SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The statement which has been laid on the Table of the House contains this information.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : इस बात को घ्यान में रखते हुए कि जहां जहां इंसेंटिव एग्री-कलचर होता है वहां गाय पालना बंद हो जाता है और भैंस का पालना चाल हो जाता है यहां तक कि पंजाव जैसी जगह में सिर्फ 5 लाख दघारू गाय हैं जबकि भैंसें 15 लाख हैं और इस बात को भी घ्यान में रखते हुए कि किसानों से गऊशालाश्रों के नाम पर बहुत सा पैसा शहरों के आढतियों द्वारा काटा जाता है और इस बात को भी घ्यान में रखते हुए कि शहर में बहुत से धार्मिक भावनाम्रों के हिन्द गाय के मामले में लाखों की तादाद में जेल जाने के लिए तैयार हैं और वह बेचारे लाखों की तादाद में बढ़ी गाय व बैल पालने के लिए लालायित है और उन को बढ़ी गायें और बढ़े बैल नहीं मिल पाते तो इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हए क्या सरकार इन गोसदनों को बंद करके शहरों के अन्दर जो गाय की भिक्त करना चाहते हैं उन लोगों को बढ़ी गाय व बढ़े बैल सप्लाई करने के लिये कदम उठायेगी?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD & AGRI-CULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : Yes; we welcome his suggestion.

श्री सरक् पाण्डेय: उस में जो आरोप लगाये हैं उन में एक आरोप यह भी है कि अधिकांश दुघारू पश्जों को भी बेकार घोषित करके नीलाम कर दिया जाता है। जितने भी आरोप लगाये गये हैं सब को कह दिया गया कि वह निराधार हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसकी इनक्वायरी आप ने किस के जिरए कराई। हकीकत यह है कि आरोप बिल्कुल सत्य हैं हांलांकि कह दिया गया कि वह निराधार हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जांच किस ने की और उस जांच का आधार क्या है और किन लोगों से मिले और बातचीत की गई?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Gosadans are run by an independent body, the Central Council of Gosamvardhana, and its Adviser is Sardar Datar Singh. A departmental inquiry was made,

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: By whom?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: By the Ministry of Food & Agriculture. If there are any specific instances of malpractices, I am prepared to go into them; if the hon. Member brings any specific instance to our notice, we are prepared to go into that. There is no question of prestige in matters like this.

भी यमुका प्रसाद मंडल : वह जो उन्होंने प्रश्न के तीसरे हिस्से के जवाब में कहा है कि चतुर्थं पंचवर्षीय योजना में उन के पास इस के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव ही नहीं है तो मैं कहना चाहता हं कि यह देश निक्सैंड फ़ार्मिंग का देश है और गरीब किसान लोग पशश्रों पर ज्यादांतर निर्भर करते हैं तो भी वह जवाब में कह रहे हैं कि उन के पास कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है और राज्य के प्रस्ताव पर निर्भर करते हैं। भ्रव खास कर बिहार का जहां तक सवाल है सन् 1968 में 4 अक्तूबर को कोसी में बाढ आने के परिणामस्वरूप हजारों किसानी के पशु आदि उस में बह गये तो कम से कम इस चौथी योजना में वहां पर दो, चार गो सदन तो आप निर्माण करने की कोशिश करें। कुछ तो कीजिए और क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में सदन को कुछ आश्वासन दिला सकेगें ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE; Go-sadans are not to take care of this point.

## Unemployment Position

715. SHRI GEORGE FERMAN-DES; Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have prepared any data of the total number

persons who will be rendered unemployed during the next five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-MENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

भी जार्ज फरनेन्डीज: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय को इस किस्म का जवाब देने में आखिर कुछ तो शर्म लगनी चाहिये थी...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I object to his using these words. He should not speak like this.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour should not be used for this. Everybody is ashamed of it. Put the question.

श्री आवं फरनेन्डीज: इस किस्म का उत्तर देने में जरूर शर्म आनी चाहिये । चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना जो कि इस सदन में दो दिन पहले बहस करने में आई थी टस योजना में बेकारी के सम्बन्ध में कोई भी चर्चा नहीं की । यह बात जब मत्री महोदय इस सदन में कहने के लिए खड़े हो जाते हैं तो मैं शर्म के सिवाय और कौनसा शब्द इस्तेमाल कर सकता हूं ?

भी मागवत झा आजाद : माननीय सदस्य को ठीक भाषा का इस्तेमाल करना नहीं ग्राता हैं। उन्हें बोलुने की तमीज सीखनी चाहिये।

्रेनी जार्ज फरनेन्डीज: भाषा बोलने की तमीज आप यहां नहीं बाहर हमें सिक्षाइये।

श्री सम् (लमये : बहुत तमीज आप की देख चुके हैं।

्रभी जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : ठीक है भाषा हम बाहर ग्राप से सीखेंगे।

भी रवि रायः मंत्री महोदय को जो यहां काम सौंपा गया है वह उन्हें हुंकरना चाहिये। MR. SPEAKER | Question Hour is not the occasion for this. You can have it on the platform outside.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : इस समय हिन्दुस्तान मर्ज में 15,000 नौजवान अनशन कर रहे हैं, दिल्ली में बठे हैं और देश के और कोनों में बैठे हैं। यहां चतुर्ष पंचवर्षीय योजना पर बहस हो गयी जिसे कि प्रधान मंत्री ने यहां पर तीन वर्ष के बाद पेश किया और जिस योजना में बेकारी के सम्बन्ध में कोई जिक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान पंचवर्षीय योजना जो कि यहां बहस में ग्राई थी उस के पृष्ठ नम्बर 342 पर सींचना चाहता हं जिसमें यह बात सरंकार ने लिखी है. योजना बनाने बालों ने लिखी है कि जून 1961 से लेकर 1968 तक बेकारी के आंकड़ों के बारे में सरकार के ही मन में दुविधा रही, अलग अलग आंकड़े रहे इसलिए अगस्त 68 में बेकारी कितनी हिन्द्स्तान में है इसके बारे में विचार करने के लिए कमेटी बनाई गईतो मैं जानना चाहता हं कि यह जो अपप ने योजना बनाई तो अगर बापके पास हिन्दस्तान में बेकारी के सम्बन्ध में आंकडे नहीं थे तो यह योजना बनाने का आप का आधार कौन सा रहा और इस योजना के धन्त में आप कितने लोग हिन्द्स्तान में बेकार करना चाहते हैं जबकि योजना के शुरू में 2 करोड लोगों को आप ने बेकार करके रक्खा **?** 

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): The question of unemployment is certainly an important one, But the fact that data are not available does not mean that we should not try to see that greater employment opportunities are given to the people. The point is whether these data are correct. The fact remains that some people are unemployed. So far as he data is concerned, that is not reliable. Therefore, a Committee has been appointed. I may explain that in the Planning Commission's documents of the first three plans, the

investment and employment ratio based employment opportunities were considered. But self-employed people, suppose a man opens a cycle shop, were not clearly men-So also the domestic service tioned. people and agriculturists were not included. Therefore, the data is not realistic.

श्री उनर्ज फरनेन्डीज: योजना के ग्रंत तक कितने लोग बेकार करने वाले हैं?

SHRI HATHI: These data are not collected.

श्री कार्ज फरनेन्डीज: मैंने जान कर पूछा है कि कितने लोगों को बेकार करने वाले हैं क्यों कि आप की योजना ही वैसी हैं। इस योजना में एक वाक्य है जिसको मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता है कि जिसमें पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाने वालों ने मतलब सरकार ने यह स्पष्ट किया है कि हम बेकारी को बढाना चाहते हैं आटोमोटेशन करके हम बेकारी को बढाना चाहते हैं ऐसा उन्होंने पुष्ठ 237 पर स्पष्ट किया है:

> "The country cannot afford the existing technological situation merely for the sake of avoiding unemployment or providing additional employment."

यह स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है कि हम बेकारी को हिन्दस्तान में बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो ग्रगर आप बेकारी की बढ़ाना चाहते हैं यह आपकी नीति हैं जैसी कि पहली तीन योजनाओं और इस में चलती रही है और जबकि देश में बढ़ती हुई बेकारी है तो जब तक इन बेकारों को भाप काम नहीं दे सकते हैं तब तक बेकारी का भत्ता निश्चित कर दीजिये, दूसरे एक भूमि सेना बना कर जितनी सरकार की जमीन है उस जमीन पर उन्हें बसाने की व्यवस्था की जाय, तीसरे हिन्दुस्तान में जो अनपढों की तादाद मूलक में बढ़ती जा रही है तो उन के बीच में पढ़ाई, खिखाई को पहुंचाने के लिए पढ़े लिखे नौजवानों की एक शिक्षण सेना बनाई जाय तो इस किस्म की यह दो सेनाएं. और बेकारी का भला देने की योजना करने के लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय तैयार हैं ?

SHRI HATHI: So far as the automation policy is concerned, I think we have made it very clear that whenever there is any automatic devise, we take care that there will be no retrenchment. That policy is there and we shall stick to that policy.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You are not sticking to it.

SHRI HATHI; So fas as the other suggestions are concerned, I think if they place them before the Prime Minister. they may be considered.

SUSHILA ROHATGI: SHRIMATI Despite the Govennment's efforts to increase the employment potential and in spite of the assurance given that it will be given top priority in the Fourth Plan, we find that the army of frustrated young people is always increasing. May I know from the hon. Minister if he would in collaboration with the Education Ministry think of a plan by which the educational system becomes more comprehensive at the end of the college stage and these people who are automatically entering into the University may be provided with some vocational training so that they can find useful occupation later on.

SHRI HATHI: We shall certainly consider that question.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The problem of unemployment is acute and yet the draft Fourth Five Year Plan has treated this problem with utter contempt. There is no worthwhile projection, no worthwhile shown in regard imagination to this problem. Is it a fact that pared to March 1966, the total employment in the industrial sector in India has gone down in March 1968? If that is so, may I know what are the reasons for it? positive measures are adopted to see that this trend is reversed?

SHRI HATHI: The figures collected do show it. It is due to the recession which occurred in two industries, namely

textiles and engineering. That is one of the reasons.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: In absolute terms the employment has gone down. People are less employed. What is the reason? Is this the kind of reply he should give? Are you satisfied?

MR. SPEAKER: What more do you want?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: I wanted to know what measures they have adopted to see that the trend is reversed, He has not replied to it. Could you ask the Minister to reply to it? I wanted to know what positive measures he is going to take. He has not replied to it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Is the Minister aware that the index of unemployment as it stands today has increased by 238% compared to the year 1964? The present number of unemployed has come to 10 million and the educated unemployed has crossed a million, What is he specific programme that has been formulated by Government in consultation with concerned Ministries so that we could know at least within 3 or 4 years that these are the employment opportunities that Government is proposing to create? What are the employment opportunities that they are creating?

MR. SPEAKER: Same as Mr. Patodia's question.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: He i replying to a Congress Member.

SHRI HATHI: Whether the figures are reliable or not reliable nobody can dispute that unemployment is increasing. So, there is no question about that. Now, what are the measures that the Ministry of Labour and Employment can take? It is not the Labour Ministry that can take any measures by Itself except in its own sphere, but the Planning Commission formulates the Plan. Such industries and programmes as are labour-oriented like road construction, building houses etc. are there and these are some of the programmes included and larger sums allocated so that greater employment

would be available to the people. So far as the Labour Ministry is concerned we have our own programmes and there are two special programmes. One is this. With the modernisation of farming methods, bulldozers, tractors etc. are being used in plenty now in the rural areas there is greater employment and the villagers can be trained in repairing work and they can set up their own small workshop in the villages or round about the place and this can give greater employment-though this will not be enough to meet the whole situation; but certainly, this will give more employment opportunities.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What are the new employment opportuninities which Government wants to create?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: It is with deep regret, if not shame, that we have to say this. The Prime Minister, while we were having discussions on the Fourth Five-year Plan, said that they are taking special care of it. But now we know that the Fourth Five Year Plan was prepared without even any data as to how many unemployed people we have in this country. That shows the slip-shod way in which the Fourth Five Year Plan was prepared and the cavalier manner in which this Government and the Prime Minister treat this House. I want to say that the Hon. Minister has just now stated that we are taking steps to see that labour-intensive schemes are undertaken. May I know from him whether his Ministry has any influence on the formulation of the economic policies of the Government and whether he will lay stress on the fact that while giving new licences to industries the employment potential of those industries must be the primary criterion and secondly, I feel that in the whole scheme of things, we should have a labour-intensive Plan rather than capital-intensive Plans.

SHRI HATHI: In fact that is the suggestion which the Labour Ministry has made to the Planning Commission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You are aware that a delegation of unemployed youth...

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MR. SPEAKER: Do not raise it again.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Yesterday met the Prime Mister and nearly 1,000 unemployed young men and women are now in Delhi, as pointed out by my friend. Their delegation met the Prime Minister yesterday and they have submitted comprehensive memorandum giving which are feasible. demands These demands include payment of subsistence allowance to all unemployed people registered with employment exchanges, filling up of all vacancies in Government and non-Government agencies, promotion of rural industries and public works programmes through cooperatives, more employment in the agricultural sector and formulation of the Fourth Plan with the main emphasis on employment.

These are some suggestions which they have given to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister gave them a patient hearing. She said that there were certain programmes for short-term and long-term durations, but she did not spell them out. Today many people are even going to court arrest to seek employment inside the jail. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether these demands put forward by these friends are being considered by the Governments and if not, whether they would like to change the name of employment exchanges-because there is no employment to be exchanged-into unemployment exchanges?

SHRI HATHI: The memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister yesterday evening and as the Hon. Member said, she heard them patiently. Surely the suggestions will be considered. But it has not yet been passed on to me.

## Central Warehousing Corporation

\*1716. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the authorised and paid up capital of Central Warehousing Corporation at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1968;
- (b) how much amount of loan did the company owe to the Central Government, banks or other parties on the 31st March, 1968; and

(c) how much money has been paid as interest by the Corporation during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a). The Central Warehousing Corporation was authorised capital as on 31st March 1959 and 1968 was Rupees twenty crores. The paid up capital as on 31-3-1958 was Rs. 1,06,44,700/- and Rs. 8,73,62,439/- as on 31-3-1968.

- (b) Rs. 7,69,63,000/- to the Central Government. The Corporation did not take any loan from banks or other parties.
- (c) The total interest paid during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 was Rs. 99,64,019/-. The accounts for 1968-69 have not yet been closed.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्माः सैंट्र वेयरहाउसिंग कार भोरेशन के बारे में पहले भी यहां सवाल हंआ था। यह बताया गया था कि अनाज तथा दसरी चीजों को स्टोर करने के लिए हमारे पास जगह कम है। इस वास्ते सैंट्रल वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन की स्थापना 1957 में की गई थी। जो टारगेट रखा गया था वह सी वे ररहाउसिंग 31 मार्च 1961 तक बनाने का रखा गया था। लेकिन 31 मार्च 1966 तक भी वह टारगेट परा नहीं हो सका। 16 करोड़ रूपया 1967 में इस की तरफ लगा हआ था। अब मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 20 करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता है कि क्या यह सच है कि कई जगह वेयरहाउसिंग बनाये गये थे भीर उन पर बहत ज्यादा घाटा हुमा और इस कारण से उन वेयरहाउसिंग को बन्द कर देना पड़ा ? मैं जानना चाहता हुं कि वे वेयर-हाउसिंग किन किन जगहों पर थे और कितना उन में लास हुआ और इस बारे में जो प्लानिंग ् की गई थी वह क्या डिफ किटव थी या कारपो-रेशन का जो काम था वह गलत था?