cottage Industries. If we do so a large number of rural people can get jobs. They can be given employment in village and cottage industries. But it is regrettable that a lot of stress has not been given to set up Industries in the rural areas. I request to the Govt. to promote rural industries. District Industry Centres should be revamped and small scale and cottage Industries should be promoted in every village. The rural women particularly the House-wives who sit idle after finishing their house-hold work should be given proper training so that they can work in the cottage industries. They can supplement to the income of their husbands. In the process the rural unemployment problem could be solved to some extent. If the house-wives are given training they can teach their children at homes also.

Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They live in the rural areas where enough jobs are not available for them. The Scheduled Tribes are mostly concentrated in the forest areas which are in accessible. If we want to provide them jobs we have to connect their villages by roads. New road should be built. They can be engaged in the construction work. As they are illiterates you have to make some programmes for their employment. Scheduled Tribes are generally very poor. The condition of those people are miserable as they do not have any work. You have to provide them work. The poor Adivasis are not able to provide education to their children. The stipend given

to them is not enough to meet their study expenses. So the amount of stipend should be enhanced. They should also be given adequate amount of grant to go for higher education particularly the meritorious students among SC&ST should be taken care of. Entire expenses for their higher studies whether technical or non-technical should be borne by the Govt. They should be appointed against the reserved posts as soon as they complete their education. In case some of them are able to compete with other general students their cases should also be considered for employment.

Sir, there is also a need to develop diary poultry and fishing. If we do so a large number of people can be given employment in these areas. The Govt. of India should formulate schemes to develop these sectors with a view to employ our unemployed youths. If some new innovative schemes are introduced the educated unemployed youths will also take interest to work in these sectors. They can get the job and at the same time our poultry and diary can be developed. The former Prime-Ministers late Smt. Indira Gandhi and Rajive Gandhi had introduced a number of job-oriented schemes. A large number of rural people are getting jobs through those schemes. But it is regrettable that some of those schemes were discontinued when the opposition parties formed the Govt. Sir a huge amount of money was spent on the rural unemployment programmes. But it is a matter of great regret that the funds provided under those schemes were misappropriated at several places. At certain places the funds earmarked for generating employment in the rural areas were diverted to other work. Despite all these irregularities the rural people had got some benefit. They were getting works. There were a large number of beneficiaries under those schemes. Now I request to the Central Govt. to mention the programmes atleast which are being sponsored by the Central Govt.

Sir, Hon. Member Shri Bhogendra Jha

has moved the Bill to highlight great national problem. This Bill seeks to provide employment to every adults in the country which is not possible on the part of any Govt. Even his party which has formed Govt. has not been able to solve this problem. But he has moved a very good Bill. So I congratulate him. At the same time I request him to withdraw his Bill.

Lastly Sir I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Bill and conclude my speech.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, any Private Member's Bill or Resolution has a great importance in our parliamentary life Especially the Bill brought forward by Shri Bhogendra Jha in the House has a great importance in our National Life. Sir, when I decided to express my views on this Bill, I felt very uneasy. You would definitely agree with me that all the provisions of the Constitution through which country's resources are distributed and which provide various ways and means to extend help to the poor and the needy have been violated in a planned manner, especially in the post independence era. It appears that the Central Government works against various constitutional provisions which held the poor and the unemployed, in a planned manner. Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a very important point. It is about Mahatma Gandhi. The planners of our country do not consider him as a great economist. I am distressed to learn it. Though the Central Government has published 98 books on his life and work, I am referring to a book which was written during his life time. The title of the book is "Hind Swaraj". It was written 60-70 years ago. If we sun up the substances of Gandhiji's economic views of in one line, we will come to know that he did not favour mass production but believed in production for the masses. One of the most important articles of the Constitution states that our country's wealth should not be concentrated in the hands of a handful of people. But you know during the 39 years after enforcement of the

constitution, the provisions of the said article that wealth should not concentrate in the hands of some selective individuals. The Government has the figures for the period from 1972 to 1988. I would like to make mention of only three business houses which are prominent in the country. Because people know about the Tatas and the Birlas. In the first instance I would like to mention the names of their companies only in stead of making a reference to the name of their owner. The name of the Company is Reliance and all the hon. Members know as to who is its owner. In the year 1972 its assets were Rs.30 crore only and by 1988 it is shot up to Rs.350 crore? Detailed figures in respect of 78 such business houses are with me. I do not want to waste the time. But this House has to think specially about the liberal economic policy adopted by the Government from June-July last. If the provisions of 1991-92 Budget are implemented and the new industrial policy evolved by the Government is followed. We will find that results of the policy will prove counter productive. It has rendered crores of the village people like you and me unemployed. You know that the policies which have been passed by this House aim at removing the present state of unemployment but there are no new avenues of employment with the Government.

You are very familiar with the public sector undertakings about which our hon. Minister of Finance declared in Bangkok thousands miles away from the country that all the sick public sector undertakings would be privatised. It means the Government has decided to handover public sector undertakings to B.I.F.R. Consequently lakhs of workers will be rendered jobless. I have also come to know that as per I.M.F. directives price of diesel will be increased by 10 per cent within next two months and DA will be freezed. Then the income of present employees would go on decreasing. The income of the low and middle class people will also decrease. I would like to know as to how this problem will be solved? How to fulfill the

[Sh. Rabi Ray]

objectives of the Bill that has been brought forward by Shri Bhogendra Jha? I would like to tell that concentration of political and economic power in a few hands is the first enemy of 80 crore people of the country. The second enemy is Consumerist Culture. They are the enemies which will block the employment opportunities. The centralised planning has failed everywhere in the world. It cannot create employment avenues. So, I would like to say that if these things continue, the existing employment avenues will also be closed and no new employment avenues can be created.

Sir, the hon. Ministers are sitting here. I would like to cite an example of the textile industry. The Central Government has accepted in its economic survey that in our country the decentralised sector produces more cloths than the Mill sector.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the need to take revolutionary steps in the Handloom and Powerloom Sectors. If the Government is determined, lot of employment can be generated, but it requires the determination and will power on the part of the Government. The Central Government should instruct all mills to produce cloth for export only. The Handloom and the Powerloom should meet the domestic requirement. It has lot of employment potential. If my suggestion is implemented, I feel that one and a half crore persons can get employment. But the Government is not willing. It does not want to do anything. The Government is not committed to creating more avenues of employment.

Today, on the one hand, tall claim is being made about self-employment, but on the other hand, due to liberal economic policy in the field of fishing, multinational companies are being allowed to conduct their operation here. This will render 50 lakh fish-

erman jobless who had been fishing here for centuries. Similarly, according to the survey conducted by the Department of Railways, seven lakh of the present 14 lakh employees in this Department would be jobless. Under these circumstances, how will it be possible to provide alternative employment to them that is what Shri Bhogendra Jha is thinking about. How is it possible if Government continues with its centralised planning and there is no end of consumerism. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have been determining our policies during the last 3 or 4 months particularly, the economic policy of this liberal Government. Today, the Parliament is no more supreme. All the decisions on economic issues are being taken at Washington. If this is happening, how can the purpose of Shri Bhogendra Jha be served? Because of this policy of the Government instead of self-reliance, unemployment is growing here.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you know it very well where the avenues of employment can be created? Agriculture, agro-industry, small industries, small scale sectors provide ample avenues of employment. In the field of economic policy, according to Gresham law, 'bad money drives out good money'. During the last 45 years, big industries have been given top priority, but there is no employment in them. All the experts on economy are unanimous in their view in this connection, yet the Government has been investing thousands of crores in big industries. As a result, more avenues of employment could not be made available up to our expectations. The Government is hankering after the mirage of big industries but the avenues of employment therein are negligible.

[English]

Capital-intensive industries have played havoc with employment. Capital-intensive economic policies have played havoc with employment. Now, we should make a revolutionary change in our mental make-up. We

should go in for labour-intensive economic policies.

[*English*]

The Government is not paying attention towards the labour intensive policy. The purpose of Shri Bhogendra Jha can be served only when we make up our mind regarding an integrated economic policy whose first component will be low mass production and aversion for consumerism. More-over, we should pay attention towards labour intensive economic policy and labour-intensive technology. Today, the people want employment and it is the primary duty of the Government to provide jobs for them. The Government should reflect the attitude of crores of people of the country. Shri Jha has drawn the attention of the House to generate more opportunities of employment. The so-called economic policy has brought down the avenues of employment. Through you, I would like to request all the Members of the House to support the Bill of Shri Bhogendra Jha and pressurize the Government to bring about a change in its economic policy. With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN. The time allotted for the debate on the Bill expires at 4 P.M. If the House is willing, we can extend the time. If the hon. Members want the discussion to conclude we can do that also. *If all depends on you.*

[*English*]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Continuously for the last two sessions we are discussing this Bill.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): The next Bill is very important. So, if that is introduced today then that would not be lapsed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For how long should we extend the time for this Bill?

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Kindly extend by one hour.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): You extend 1 1/2 hours and thereafter the next Bill can be introduced today.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: If it is extended by 1 1/2 hours, then the next Bill cannot come today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We can extend the time by one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time, with the consent of the House, is extended by one hour, till 5 o'clock. I would request the Members to try to restrict themselves to speaking only for 7 to 8 minutes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill regarding inclusion of right to work as a Fundamental Right is very significant. It is important in the sense one has to earn livelihood through employment. If a man is jobless, he will have no means for survival and sustenance of his life and that of his family. Therefore, food, cloth and shelter must be made available to everyman. It can be made available only through employment. After Independence, self-reliance and self-employment, could not be cultivated as desired. Even after four decades of Independence, the Government has not been able to provide employment to all the citizens. Our economic policy should be capable of providing jobs for the jobless. Consequently, the man-power will also be utilized properly. It has been observed that there are two types of unemployed people—the educated and the uneducated. There is serious problem of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas. We are not capable of providing them the necessary means of livelihood. Under these circumstances, when 70 percent of the country's population constitute of people of the age of

[Sh. Satynarayan Jatiya]

35, if people do not get employment, discontent and resentment would surge which will hamper peace and progress of the country. To ensure progress of the country, our policy should be evolved in such a way so that more unemployed people could get employment.

The present education system has become a farce as students acquire degrees one after another without getting jobs. Their families feel that their children will help them in their old age. But these educated youth do not get any job. Their skill and learning become useless. Therefore, we have to seriously think about giving a new direction to our Education Policy, so that the problem of unemployment can be solved.

During the Eighth Five Year-Plan when Shri Madhu Dandavate was the Minister of Finance in Shri V.P. Singh's Government the assessment for guaranteeing employment and making right to work as a Fundamental Right was of Rs.65 thousand crore. Such a big amount is also a problem. On the other hand, unemployment is also a grave problem. We have to strike a balance between two.

Industrial policy of the country is being discussed. New industrial policy should be welcomed. Nobody will object if technology and development is accelerated to provide jobs.

At the same time, one should pay attention to provide jobs for people and set up labour intensive industry. Gandhiji advocated the cause of 'Swadeshi'. The purpose behind spinning 'Charkha' and dignity of labour was to set up labour-intensive industry. This will enable work for all hands and create employment opportunities also. Today, we take the name of Gandhi but we are confused over his principles. Before Independence, we used to talk about the use of indigenous goods but now the swing of the

pendulum is on the opposite extreme. Today, the dignity of labour is being discarded and it is not getting its due. Thus, the entire principle of dignity of labour is becoming a farce. Unless the capital and management are equal partners, the imbalance will continue in the society and the country cannot progress in right direction. Just now, the former hon. Speaker pointed out that thousands of workers of textile industry are on the verge of being rendered jobless. The entire textile industry is crumbling down. In such a situation, how can jobless persons get jobs. I am speaking from personal experience. A textile mill in Ujjain has closed down. Five thousands workers who were working there became jobless but the number of their dependents is over 50 thousand. How such a large number of people can be given employment in a small place like Ujjain. The same problem is with the whole country. How can it be overcome? In view of this, effective measures have to be taken to deal with this giant problem.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, under the Article 45 of the Constitution, provision has been made to provide compulsory education to all. Not to speak of providing employment, or giving a new direction to the education, even spade work has not been done hitherto. Therefore, the youths of the country have resorted to agitation and have taken to the streets. It is a fact that man is born free but everywhere he is in chains. Every human being must get dignity of human being

"Manushya to wahi, jo nirjan mein srijan kar dei.

The wahi majushya jo nirasha mein asha bhar dein

Nirjan ke srijan mein nirasha kee asha hai,

Vivah ke samarthya mein varan mritya ka hai,

Isliye aur isiliye manushya aur manushyata mein antar hai,

Yadi manushya jad hai to chetan manushyata hai."

Therefore, in order to make the life of man meaningful all means should be made available so that man should no more suffer any depression. If all means of employment are made available, in this free country, he will definitely be redeemed of his sufferings.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong): Mr. Chairman Sir, while participating in this Private Member Bill, namely, Employment Guarantee Bill, 1991 moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha, I must express my thanks to the hon. Member who has moved the Bill though I do not agree with the different clauses included in the Bill.

Sir, this Bill has given us an opportunity to focus the great economic problem that India is facing today. There is unemployment problem. This problem is very very apparent in the North-Eastern region also whether it is Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura or Mizoram. The problem is there everywhere. But I want to draw the attention of the House especially to the North-Eastern region. Though the North-Eastern region is rich in natural resources and mineral resources, there is much lift to be utilised in order to generate employment opportunities.

Most of the problems in the North-East have arisen out of the critical economic situation. When young men and women cannot get jobs, it results in many thoughts in their minds like extorting money by holding somebody to ransom. Therefore, Sir, time has come when we have to do something in this regard.

Now, we find that in Assam, more than one lakh persons are there in the live unemployment registers of different employment exchanges. You turn your eyes to Manipur and there are 80,000 to 90,000 people on the unemployment registers. In Meghalaya you find the number is between 50,000 and 60,000. And same is the case in Tripura, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh.

Now I find that this Bill does offer an opportunity to discuss the unemployment problem. We also have various other things to discuss in this august House to solve unemployment such as our educational system. As far as our educational system is concerned, there is a need to change it completely. There should be a system where by general education is limited upto the seventh standard and children should be encouraged thereafter to take to vocational education. This will enable people to undertake self-employment. There is no point in giving bank loans and other loans to unemployed youth, if those youth do not know to utilise their skills and their educational background. Therefore, I feel that the time has now really come when the Government, especially, the Government of India should turn their eyes towards our North Eastern Region also. We want to be one with those who contribute to the balanced growth of India. I have always emphasised the fact that when there is unbalanced growth in the economy, all the progress achieved in the economy is offset by this unbalanced growth.

Sir, in the North Eastern Region, most of the States have come into existence only the other day. As a result, we find that most of the infrastructure facilities do not exist in this region. Therefore, I would request the Government of India to provide more infrastructural facilities to the North Eastern Region, in order to encourage development especially tourism. Tourism is an industry which is capable of generating employment as well as self-employment opportunities in the fields of artefacts, handicrafts, handloom, sericult-

[Sh. Peter G. Marbaniang]

ture, etc. People can sell the articles in the market as souvenirs and thereby earn their livelihood. However we find that in the North Eastern Region, there are restrictions on travel and these are prevailing even today. Foreign tourists cannot travel in some of these areas. Not only that, restriction is imposed even on Indians. These are the things that the Government of India must turn its eyes to and take remedial action. Restricted Area Permit should be abolished.

There are certain areas in the North Eastern Region, which will help in generating more income for the overall growth of the Indian economy. We do have a part to play.

While talking on this Bill, I say that this is a self-contradictory Bill, because Shri Bhogendra Jha Limits its scope in Section 4, where he talks about teachers, lawyers, and so on. Those who teach in colleges and schools, take up tuitions as well. How can you prohibit them from taking tuitions?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Law prohibits it. They are resorting to crime, by taking up tuitions.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG : So is the case with lawyers. They have their practice in the courts and they have their shops as well.

We also find that no country in the world can guarantee full employment. There is some sort of under-employment. In India we find that the most significant factor is the disguised unemployment. How do you solve the problem of disguised unemployment? A farmer may be working in a factory also. His children may also be helping him in other activities. So this by itself is very contradictory.

Then there is one provision where you have said that the loans should be given

even to the retired persons. I would say that the retired men get their pension. When you have prohibited them from getting the double employment, how can you again encourage the retired persons by way of giving loans, etc.?

These are the few things based on which I feel that I cannot support this Bill though I must thank him for giving us this opportunity to express our views on the unemployment problem which is facing our country today.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Surya Narayan, you have already taken 9 minutes. I allow you 5 minutes more. Please try to conclude within 5 minutes.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on the Bill introduced by our hon. friend Shri Bhogendra Jha regarding the unemployment problem in our country I had suggested that the agriculture should be given the status of industry. Unless you give due status to agriculture you can't bring the problem of unemployment under control. Because there is no other alternative. There is a large number of unemployed persons in the country and what will happen in future we are unable to understand. The difficulty is that we do not make any solid and joint effort to solve this problem.

I would also like to point out that the prevailing system of Education in the country are increasing the number of unemployed persons daily. You will say that due to lack of resources, you are unable to bring the uniformity in the standard of Education. Unless the son of President, Prime Minister, poor farmer or labourer get the education of the same standard, this problem of unemployment cannot be solved.

I am compelled to say so because some

members sitting beside me are saying how this problem will be solved. I too have the same opinion because on the one hand you are providing education to one class of people in an air-conditioned school and on the other hand you are providing education to the other class people in the schools having no buildings at all. You ask that child to appear in competition. You give only educational certificates to them but you never provide good standard education to them so that they may be able to appear in the competitions and can get a better job.

The long que of unemployed persons in the country will make disturbances in future. Therefore. I would like to say that first of all you should make the system of education uniform.

Then, you will have to implement the scheme of "one man, one job." The present situation is that if a rich person has four sons, one of them is in service other is in business and third one is a farmer. He himself is also an earning hand. Therefore, how can you solve this problem.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: He himself is not a cultivator rather he has engaged the cultivators to get the cultivation.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Yes, I mean to say so. If a member of a family is in service or in business or in cultivation, then the other member of that family should not be permitted to join any profession and in case he joins some profession, the profession of the previous member should be closed. You have to implement the scheme of "one man, one job," in the country. Only then we can achieve our objectives. (*Interruptions*)

Time is less so, my submission is that it is a private member's resolution. The Government does not introduce such resolutions due to some vested interest, because it want

to remain in power. Being in power, we misguide the unemployed persons. As a result of which the present situation is prevailing in the country. I am also an M.P. and I need a rifle for my safety when I visit my constituency because there is a danger for my life. We have not thought about the reasons of it. If we have thought about it, the position would have been different. Still there is time, we can do it, if we so desire.

Hon Sir, when I was in Bihar Legislative Assembly I said in the Assembly also on one day that a time would come when the political persons will openly be killed by the people. The unemployed youths in the villages are not in a position to engage themselves in any profession because we have not provided them such education as may help them in earning their livelihood. So their anger is growing more and more and they will express their anger on us on one day or the other.

Therefore, through you, I demand that you have come to power only 5-6 months earlier and you have to remain in power also, therefore, you should approve this Bill moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha. After passing this Bill you can pay your special attention to this problem. The largest number of unemployed persons is in India. We have divided the unemployed persons in three categories i.e. No.1,2,3. We should not do like that. We should give them equal status and arrange permanent employment for them. Only then the problem of unemployment can be solved.

The bell is ringing continuously. But you even then allowed me to speak. Thank you very much for this.

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL (Hathras): Mr.Chairman, Sir, I fully support the Bill introduced by our senior friend Shri Bhogendra Jha regarding the problem of unemployment. In reality this problem has not been taken seriously during the last 40-45 years. The presence of the House also shows that

[Dr. Lal Bahadur Rawal]

still we are not serious about it. The problem of the unemployment is as complicated as other problems of the country like the problem of price hike. We should also think about it.

When a youth completes his education, he roams here and there in search of job and when he can't get any job he become desperate and commits. It causes loss to the country, to the nation. We have discussed this problem time and again but did not make any concrete policy in this regard. I remind a sher-

"Sahil ke tamashai, har dubane wale ka, Afasos to karate hain, imaded nahin karate."

It is true that the problem of unemployment is very complicated. It should be eradicated and the Government should also change its policy accordingly. But the Government do not want to change its policies. Babu, Nehru, Indira and other helmsmen expressed their concern about it, but the Government did not take any firm step to solve this problem. Students wings of our party Akhil Bhartiya Vidhyarthi Morcha and Bhartiya Janata Yuva Morcha demanded the solution of this problem from time to time. They have staged demonstration in this regard time and again. Being an opposition party, we can only launch agitation and place our demands before the government, but we can't formulate any policy or make any change in any policy.

Mr. Chairman Sir, several hon. Members expressed their views on the issue to and our senior most member Shri Rabi Ray drew the attention of the Government to many problems. I fully agree with him. Just now an hon. Member has said that the disparity of education is also a cause of increasing the unemployment. I also agree with it.

We are following the education system of Lord Mauley since the last 45 years, which is completely a defective system, and we are increasing unemployment through it. Our intelligentsia is going abroad because we are not able to utilise it in the country. We should seriously think over it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing this problem here but after independence the problem of unemployment has been constantly increasing. It is a rough estimate that there are 12 crore unemployed persons in our country. If we do not amend the constitution for solving this problem, it will become more complicated. I suggest that the government should chalk out effective plans to solve it. As Shri Rabi Ray said that more employment opportunities should be provided through cottage and handloom industries. I would like to point out that those who are engaged in various professions such as agriculture and other jobs and are getting benefit from all sides should be restricted to only one profession. This step may create employment opportunities for unemployed person. Mr. Chairman, Sir, other speakers who have already spoken, have given a number of valuable suggestions so need not say anything more and with these words I conclude my speech and support this Bill.

16.29 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESNARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very important Private Member Bill moved by my learned colleague, Shri Bhogendra Jha.

I congratulate him for introducing this Bill. Though I do not subscribe to some of the provisions that are finding place in this Bill, I agree with the objectives.

I hope the Government will definitely consider this problem of unemployment in all seriousness and take necessary steps so that during the Eighth Five Year plan, this problem will be considerably tackled. You are aware that from the beginning, in spite of our seven Five-Year Plans and our objective for reducing the unemployment, actually after every Five-Year plan the problem has accentuated. During every plan period, the total number of placements that were available were much less than the number of unemployed who came to the scene during the plan period.

In my opinion, this is mainly due to the successive governments at the Centre. Though they belong to the Congress Party, unfortunately they have ignored the advice of Mahatmaji who said that though he was not against the industrialisation or the industry or the machine, he was against indiscriminate mechanisation which will lead to throwing large numbers of people jobless on the streets.

Right from late Jawaharlal Neharaji, the policies have resulted in the present situation where more than two crores of people are educated unemployed. More than one crore unemployed are matriculates, forty-four lakh are higher secondary and more than thirty lakhs are graduates and post-graduates. The number of unemployed engineers is more than 65 thousands today.

Sir, you are aware that our country is the third largest country having scientific and technical personnel, and if the country is not in a position to utilise the services, the talents, the skills, the knowledge that has been acquired by those people in their prime youth, in the most valuable part of their life, how can the country make any progress? So, definitely there is something wrong. The policies were lopsided. They have not helped in reducing unemployment. The result is that today throughout the country, wherever there are some institutions/organisations

which are against the country's interesting, like the terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir, or in Punjab, or for that matter Naxalites in our State, Andhra Pradesh, or in any other State, they are luring these educated unemployed because after graduation, after post-graduation, many people are not getting even call letters before they become inequity for employment. So they are developing lot of envy, prejudice against the society. The village people who are around them, mostly belonging to the weaker sections, are being attracted. I tell you that the time may not be very far off when such situations will come to almost all parts of the country. Already in Northern India, we are facing several social tensions in different States. Same is the case with Andhra Pradesh. Even in a peace-loving State like Karnataka also the influence of Naxalites is apparent.

So, my suggestion to the Government is to kindly change their policies and take such measures where, with the same capital, more number of people can be employed, rather than having capital-intensive industries. At least for the rural sector, for the service sector, for the factory sector where the people need consumer goods, those goods can definitely be produced in small-scale sector, the handicrafts sector and the medium-scale sector, instead of given all such things to Tatas, Birlas, Goenkas, Dalmias, Mafatlals, Singhanias, Ambanis and all these people. We can provide employment opportunities for millions of people by providing assistance to a large number of these small units throughout the length and breadth of this country. You are aware even when Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was there he admitted on the floor of this House that in respect of many of these development works, mostly the rural development programmes not even 20 paise are going to the really needy people. He had accepted it while introducing the Panchayati Raj Bill. You are aware of it. Now what is happening? The man who is really interested to take the loan and stand on his own legs is not getting the loan and you are giving

[Sh. Sobhanadreesnara Rao Vadde]

[*Translation*]

this IRDP loan or NREP loan or RLEGP benefit to the person who is not actually interested but because we are giving, he is taking, as a result of which that scheme is not really successful. Some corrupt politicians bankrupts, the panchayat Samiti people are looting that money. So actually the benefit of that scheme is not accruing to the intended person and the nation is not developing. So my suggestion is that if you see that against the security you can give assistance to such people who want to stand on their legs it will be better and mostly, Sir, in the present educational policy itself the practical orientation very very minimal. That is why, the graduate engineers, diploma-holders or ITI people who come out of the institutions do not naturally have the confidence to stand on their legs to take up some workshop, to do some mechanism, to take up some repair work or electrician's work or radio repair work or some of these things. They are not able to do it. Kindly see that more practical orientation is really imparted to these technicians coming out of these institutions, which will go a long way in getting employment. Also in respect of their own self-employment in any country it is not possible for the Government itself to compositely provide the employment opportunities. It is the case in the Communist countries, it is the case in socialist countries, I mean, everywhere it is the same situation. The Government should take the responsibility of encouraging such a situation where unemployment comes down to the minimum and people are provided more self-employment opportunities and in some cases Government employment, Sir.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to say a few words.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK (Bolangir): Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on unemployment. More than 40 years have passed by the unemployment problem is still on the increase. The members speaking before me have also highlighted the problem. I would like to submit a few points in this regard. Government should take initiative to introduce a self-employment training programme and the age limit should be extended from 25 years to 35 years. Central Government should not demand postal orders from the applicants for the jobs in the offices of Central Government.

New industries should be set up in public sector to accommodate more and more unemployed persons.

At present entrepreneurs who want to set up industries in rural areas have to register themselves with the D.I.C. The process takes a time period of about one month. Then they need land for this purpose and they have to go to tehsildar for this. Then the Tehsildar takes almost six months to allot land for that purpose. After that they have to go to District Industries Centre and Bank. That process also takes nearly six months. The conditions imposed by the Banks are very rigid and some percentage of deposit is necessary. This procedure and law need to be liberalised and made flexible.

I request that it is necessary to hold a meeting once in a month to sort out the tussle between the officials of D.I.C. and Bank and Tehsildar for setting up industry in that area. The opportunities for self-employment should be provided by the Government itself. It is necessary to do so. As my friend was saying here that it should have been started in the education system and a chapter should have been included in the curriculum so that the unemployed youth are trained right from the beginning and should know how

to get benefits and incentives available to enterpreneurs.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate Shri Bhogendra Jha for raising this issue in the House and providing us opportunity to speak on the important issue of unemployment problem. I believe that nobody will oppose this Bill in the whole country. The object of this discussion is how this Employment Guarantee Bill will help to get employment.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully agree that employment opportunities are continuously decreasing in this country because capital based Industries are being encouraged in this country. This country lacks in resources while having vast population. The problem of unemployment cannot be tackled effectively unless such industries are encouraged where less capital and more manpower is required. The country has followed a policy of promoting big industries which require less of manpower and more capital investment. This policy has been adopted during Congress regime and it has reduced employment opportunities. The consequences of working on these lines are clearly perceptible. More than 3-4 crores of people are registered with the Employment Exchanges, who are educated up to matrio standard. These figures do not include people of rural areas. About twenty crore people of this country are estimated to be unemployed, if the rural and urban figures are added. Neither country can make progress in such circumstances nor maintain peace and order. It is essential to create more and more employment opportunities if we want to maintain law and order in this country, as many of my friends have pointed it out. I do not want to repeat the same things time and again but I want to say that the employment opportunities in this country are decreasing and it is necessary to make a law that if a person is employed somewhere and he is also engaged in farm-

ing or some other occupation then he should opt for one occupation only. One man can adopt one occupation only and if he violates this law he should be penalised for a criminal offence. Until this will not be done new job opportunities can not be created. This would ensure that the people who have been traditionally in farming job remain in the same line and the people who are employed in Government jobs remain in that line and only the jobless are given the opportunity to become partners in setting up new industrial units.

The second point is that this should be accomplished through small-scale industries and then creating their network throughout the country to accommodate those unemployed people.

Third most important point is that more and more people can be accommodated in self-employment programmes. Three types of Government programmes are being implemented and according to Government figures we have been able to help about three lakh educated unemployed youth. But there are also three categories of people. In some programmes grant of Rs. 15,000 is being given and somewhere, it is Rs. 20,000 and in the third category it goes up to Rs. 35,000. Due to the devaluation of Rupee by Dr. Manmohan Singh, Rs. 35,000 is very less. Though, the devaluation of Rupee has been done but the amount of grant has not been revaluated. It means that the amount of Rs. 35,000 has no value now. This amount is of no use for anyone because a major portion of this amount has to be spent to get the necessary work done due to corruption at local level. All of us who belong to rural areas know that a person who want to take help of this self employment programme have to face many difficulties in this regard. In spite of all these facts the number of educated unemployed youth is increasing every year. Nearly 10.1 lakh new names are registered in the Employment Exchanges every year. The number of rural unemployed is not included in this. 4 crore names are registered for the employment in urban areas only, we are able to help 2-3 lakh people only. This

[Sh. Nitish Kumar]

problem cannot be solved in this way. We can only solve this problem effectively if we implement the policy of one job for one person and by promoting the small-scale industries and industries which require more manpower and less capital investment. We must stop following the fiscal policy which is capitalism oriented and should encourage the agriculture and industries based on agricultural products. If we work for these things then a vast potential of employment can be created to employ crores of unemployed youth in the country otherwise country will have to face difficulties. In the absence of these steps poverty would rise, economic disparities would increase. Terrorism cannot be controlled without checking unemployment. Violence increases due to economic inequality, poverty and unemployment. We may spend lot of money to maintain law and order but we will not be able to maintain it upto when unemployment is there. It is difficult to control unemployed frustrated people of the country from resorting to terrorism. There is no other possible solution to this. Therefore Government should accept this Bill and implement it in right spirit. With these words, I conclude and support this Bill.

PROF. PREMDHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, all would welcome this bill and objectives. Keeping in view the unemployment problem and figures in this regard it is natural that all would support the Bill.

Shri Bhogendra Jha has mentioned in the 'Objectives and reasons' of this bill that those people who are land holders get jobs but want to keep that land also which they have inherited from their ancestors. They are not farmers in the real sense, because they do not work in fields and those who are really engaged in farming works do not have land of their own. The real owners lack the interest, as well as aptitude for the job. The people who actually do the agricultural job are landless and those who are landowners do not have interest in farming and this badly affects the agricultural production.

I have been studying the suggestions which have been proposed with this Bill and it has become rather difficult to agree with the proposed suggestions which have been presented along with the Bill. For example there is a suggestion in it that if a person gets job with monthly income of say Rupees one thousand.....(Interruptions)it can be up to ten thousand. I am not talking about the income limit. What I mean to say is that if a person is employed somewhere he should abandon his movable and immovable property. But a man keeps his property for sense of security. Suppose in a family one person gets a job and say for example his income is up to his expectations and after two years in the job he becomes permanent and thus even gets a accomodation too, then you say he should abandon all his movable and immovable property but on what grounds can you convince him that all his family members would be getting proper jobs at proper times. What are the motives of this Bill?.....(Interruptions)I have merely put forth my doubts but you can answer it according to your convenience..... (Interruptions)

One more doubt in my mind is that a leader of a party told me that he does not want to become a party president because he wanted to see a limit of property for other members of the party, he himself owned more property than that. I asked him why he is leaving the party leadership rather he should donate his property. But he would not give any answer.(Interruptions) I did not seek money for myself, rather I do not belong to that party. Therefore the member of that party itself would become the leader. I would like to submit that many speeches are made, many people profess but nobody pay attention to the practical solution to the problem. Nitish ji, I am referring to the leader of your party only. He had professed that he did not want the post because he did not want to abandon that property and income.

Nobody wants to abandon his property. Therefore I welcome the objectives and spirit of the Bill because they are excellent but

along with this I would like to draw your attention to the practical solutions of the problem.

One of the Members had suggested that if a person in service wants to apply for another better post then he should first resign from that post but there is no ground to suggest that he will invariably get that post in due time. Take for example the case of a person employed as lecturer and if he applies for the post of a Reader then according to your Bill, he would have to resign the previous post. Then if he is not selected for the post of Reader then he would be denied both the jobs. You would have to go into these aspects and details as such.

This is my humble opinion that the intentions of the Bill are very good because the problem of unemployment is increasing day by day but you should put forth very practical solutions that may be implemented.

Mr. Chairman, you have also served in the Army. Most of the people of your state, my state and from the state of Punjab are in the Army. If they do not get promotion even after completing 15 years of service, they are retired from the service and get pension. Recruitment age is 18 years and if he is retired at the age of 33 years, thereafter if he has to surrender his movable and immovable property on being employed how can he earn his sustenance. It is a question which cannot be neglected. These are some of the problems that I am thinking about and I want to draw your attention to these problems.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views. I would like that Shri Bhogendra Jha in his speech would surely reply the points raised by me.

[English]

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Barrister): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful for the opportunity to debate on this thought-provoking Employment Guarantee Bill moved

by Shri Bhogendra Jha on the 13th September 1991. It is not an easy task to decide whether to support the Bill or to oppose it. As far as the object and spirit of the Bill are concerned, I am in full agreement with this laudable motion. Further, I fully share the sentiments of the Hon'ble Member of Parliament. However, the modus operandi or methodology of the Bill leaves ample room for disagreement.

Now, let us examine the pros and cons of the Bill moved. At the outset, I am equally concerned regarding the problem of growing unemployment throughout our country. Perhaps, only those who are unemployed can fully appreciate the agonies of the cases of pitiable unemployment. My sincere sympathies to that category of people, who even resort to committing suicide ultimately. Further, there is lot of frustration, leading to various forms of social tension and turmoil. As a citizen of India, surely we must be entitled to certain basic rights. For example, the right to education, the right to work and the very right to live, are fundamental human rights. Our sacred Constitution ensures this right and thus has received worldwide acclaim.

However, things are more easily said than done! When we frame a Bill of this nature, along with the spirit of the right to work, one must ensure generation of equal job opportunities. Consider the case of an advertisement for the post of a clerk. With our teeming millions of unemployed all round, there would be thousands of ready-made applicants, as sure as the daily sunrise. In this context, the famous Biblical anti-thesis 'many are called, but few are chosen' could not have been more true. It is alarming to observe that during the First Five Year Plan, there were about 7.5 million job-seekers. This figure has swelled to a frightful 32.8 million mark during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Despite job creation every year, there is an unabated rise in unemployment. Hence, while jobs are created arithmetically, unemployment is going up exponentially! The number of people from all over including my

[Sh. Gopinath Gajapathi]

Berhampur Parliamentary Constituency, where a good number live below the poverty line that are coming to me for help in securing jobs. They are countless in number and this situation is just unimaginable. It only leads us to the sole conclusion of the vital need to control population growth. At present, India is the second highest populated country in the world. Perhaps, it will not be long, when we will earn the dubious distinction of becoming the highest populated country in the world! An effective National Plan to check the galloping population growth must be devised. Furthermore, there is need for setting up a National Commission to go into systematic manpower planning. There is significant growth of professional, technical, medical and other vocational institutions, which release an increasing number of lawyers, engineers, architects, doctors and technicians, regularly every year. Surely, with comparatively limited professional job opportunities, there will be only frustration in the minds of these well-qualified but unemployed professionals.

Now, the Eighth Five Year Plan, for which the policies of the Government have already been formulated, lays full emphasis on employment.

17.00 hrs.

The popular 20-Point Programme, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, etc. adopted by the Government are good contributory factors. The real need of the hour is to bring about educational industrial, fiscal and land reforms on a country-wise basis, towards generating the necessary employment rather than introduce a Bill which *prima facie* appears well-meaning but is practically difficult. It provides a persuasive effect basically. On the other hand, the Bill embodies certain unacceptable clauses on which I would like to dwell briefly.

Firstly, when one of the clauses spells out merely employment, one must be spe-

cific about the type of employment. Otherwise, a workman who is basically geared to do manual jobs, would soon start demanding white-collar jobs, leading to disastrous consequences.

Secondly, restricting a citizen with job, with the condition not to involve oneself with any other activity of gains, by another clause of the Bill, is irregular and unethical. Should a shrewd human being be denied to invest his money in a judicious manner for multiplication of his assets?

Thirdly, if the stipulated obligatory part of the State to provide all citizens seeking jobs with employment is enacted, then I can well imagine the predicament of the deciding legal fora which will be loaded with endless strikingly similar cases. Indeed, it will go a long way to eradicating unemployment among the legal profession, however! To provide the much sought-after employment by merely introducing a Bill, is comparable to a herculean task.

Hence, a more meaningful and right approach would be for the Government to bring about massive land reforms, liberalise industrial policy, remove illiteracy, provide financial assistance to SSI units, educate people on technological innovations, launch afforestation schemes and place more thrust on agricultural vocation. Another basic need is to instill confidence in the minds of the youth who they are the future hopes of our society and the nation. Then and only then, will we be able to pull ourselves out of the growing unemployment morass.

In conclusion, therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Member, Shri Bhogendra Jha to withdraw his Bill, perhaps, in lieu of the enactment of a more comprehensive and practical Bill harmonious with the Indian Constitution and the Directive Principles of the State Policy.

With these words, I conclude. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Sir, I am grateful to Shri Bhogendra Jha for having drawn the attention of this House to the important issue of unemployment through his Employment Guarantee Bill. I am also grateful to all the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion of the Bill and have made extremely useful observations and suggestions.

Sir, in his Bill, Shri Bhogendra Jha has recommended employment to all adult citizens, periodical promotions to employees, facilities for self-employment, etc. In other words, his suggestion amounts to making Right to Work a Fundamental Right. As the Members are aware, at present, the Constitution of India provides for Right to Work only among the Directive Principles of the State Policy which are not enforceable. The Constitution through its Directive Principles links the question of securing Right to Work to the stage of economic and social development and to the resources available. Even though, during the past forty years of planned development, a number of policies and programmes aimed at generation of substantial employment opportunities within the resources available have been implemented, they have not been adequate and we are still faced with the problem of acute unemployment and under-employment, both in urban and rural areas. Making Right to Work a Fundamental Right would imply that the unemployed and under-employed people will have to be provided with work opportunities. This does not necessarily mean that all of them will have to be absorbed in the public sector. However, it would be necessary to create conditions under which every person desirous of work would be able to find it.

Sir, the right to work to everyone can be promised but a total reorientation of economic policies, taking up labour intensive projects in hand and adopting decentralised planning to enable the economy to generate sufficient employment opportunities only can ensure the implementation of this pro-

gramme. Fulfilling the proposal of Right to Work, therefore, calls for extensive preparatory work in a number of fronts like micro level planning, including management of natural and human resources, self-employment development and other economic policy decisions. The Planning Commission is seized of these matters in the context of generating more employment opportunities for all concerned.

Sir, during the course of the debate, the hon. members have made a number of suggestions on economic policy, educational system, self-employment promotion, land reforms and agricultural development, promotion of cottage, small scale and medium industries, development/upgradation of indigenous technology etc. During this short time, it may not be possible for me to cover all the points. In fact, each point would require detailed examination by the concerned Ministries. I would prefer to deal with the subject in a much broader perspective. It would, however, be relevant to mention that Government is seized of the unemployment problem and proposes to take all the possible steps to mitigate it. In fact, employment would be the central objective of the Eight Plan which is proposed to be finalised soon. Details of the strategy to accelerate employment growth are being worked out and will be incorporated in the Plan Document.

At this stage, I could only draw the attention of the House to the President's Address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 11th July, 1991, which spells out Government's policy on various issues. The President in his address had stated that rapid expansion of opportunities for productive employment would be a major objective of our planning and economic policies. Some of the thrust areas highlighted in the Address are internationalisation of industry and trade, development of small scale sector and cottage and village industries, boosting electronic industry through setting up of technology parks etc. tackling sickness in textile industry, sorting out problems faced by food processing industries, stepping up of power

[Sh. Paban Singh Ghatowar]

generation, upgradation of telecommunication and postal services and taking them into the rural areas, accelerating the pace of progress in science and technology Agricultural Research and use of modern technology by our farmers, animal husbandary, integrated development of women and children, reducing the pressure on land by providing alternative avenues of employment in small, medium and large scale agro-based and good-processing industries, special crash programmes for providing drinking water in rural areas, etc. All these areas seems to be promising areas from the point of view of employment generation. There is also a mention that integrated Rural Development Programme would continue to be major instrument for creating self-employment opportunities. Similarly, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana would continue to generate more employment in rural areas.

The President's Address also recognised the need for improving the quality of education so as to bridge the gap that now exists between the world of work and the world of learning. The Government's endeavour to protect and promote the interests of the working class and to foster healthy industrial relations by carrying out reforms in the machineries for settlement of labour disputes have also been highlighted.

While presenting Central Government's Budget for 1991-92, the Finance Minister had also highlighted the need for substantial augmentation of employment programmes and it had been stated that employment creation and poverty eradication in rural India will continue to receive the highest priority.

There has also been a realisation that self employment holds the key to the massive employment generation effort required to be made to tackle the problems of unemployment in the country. As a consequence, the Government had been taking series of deliberate measures to promote self-employment, both in the traditional as well as in

the non-agricultural sectors of the economy. As I just mentioned, in the president's address, it was stated that Integrated Rural Development Programme would continue to be a major instrument for creating self-employment opportunities. In addition Programme like training of Rural Youth for self-Employment (TRYSEM), Self-Employment among Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY), Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor, Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development, Nehru Rozgar Yojana and Differential Rate of Interest Scheme are being implemented by Central Government to promote self-employment. Agriculture is a predominant area of self-employment in rural India. The country has also a rich heritage of arts and crafts which provide self-employment to a large number of artisans in activities like handloom, sericulture, handicrafts, coir products, Leather Products, gems and Jewellery, metal works, etc. For this purpose, Government provides facilities in the shape of marketing, finance, entrepreneurship and skill development etc. It is also significant to note that the Government of India has reserved the product of as many as 836 items for exclusive manufacture by the Small Scale Sector. Some of the State Government have also been implementing self-employment schemes in their own way.

The employment goals of the Government include (1) creation of 10 million new jobs every year adding upto 100 million jobs before the year 2000, and (2) 1000 million mandays of guaranteed rural employment per year. There is, however, no denying the fact that the emphasis on employment has to be reinforced with measures to reduce population growth which, despite three decades of family planning programmes, today our population is about 852 million and also it is growing fast at the rate of 44,685 new born babies every day and the growth rate remains over 2 per cent per annum. The growth of labour force is even higher at 2.5 per cent a year. The decline in birth rate is slower than targeted. According to latest projections, on the assumption that birth rate will

fall from around 33 per 1000 in 1981-86 to about 25 per 1000 by 2001-2006 A.D. The country's population will exceed 1 billion by 2000 A.D. Such a high rate of growth is a matter of deep concern in as much as it will dampen the employment prospects as also pace of improvement in the welfare of the poor and aggravate the environment problems.

The time has, therefore, come to honestly face up to the fact that unemployment can only be tackled on a long terms and on effective basis by drastically reducing the rate of population growth. This will, in due course, bring about a balance between employment opportunities created by the process of planned development and the net additions to the labour force, at progressively higher-levels of productivity and income.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, all the Members are reluctant to extend the time for one hour. Therefore, the time allotted for this Bill had ended at 5 o'clock. Now, the Minister is speaking and then Mr. Bhogendra Jha is to reply.

It was also agreed today that, before the Private Members Business closes, we will take the next Bill into consideration also. Therefore, I would request the House to extend this time by another thirty five minutes and I hope, we will be able to finish this Bill by that time. Is that okay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): There is a problem. It is listed here that at 5.30 pm, there will be a Half-an-Hour discussion. Therefore, that cannot be done normally. What can be done is that we can extend it by another five or six minutes. It is because we had taken five or six minutes extra during Matters under Rule 377. I would request the Minister, if possible, to conclude it within five or six minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Private Members Business had started twenty minutes late 3.20 pm. I have specified that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): That must be compensated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can extend it by twenty minutes but it cannot finish.

SHRIPABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, I will take another two or three minutes more.

So, without the wholehearted support of all the sections of the House and, in fact, the entire nation, this objective cannot be achieved. The need of the hour is, therefore, a united, dedicated and sustained endeavour to realise this goal.

Sir, I want to mention here that, on the 15th of November, the hon. Prime Minister had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to examine the proposal for generating employment for the educated youth and to make appropriate recommendations within a period of three months for the consideration of the Cabinet.

Sir, from what I have just stated, it would be apparent that Government is fully seized of unemployment problem in the country and related matter and has been taking all the possible steps to tackle the same. I have also tried to indicate the employment goal of the Government upto the year 2000 A.D., by which time the position is likely to be improved considerably. Therefore, I request the hon. Member, Shri Bhogendra Jha, to withdraw his Bill.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRAS JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and given their suggestions. I thank the hon.

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

Minister also for presenting different aspects of this issue before the house.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this has been included in the objective of this Bill that the Group which would be assigned the work would be benefited, their families will also be benefited. Not only that, our greatest capital (asset) that is man-power would be utilised for the development of the country, which will be utilised for generating wealth and goods and it is a golden opportunity of us. We have got the brain of 85 crore people and one billion 70 crore hands which is a big source of generating wealth. We do not want any relief, alms or anything of the sort for them, but their energy should be utilised for the rebuilding of the nation. Some of our friends have mentioned that the National Commission for Rural Workers has submitted a Report this year that in rural areas only there are 11 crore 10 lakh unemployed people.

So far the trade unions and workers unions work for those only who are already employed. Agitation for them is right but it should not be for them alone. Therefore, neither I am of the opinions nor it is the experience of my life to say that people commit crime due to poverty. Poor people do not commit as many crimes as the people with surplus wealth. Since our society is a capitalist one, and money is the standard. So a person who commits a minor offence is punished and is considered a thief and one who commits an offence for bigger amounts is a rich and honest man. His offence is not considered an offence at all. He can influence the press, the Parliament and the MPs and make Mandir and Masjid to repent for his sins. So it is not my philosophy that only the poor people are prone to crime. It is not true. They won't tolerate it. I wish that the Parliament should take a pledge and everybody who is conscious should think take a pledge and everybody who is conscious should think that youth will not sit idle, they will contribute for the development of the country. It is our right and if the Government or

Parliament does not provide us with this right we would snatch it. A time will come when there would be a tussle on this issue also in India. We are being provoked in the name of religion, castaism, but we will work for the rebuilding of the nation. We have hands and brains and we can do the job together.

Capital is being discussed. I do not say about capital. I am saying about generating capital. These are the hands which produce capital. When there was no discrimination between rich and the poor, there was no politics, the society was cast-less and was secular which is called "Satayuga" in scriptures. Labour has its won importance. The first man who levelled the land and did some farming, was 'Prithu'. His labours were important and so the earth was named after him, as 'Prithvi'. I think in world history, he was the first 'Namdhari' after whose name earth was named as 'Prithvi'. 'Pritho bharya Prithvi'. This means earth is the wife of 'Prithu' as it produces foodgrains. These days labour is looked down upon. Those who don't work are getting richer. The policy of liberalisation is for those who don't work. Let them get richer and richer. The Government is toeing the I.M.F. line. But when it comes to utilising our manpower, the Government backs out.

Mr. Chairman Sir, some of my colleagues have raised a point which was disturbing them. If someone is a teacher, why can't he take private tutions. We say that the teacher is to first resign and then take up private tutions but they will not do that and continue with their private work while in Government job. Similar is the case of doctors. Is it not blatant corruption? If someone supports it in the House then it is deemed to be a voice in support of corruption. Under the U.G.C. rules, teachers should teach for a minimum 180 days. In universities and colleges a minimum of four hours of teaching is a must. Private tutions should be stopped but our intelligentsia are fighting for their fundamental rights and demanding the right to private practice. This Bill has provisions for Government aid and assistance. But can we support

corruption? Teachers do not teach but roam around the country. They do not do justice to the profession of teaching. A teacher gets an opportunity to mould children without the additional burden of bringing them up. But teachers do not want to do this. So this Bill says that one can choose the area of one's interest based on aptitude and capability. Then one makes efforts for promotion. Promotion should be made on the basis of one's ability and not on the basis of time period. Sir, I cannot think of a better solution. I think this problem can be solved even in a capitalist India.

Some people say that an enterprise can be set up after retirement. I think a person is fit for work after retirement because he lives in a village. There is a proverb that when a person is fit to live he dies and when a person is experienced he dies. The service class in our country wants the retirement age to be 55 or 58. Currently the teachers and officials in Bihar are on strike to raise the age of superannuation to 63 years. This Bill has a provision that since you have the experience and possess land holdings of 5-10 acres, you can become a Director or Manager of a factory. You have earned your livelihood, receive a pension from the Government and so this should lead to your prosperity. Fulfilling of your self-interest will benefit the country also.

Sir, self-interest means welfare of self and also of society and the nation. The Government employee should increase his knowledge and use that in the welfare of society and nation. There are certain practical aspects of the problem which I have just stated whereas other hon. Members who spoke on this issue could not offer any alternative. If you want to introduce something new you have to take stringent measures.

If a lady wants to be a mother it is not possible for her to avoid labour pains. Therefore, the Government should provide self-employment. Nobody will be against this idea. Young people who travel for interviews or examinations will not have to do that. The

invention of steam engine by James Watt has benefited England to a great extent. There is no dearth of skill in our country. A degree is not necessary to gain expertise in a particular area. The Government should encourage these people by providing self-employment to them. Sir, a jolt is needed. We have taken this very casually. I was expecting some good suggestions from the hon. Members. After all why are we in this House, we are here not for individual gains but we are here with a definite purpose. My hon. colleague Shri Chitta Basu was saying that they are idealistic. If it is not, then why are you here? There are many ways to earn money. Even the persons who are physically handicapped earn crores of rupees. Then what is the need to come here? I think, if not everybody, but many people have this objective before them and they have come here to fulfil that very objective, there are many occasions when hot discussions take place on certain issues. But the primary objective should remain to work for the welfare of the country, the individual and the society; hot discussions should not give rise to the feelings of hatred, as the hon. Minister has pointed out just now. I would just like to know what difficulty do the Government face? The hon. Minister being the representative of the Government.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to give a long reply in response to the debate you will have to seek the permission of the House. For how long you will speak? Because it is already 5.35 PM and the debate was scheduled to be concluded by this time.

[English]

Whatever the House wants I have to do.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRAS JHA: Mr. Chairman, sir, just now the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs stated that the debate started 20 minutes late, therefore, it should conclude at 5.50 PM instead of 5.30 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was decided that next resolution will also be taken and this debate has to be concluded before taking that resolution.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It would not be improper if it is concluded even two minutes before the scheduled time of 5.50 P.M.; and the new Bill can rightly be introduced within these two minutes.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the agreement of the House to extend this debate by 10 minutes?

.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chinur): There is a lot of business today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, there is a lot of business.

.....(Interruptions).....

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I will not take even one minute, kindly ask the hon. Minister to accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has stated that he agrees with you in every way.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, he agrees to everything but does nothing accordingly. It is better if he agrees to nothing but does something. Doing something concrete would be more useful than merely agreeing to everything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He as well as other Members of the House have already extended their thanks for bringing about such a good resolution.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is in accordance to our culture. I am proud of our culture that even when a

man is dead, we address his name in the great regard as 'Swargiya'; he is not disrespected as it is in other countries. That is why I am thankful that whatever has been done is in accordance with our culture.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the reason for what I am submitting is that whenever vacancies are published, the number of applicants is hundreds or thousands times more than the vacancies published. In Bihar, when Shri Karpuri Thakur was the Chief Minister, applications were invited to fill some of the posts lying vacant in the Irrigation Department. The number of applicants was so huge that police assistance had to be sought to control them. About 33 lakhs applications were received for about one thousand vacancies to be filled. It was difficult even to scrutinize those applications. Not even 33 persons out of the total 33 lakhs succeeded to be appointed. The same condition prevails in Bihar even today.

Now, the Government of Bihar have decided that trained as well as untrained teachers can apply for the some posts. A number of trained teachers came to me and said that they had been idle inspite of their being trained for the last 10-15 years, then why untrained persons were allowed to apply for the same posts. I asked them to launch a movement for it. They said that untrained teachers would oppose their movement. On the other hand, several untrained teachers also came to me. They asked me whether they would get employment if they applied. I told them if there were vacancies they must be filled with trained teachers. A large number of applications are submitted and every applicant want to get employed. At this, they asked me what was the use of all this long procedure. I told them to get themselves admitted in mental hospital, that would solve their problems. Now IAS officers are on strike for the extension of their retirement age upto 63 years. Everybody must be facing the same problem. That is why I proposed for self-employment scheme in the Bill. I presented. At the same time, it would be improper to appoint 50 persons where

Guarantee Bill by

100 persons are required. My opinion is that everyone should have the opportunity to choose self employment which is in accordance to his capacity and productivity. If 50 percent of the schemes would have so far been implemented in the country, sincerely, we would have definitely obtained some positive results; but it did not happen so. The funds meant for those purposes are grabbed between banks, Block officials and other institutions. I would not like to go into the controversy as to who is the main accused. It was only my effort that Madhubani district was at the top in regard to the installation of tube wells not in the Bihar State but in the entire country in 1982-83; however, the officials at block level, the development authorities and even my own supporters had to go to jail. All such stern steps taken by me had caused me a great loss in my election. In one of the blocks in Midnapore, I got suspended 11 out of the total 13 Block officials who were found to be guilty of embezzlement of the funds. All the money was extracted from them; however, I had to make extra efforts to win the election.

One of my motives to introduce this Bill in the House was to seek the best views of all the hon. Members. In Soviet Russia, 100 percent employment has been achieved and none is unemployed there now. Some of the people when they found that their all the essential requirements were fulfilled wanted to enjoy the luxuries of life. Now to get the maximum, they are ignoring the minimum. I would not go into that debate. Every person in that country wants maximum.

I had a friend in my childhood who was very brilliant in studies; but he was poor. He said that he did not believe in socialism. Because your socialism will not allow me to keep four wives. I said that I would let him do that on one condition and that is he would also allow his wife to have four husbands. He asked how was it possible. I told him when he would get the freedom, his wife should also get it..... (*Interruptions*)..... There is not only a single 'Buddin' here but there are many such people here. We had one Dashrathi,

who had to send Rama in exile. This situation of exile would not have arisen if he had only one wife. We have had such practices.

In the end, through you, I would request the hon. Minister that as he had said that he will send suggestions to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, please also send this Bill to him. I will also write to him. Please write to him that he should scrutinise it from practical point of view and do what is practical. I am not talking here about the impossible, we should not remain in dark. But in view of all the resources and backgrounds, he should consider it as to what extent this Bill can be implemented by the Centre as well as the State Governments. I think this is not a very big demand. Now, a number of Members do not remain present in the House because, they think that the Bill will be withdrawn later. Some of my colleagues said that I should not withdraw it, but I would request the hon. Minister to consider it as some other Ministers of the Cabinet are also present here. If this Bill is withdrawn it should be withdrawn on an assurance by the House that it will be sent to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission for consideration. Otherwise, the crisis will further intensify.

The Finance Minister is not present here. The M.Ps and M.LAs of the Communist Party from Bihar had met the Finance Minister. At present, the Government of Bihar does not have the funds to give employment or to spend on the canal whose 90 per cent work has been completed but its 10 per cent work is getting delayed due to non-availability of funds. The Government of India should give royalty on the basis of the weight of the coal and not on its price. The Finance Minister also admitted it. I met the Prime Minister and gave him a letter also. He replied that he had written to the concerned Ministry to consider it as most urgent and examine it. But no reply has come by now. If the employment opportunities had to be increased, I am not saying that the Government of Bihar is doing everything right but the question of solving the problems of workers is also there.

I would request the hon. Minister to look into it. This Bill should be sent to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission directing him to examine it prudently keeping in view the feasibility. If it is done, I wish that a new Bill is introduced. With this, I take my seat to hear the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has already replied. Are you withdrawing the Bill? Mr. Minister, do you want to say something?

[English]

SHRIPABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, I welcome the suggestion of the hon. Member Shri Bhogendra Jha. We have to consider his suggestion. I request him to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for employment or for means and resources for self-employment to all adult citizens of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for employment or for means and resources for self-employment to all adult citizens of the country."

The motion was adopted

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I withdraw the Bill.

14.43 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL
(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 356)

by Shri Sudhir Giri

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now

take up consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill 1991 (Amendment of Article 356) by Shri Sudhir Giri. Before we take up the Bill for consideration, we have to fix up the time for this Bill. any suggestion as to what time we should allot to this Bill?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): In any case, it will continue to the next Session. In that case, let him continue and in the next Session let us decide the time factor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: According to the procedure, we have to decide about some time. Later on, it may be extended. Shall we fix up two hours?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 3 hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Three hours are reasonable. Now I call upon Shri Sudhir Giri to speak.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to move this Bill. During the Independence/Movement in India the Left Forces fought for Independence as well as the freedom of the toiling masses from the yoke of exploitation by the bourgeois landlords. The Indian National Congress also fought for Independence. It is the Indian National Congress which was and still is the largest party to safeguard the interests of the industrialists and the landlords. So, when the British Raj was compelled to quit India, the legacy of governance was inherited by the Congress as a compromise among the imperialists, industrialists, landlords and the Congress. So, to preserve the interests of the bourgeois landlords, the Congress Party invoked Article 356 for so many time in our country.