

The Population Control Bill, 2001

श्री रामचन्द्रय्या स्मान्डला : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि जनसंख्या नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों तथा छोटे परिवार के मानदंडों को प्रोत्साहित करने एवं उससे संबंधित अनुसंगी विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

The question was put and the motion was adopted

श्री रामचन्द्रय्या स्मान्डला : महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

The Free and Compulsory Education to Girls Belonging to Families Living Below Poverty Line Bill, 2001

श्री रामचन्द्रय्या स्मान्डला : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि देश भर में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले परिवारों की लड़कियों को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा तथा तत्संसक्त विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

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The Payment of Unemployment Allowance Bill, 2000

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): Now, we shall take up the discussion on the Payment of Unemployment Allowance Bill, 2000. I call upon Shri Dipankar Mukherjee.

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to move That the Bill to provide for the payment of unemployment allowance to the unemployed persons and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.

Sir, before I discuss the Bill, as you are aware that during the last couple of weeks when a world was moving around this country, a new

terminology "core issue" was coined. ...*(Interruptions)*... During Summit Talks, major point was regarding core issues. Sir, in this connection I would like to invite your attention to an address by Kofi Annan, Secretary-General, UN, during a seminar on "Challenge of Unemployment" organised by IMF-World Bank held in October 1999 in Washington DC. It said, "Let me start by reminding you that at this moment there are nearly 1.3. Billion people in the world struggling to survive on less than one dollar a day. Billions of able-bodied people are either unemployed or underemployed. This is worse than a crisis. It is a scandal. Overcoming it must be our top priority in the first decades of the new century."

Sir, I feel that is the core issue which is present before the whole world. Now, in a speech delivered at the meeting of the UNCTAD in February 2000 in Bangkok, Director-General of ILO came out against the so-called market economy and said, "We know enough about market fundamentals - it is time to pay attention to the fundamentals in people's lives. Financial policies should be geared towards stimulating productive investments that generate jobs rather than towards sustaining the casino economy of short-term movement in the international financial markets." Now, this Bill seeks to address an all-important issue falling under the concept of social security to fulfil a vital and crying need targeting the most valuable resource so abundantly available in our country, the human resource, young, energetic and talented. Sir, Part IV of the Constitution of India outlines the Directive Principles of State Policy and here social security for all Indians is spelt out in specific terms.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Nilotpal Basu) in the Chair]

Sir, article 41 requires the State to secure the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want.

श्री सुरेश षक्तीरी (मध्य प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, आप इस महान आसंदी पर विराजमान हुए हैं और महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी आपको मिली है, हमारी ओर से आप शुभकामनाएं और बधाई स्वीकारें।

श्री संघ प्रिय गीतम : हम प्रार्थना करते हैं कि आप डिप्टी चेयरमैन हो जाएं।

AN HON. MEMBER: Here they have to abandon power. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU): No aspersions on the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): It is only affection towards the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU): So long as it is affection, I heartily accept it. ...*(Interruptions)*... But no aspersions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, article 41 requires the State to secure the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want. Now, there is a rider 'within the limit of economic capacity and development'. I will come to the economic capacity later. Now I come to what the ILO says in the Philadelphia Declaration of 1944. The hon. Minister is here and he must be aware of the solemn obligation to further among the nations of the world to programmes which will achieve extension of social security measures to provide a basic income to all in need of such protection and comprehensive medical care.

The ILO Convention No. 102, dated 27th April, 1955, placed emphasis on the minimum standards of social security. They comprise, among other things, unemployment benefit in part 'C.' Sir, Convention No. 44 of 10th June, 1938, contains proposals for ensuring benefit of allowances to the involuntarily unemployed. The Government of India has not, unfortunately, ratified any of the aforesaid Conventions. The Government of India, despite its wishes and the type of various slogans such as 'Garibi hatao' 'Bekari hatao' or their variants, under successive regimes, have turned a deaf ear to the pressing demand of the unemployed to provide them succour or assistance, at least, to keep their body and soul together. The only measure of unemployment benefit claimed to have been extended in this country is the public employment generation schemes. The Planning Commission, in the following words, pathetically describes how these schemes have been implemented on the ground, and I quote. This is the draft Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan. It says, "Evaluation of the programme for wage employment also reveals serious weaknesses; inadequate employment and thin spread of resources; violation of material-labour norms; fudging of muster roles; schemes implemented universally

through contractors who some times hired outside labourers at lower wages. Central norms of earmarking 40 per cent of funds for watershed development and 20 per cent for minor irrigation, have not been followed. Today, Rs. 60 out of Rs. 100 in wage schemes is reserved for wages, but in reality only Rs. 10 to 15 goes to the poor workers, the rest is illegal income for bureaucracy, contractors and politicians." This being the case, the utter callous attitude towards the millions of unemployed is creating tremendous social problems for the country as a whole. Today, throughout the country, the problems we are facing are the social unrest, secessionist/separatist movements, casteist movements, communal movements, etc. Everywhere you will find this problem. It is this unemployed youth who are being used for this purpose. Sir, recently, a question was raised in the other House regarding providing some unemployment allowance to these unemployed persons. The Minister's reply was a negative one. He replied emphatically that the Central Government was not in favour of making payment of unemployment allowance to any category of the unemployed youth. But what is the basis? Why? The total number of job seekers in the live registers of the employment exchanges has steadily been increasing. I have the figures. It has also come in today's question. The figures speak for themselves. In 1997, you had 3,91,13,900 in live registers; in 1998, you had 4,00,89,000; in 1999, we had 4,03,71,000 and the latest one is 4,14,28,000. These figures are pertaining only to the live registers; and that too, Sir, if you see the number of employment exchanges, you will find that whatever is being registered, how they are being spread all through. This does not take into account those who cannot register themselves in the employment exchanges. Rural unemployment is another figure which comes to eight crores. So, the minimum figure comes to 12 crores in the country. Now, that comes to what percentage? It is 12 per cent.

Now, Sir, you will find that there are only 955 employment exchanges where an unemployed register himself or herself, and what type of attention we are paying to them can be seen from the number of exchanges vis-a-vis State's population. The maximum number of unemployed persons are in my State. 'Yes', we have the maximum unemployed, so far as the live registers are concerned. But we have 75 employment exchanges. In a big State like Maharashtra, the number of employment exchanges are 42; in Andhra Pradesh, it is 31 and the number of registered unemployed was 32 lakhs in 1999. Now, if it is as per the population, the number of employment exchanges should also be more.

This total lack of interest even in registering unemployment shows how the State is looking at the problem of unemployment in this country. The Labour Minister is here; would he kindly see why the number of employment exchanges couldn't be proportionate to the population. Where should the rural people register themselves? When such is the situation, the country should know about the problem. The country is not alive at all to the problem. I would say the country, the Government and we, in the Parliament, all of us are not alive to the problem. Probably we don't have that type of awareness. We do not want to see the problem. The immediate problem here is: why this Payment of Unemployment Allowance Bill? Mr. Keshwani says, "it is a dole". No, it is an alarm bell. It must tell us where we are going. And, how this alarm comes to the mind of bureaucracy? It all comes only in terms of financial terms. The Prime Minister said on this issue on 17th March, last year, "It is the biggest alarm bell for us". And what more did he say? He said, "One crore jobs will be created." If we can create one crore of job in one year, then, in four years, at least, four crores of jobs can be created. But, because these are mere words, there is no legislative compulsion on the Government; the sense of compulsion is not there. Beyond all party barriers, when a person goes to seek votes, whether it is Panchayat or State Assembly or Parliament Elections, the first and foremost thing he faces is, the questions from the unemployed youths who are being used sometimes, who are being utilized sometimes. They ask you "what did you do in Parliament? What are you doing for us? Our number is increasing." I can say, "One crore jobs would be created." But where is the compulsion? When they say, "dole", I say, "You provide 2000 crores or 3000 crores." And, when the next year comes, in financial terms, in legislative terms, you see, it is reduced. This is the contribution you are making. That is also coming down. You can reduce it, if it is a revenue Budget. But when there is no compulsion on you, when administrative compulsion is not there, I don't think the Administration can be held accountable *vis-a-vis* unemployment. This is a serious issue, which must be addressed beyond the limits within which you have been addressing it. Today, you see, small States are being created. We discussed about Manipur. Look at the situation in Manipur. Find out how many people are unemployed there. Look at any other State. What are they asking for? Apart from that, we all know, for the last ten years -- we are not talking about employment policies; policies we can discuss, the true problem -- no one can deny -- today is unemployment. We are listening only about reduction in employment, whether it is Government jobs or

private jobs. There is no employment policy. There is a disinvestment policy. There is a Minister of Disinvestment. But, we don't have any Ministry of Employment. How can a Ministry of Employment be there? No one wants to be made accountable, specifically, for this purpose. This Bill will make someone accountable, for this purpose. If the Budgetary provision for unemployment allowance is increased, someone will have to come and say, in specific terms, as to why it has increased and why it has not decreased. I am going to conclude; I think, others are also there to speak on this issue. I can say about countries. We are talking about globalisation everywhere, on every side; then, why not in this case? Why can't we follow the global standards in this case, that is, unemployment allowance, social security. Follow the developed countries that are giving social security benefits to the unemployed people. Even in the developing countries -- I can give you a list of those -- the unemployment allowance is being given, as a part of social security.

Are we following the global norms? I have talked about the ILO Conventions also. Are we following globalisation, as far as social security for the unemployed youth is concerned? I would request the Government that it should follow globalisation, in real terms, so far as giving unemployment allowances to the unemployed people, as a social security, is concerned. Regarding the economic limitations, Sir, the least said the better. I have only one list with me. It is not a list of Rs.2000 or Rs.3000 crores. Wherefrom the money will come for this dole? But this must be receding because the Prime Minister had said that one crore jobs would have to be created. Today, four crore unemployed people are there on the live registers, and another eight crores are there on the rural side. I am also having some replies given in Parliament regarding the 'top tax defaulters'. You just see what this figure is and how much have we asked for? The amount we have asked for is Rs.2,000 crores or Rs.3,000 crores per year. If these are the economic limitations for this country, then, may I refer to Unstarred Question No. 221, dated 25th July, 2000, wherein it was stated that the total outstanding amount of tax on account of income-tax, corporation tax, customs duty and central excise, as on 31.3.1998, was Rs.47,788 cores? On 31.3.1999, it went up to Rs.52,617 crores. These are the outstanding taxes to be recovered -- Rs.5,000 crores in one year. And, on 31.3.2000, it was Rs.62,392 crores. The amount of outstanding taxes to be recovered from the people who could afford it, could increase by Rs. 10,000 crores in one year, but we cannot give Rs.2000 crores or Rs.3,000

crores to the unemployed youth. That becomes a drag, in spite of the fact that that creates social security. How much money are we spending on security? I have seen some figures in this regard. It is Rs.80 crores or Rs.100 crores annually. Who are the people involved in these activities? As I said, on 31.3.2000, the outstanding amount of tax to be recovered from the defaulters was Rs.62,392 crores. The question also specified the details of at least 100 top tax defaulters. It is not that we have to search for them throughout the country. In that question, details of such people against whom the amount was outstanding were asked for. As on 31.3.2000, there were 100 top tax defaulters. And the total amount to be recovered was Rs.23,000 crores. ... सौ आदमियों पर 23 हजार करोड़ का बकाया है जिन के नाम व पते मालूम हैं but it cannot be recovered. The whole of Parliament, the whole of the country, is helpless. Time and again, when I put this question, I find that the problem is, these cannot be recovered because these cases have gone to the courts. Demands are in dispute for a long time. They will remain as dispute for years together. But this basic dispute of 'social security' enshrined in the Directive Principles of the Constitution is not recoverable from this Parliament. I am not talking about benefits which are asked for by our Members of Parliament, our Members of Legislative Assemblies, etc. It is the duty of the Parliament, and that is why I have brought this Bill before the Parliament. I am not talking about the Government only. We find ourselves helpless in recovering national tax, national money, public money, from these people who are well identified, because it is under dispute. If these disputes cannot be sorted out, can't these unemployed youth demand that this dispute which is pending with you since Independence should be resolved; their constitutional rights as enshrined in the Directive Principles of the Constitution should be conferred on them? In response to this Bill, I think, the Government will come up with a small token towards our citizens the helpless unemployed youth. Thank you.

The question was proposed

श्री मूल चन्द मीणा (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री दीपांकर मुखर्जी द्वारा 'बेरोजगारी भत्ता का संदाय विधेयक, 2000' जो प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं केवल उसका समर्थन ही नहीं करता हूँ, बल्कि पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि आज दुनिया के सामने अगर कोई चिंता है तो वह केवल बेरोजगारों की चिंता है। आज दुनिया के अंदर 1.3 बिलियन लोग बेरोजगार हैं, यह तो वह संख्या है जिसका रिकार्ड है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में गांवों में, देहातों में रहने वाले कई ऐसे लोग हैं जिनको रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है और उनका कहीं रिकार्ड भी नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में अभी दीपांकर जी बता रहे थे कि 4.14 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं और यह संख्या

केवल रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज लोगों की है। इसलिए आज देश के अंदर बेरोजगारों की स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय हो गई है।

हमारे देश के अंदर अंग्रेजों के समय जो शिक्षा प्रणाली थी, वह केवल बाबू पैदा करने वाली शिक्षा प्रणाली थी, उससे रोजगार नहीं मिल सकते थे, वही शिक्षा प्रणाली आज भी चल रही है और इसी के चलते आज पढ़े-लिखे आदमी के सामने एक ऐसी स्थिति आ जाती है जब उसे कुछ समझ नहीं आता है कि वह क्या करे, कहां जाए। इसी के कारण से आज देश के सामने अनेक संकट और समस्याएं पैदा हो रही हैं। सामाजिक असुरक्षा की जब बात होती है, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक असुरक्षा की जब बात होती है और हम अगर अपने माइंड को ऐप्लाई करते हैं तो बेरोजगारी की ओर जाते हैं। जितने भी बेरोजगार युवक हैं, जिनके पास काम नहीं है, उससे समाज में एक असुरक्षा की भावना आती है। अगर हम आतंकवादियों की बात करें तो आतंकवादी क्यों बनते हैं, कौन बनते हैं? जिन नौजवानों को रोजगार नहीं मिला, रोजगार के साधन नहीं मिले, वे ऐसे तत्वों के साथ जुड़ जाते हैं। लूट-खसोट करके, एक-दूसरे को मारकर पैसा इकट्ठा करने के लिए और आर्थिक रूप से अपना व अपने परिवार का खर्चा चलाने के लिए वे गलत धंधों में पड़ जाते हैं। आज मादक द्रव्यों का जो रोजगार हो रहा है, उसमें बेरोजगार युवक जल्दी जुड़ जाते हैं। मादक द्रव्यों का धंधा करने वाले लोग ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ते हैं जिनके पास रोजगार नहीं होता है और वे बहुत जल्दी उनके साथ जुड़ जाते हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान में तस्करी का व्यापार काफी बढ़ गया है और कई स्टेट ऐसे हैं जहां पर गैंगवार बढ़ गया है। यह गैंग किसका है, इसे किसने पैदा किया, यह क्यों पैदा हुआ? मेरे विचार में इसके पीछे बेरोजगारी एक बड़ा कारण है। बेरोजगारों के माध्यम से और बेरोजगारी के कारण यह गैंग पैदा हुए। पढ़ने-लिखने के बाद जब किसी को रोजगार नहीं मिलता है तो वह खाने के लिए कहां से लाए और इसी के कारण वह इन धंधों की ओर आकर्षित होता है। तस्करी, गैंगवार और मादक द्रव्यों का व्यापार, यह एक ऐसा धंधा है जिसमें पैसा बहुत जल्दी आता है, इसलिए भी लोग इसमें जल्दी चले जाते हैं। इसे रोकने के लिए हम चाहे जितनी भी नैतिकता की बात करें, राष्ट्रीय एकता की बात करें, सदाचार की बात करें, चाहे धार्मिक प्रवचन भी उनको दें और सामाजिक, राजनीतिक या धार्मिक नेता उनको चाहे कितने ही आश्वासन दें, इनका उन पर कोई असर नहीं होता है। वे लोग काफी दिनों तक आश्वासन पाते रहे लेकिन उससे उनकी समस्या हल नहीं हुई और उनको रोजगार नहीं मिल पाया। आज युवा लोग इसलिए हिंसा में लिप्त हो गए क्योंकि हमने उनकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। आज हमारे देश में केवल पढ़े-लिखे लोग ही बेरोजगार नहीं हैं, गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों की बेरोजगारी और ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। पहले उनको जो रोजगार के परंपरागत साधन उपलब्ध थे, वे अब छिन गए हैं। पहले गांवों में अच्छे दस्तकार होते थे, अच्छे कारीगर होते थे, अच्छे खिलौने बनाने वाले होते थे, परंपरागत धंधा उनको मिलता था, अगर खानदान एक काम करता रहा है तो बेटे भी उसी काम को करते थे लेकिन जब यह मशीनी युग आया तो उनका धंधा चौपट हो गया और आज यह देश के सामने एक बड़ी समस्या बन गया है। पहले हमारे गांवों के लोगों को कृषि और लघु उद्योगों से रोजगार मिल जाता था लेकिन अब हमारे देश में मल्टी नेशनल कंपनियां आ रही हैं। एक नीति बन गई कि देश के अंदर मल्टी नेशनल कंपनियां आनी चाहिए लेकिन उनका क्या होगा जो गांवों में बैठे हैं, लघु उद्योगों में काम करने वालों का क्या होगा? देश के अंदर जब हाहाकार मचेगा, लोग भूखे मरेंगे, तब क्या होगा? देश को एक रखना भी मुश्किल हो जाएगा। इसलिए बेरोजगारी की समस्या की ओर ध्यान देना बहुत आवश्यक है।

महोदय, हमारे यहां अब तक जो शिक्षा थी, वह बेरोजगारी को बढ़ाने वाली थी, बाबू बनाने वाली थी, हमें उसमें परिवर्तन करके तकनीकी शिक्षा की प्रणाली लागू करनी पड़ेगी ताकि हमारे पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान तकनीकी शिक्षा प्राप्त करके अपना उद्योग-धंधा चालू कर सकें। इसलिए बेरोजगारी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए तकनीकी शिक्षा अनिवार्य कर देनी चाहिए। इससे कम से कम पढ़े-लिखे नौजवानों को रोजगार तो मिलेगा। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में लघु उद्योगों की जो दयनीय स्थिति हो गई है, उसकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए और इन लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि पहले हमारे राजस्थान में बहुत से लघु उद्योग थे लेकिन आज 80 प्रतिशत लघु उद्योग बंद हो गए हैं। हमारे साथी बालकवि बैरागी जी कह रहे हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश में 90 प्रतिशत लघु उद्योग बंद हो गए हैं। सारे देश के अंदर जब लघु उद्योग बंद हो जाएंगे और लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिलेगा, तो क्या होगा? इसलिए सरकार को इन लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नीति बनानी चाहिए जिससे कि जो लोग उसमें लगे हुए हैं, वे लोग अपने रोजगार को कायम रख सकें। चाहे वह कृषि का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे दुग्ध उत्पादन हो, चाहे बागबानी का क्षेत्र हो, सरकार को इनके विकास के लिए नयी-नयी योजनाएं बनानी चाहिए और ऐसी योजनाएं बनानी चाहिए जिससे अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। जब तक आप यह योजना बनाएं और उसे लागू करें, तब तक आप इस देश में जो रजिस्टर्ड बेरोजगार हैं, उनको रोजगार मिलने तक कुछ कामचलाऊ भत्ता दे दें ताकि वे असामाजिक तत्वों के हाथ में न फँसें और राष्ट्रीयता की भावना के साथ जुड़ सकें।

महोदय, सरकार को एक काम और करना चाहिए कि जो गांवों के अंदर कृषि में लगे हुए मजदूर हैं, उनको अपने रोजगार से मिलने वाली राशि में अगर कहीं गड़बड़ होती है तो उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से गारंटी होनी चाहिए। सरकार को कृषि क्षेत्र में लगे मजदूरों की रक्षा के लिए कानून बनाना चाहिए ताकि उनके साथ ज्यादाती न हो और उनको सही मजदूरी मिल सके। आज होता यह है कि बड़े-बड़े किसान, बड़े-बड़े जमींदार शोषण करते हैं और शोषण किनका होता है, गांवों में रहने वाले गरीबों का शोषण होता है। उस शोषण को रोकने के लिए हमें सख्त कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है। गांवों में जिसके पास जमीन है केवल वह किसी दूसरे के खेत में जाकर काम करके अपना जीविकोपार्जन करता रहता है। उसके लिए यह हो कि वह काम करे उसका पैसा मिले और उससे बेगारी न ली जाए, इस प्रकार की गारंटी सरकार को करनी चाहिए। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या को अगर हमने जल्दी सौल्य नहीं किया तो हिन्दुस्तान के सामने आज मिजोरम, नागालैंड, कश्मीर, पंजाब की बात छोड़ दें, तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्र की बात भी हम छोड़ दें, सारे देश के अंदर यह जो नौजवान पीढ़ी आ रही है यह बेरोजगार होने के बाद लिप्त हो जाएगी गलत धंधों में और इससे देश की एकता को बनाए रखने में मयंकर खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा। दीपांकर जी जिस भावना से बिल लाए हैं मैं उसका समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

श्री बालकवि बैरागी (मध्य प्रदेश) : इनकी बातों को हम बहुत मन से सुनते हैं मगर इनकी पार्टी के लोग बराबर नहीं सुनते हैं।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : नहीं, यह बीच के सब गायब हैं यह भी नहीं सुनते हैं और हमारी पार्टी के लोगों में आदत बन गई है क्योंकि सत्ता में हैं। वे भी नहीं बैठते हैं यहां; सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि व्हिप और चीफ व्हिप भी हाजिर नहीं हैं।

उपसमाध्यक्ष जी, विषय बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। एक बार हमने सुना कि काशी विद्यापीठ से एक पंडित वेद शास्त्र पढ़ करके आए और रास्ते में उन्हें कबीर मिल गए। उनकी कबीर के साथ बहस शुरू हो गई। पंडित जी ने वेद-शास्त्र, गणित लगा करके उनके प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया। तो कबीर बोले कि मैं उसी भाषा में कह रहा हूँ-

'तू कहता कागद की लेखी और मैं कहता आंखों की देखी'

तो विषय इतना महत्वपूर्ण है लेकिन प्रस्तुतकर्ता ने आंकड़ेबाजी और कागजी बातें ज्यादा कही, व्यावहारिक पहलू उन्होंने बिल्कुल नहीं छुवा। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश के संविधान में धारा-41 -राज्यों के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांत हैं। यह अगर लागू हो जाए तो देश का कल्याण हो जाए, विकास हो जाए। मगर एंफोर्सिबल बाई लॉ नहीं है, मौलिक अधिकार नहीं है। संविधान की समीक्षा हो रही है। आप लोग जाइए, गवाही दीजिए और संविधान समीक्षा करने वालों से कहिए कि यह जो राज्यों के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांत हैं इन्हें मौलिक अधिकारों में परिवर्तित कर दें। यह पहला है। अगर यह मौलिक अधिकारों में परिवर्तित नहीं हुआ तो यह सरकार कहां से देगी। मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ। शायद लोगों को याद हो कि 1977 में जनता पार्टी बनी और उन्होंने चुनाव लड़ा। उन्होंने अपने घोषणा पत्र में यह लिखा अगर मैं गलत नहीं हूँ तो, पहली बात तो यह कि दस हजार रुपये तक किसानों का कर्जा माफ कर देंगे और बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देंगे और अगर रोजगार नहीं दिया तो सौ रुपया माहवार रोजगार भत्ता देंगे। उन्होंने यह ऐलान कर दिया। जनता पार्टी सत्ता में आ गई, उन्हें बहुमत मिल गया, सरकार बन गई। इस मंत्रि-परिषद में सारे देश के दिग्गज, ईमानदार, राष्ट्रभक्त, विद्वान, अनुभवी मंत्री थे। इतनी अच्छी मंत्रि-परिषद कभी नहीं बनी थी। उसमें देश की क्रीम थी। केवल तीन राज्यों में किसानों का कर्ज माफ करने की बात हुई और वह भी सबसे पहले मध्य प्रदेश में सुन्दर लाल पटवा जी ने करीब सात सौ करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा माफ किया। बाकी अन्य राज्य देश के किसानों का कर्जा माफ नहीं कर सके।

श्री बालकवि बैरागी : यह आपका भ्रम है, मैं मध्य प्रदेश से हूँ। अगर मैं यहां रिकार्ड पेश करूंगा तो आप पाएंगे कि पटवा जी की सरकार वह कर्जा माफ नहीं कर पाई। क्षमा चाहूंगा आपसे।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : बालकवि जी, मैं जो बात कहता हूँ बड़ी जिम्मेदारी से कहता हूँ और मैंने 'शायद' शब्द आंकड़ों पर लगाया है, लेकिन कर्जा माफ किया यह सही है। मैं कोई गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बात नहीं कहता हूँ। हमने शपथ ली है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बालकवि बैरागी : मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी से आपकी बात का खंडन करता हूँ।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : चलिए बाद में बहस कर लेंगे। आपकी बात को मैं मान लेता हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि कर्जा माफ नहीं हुआ। मैं आपकी बात का समर्थन कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : कर्जा माफ नहीं हुआ था।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : मैं आपकी बात का समर्थन कर रहा हूँ। आप बात तो सुनिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री नीलोत्पल बसु) : आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : वह सरकार कर्जा माफ नहीं कर सकी। कर्जा माफ करने के लिए चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में लिखा था। जब सौ रुपया महीना बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने की बात आई तो हिसाब लगाया गया और वह दसियों हजार रुपया बनता था। जब पैसा ही नहीं था तो वे देते कहाँ से। आर्टिकल 41 को आप पढ़िये। इसमें भी लिखा है, 'The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make an effective provision for securing the right to work.' इसमें भी प्रॉवीजन है, यह क्लियर नहीं हुआ कि सरकार इसको करेगी ही करेगी, विदिन इट इकोनोमिक लिमिट। सरकार कोई भी रही हो सब सरकारें कर्जे में चल रही हैं। हमारी योजनाएं तो विदेशों से कर्जा लेकर बनती हैं क्योंकि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। आज हम कोई नई नहर नहीं खोद सकते हैं, नया ट्यूबवैल नहीं लगा सकते हैं, नया बिजलीघर नहीं लगा सकते हैं, हम खाद का नया कारखाना नहीं लगा सकते हैं क्योंकि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। सरकार आपकी समर्थित रही हो, संयुक्त मोर्चा की रही हो, सरकार कांग्रेस की रही हो, चाहे वर्तमान सरकार हो, हर सरकार के सामने यही संकट आया है तो फिर क्या करना चाहिए, इसके लिए पैसा कहाँ से आये। एक उदाहरण आपने टैक्स वसूली का दिया कि टैक्स की वसूली नहीं हो रही है वह होनी चाहिए। इस मामले में इस सरकार ने कुछ तरक्की की है। चालीस हजार करोड़ रुपये से बीस हजार करोड़ रुपये पर वसूली को ले आये हैं, लेकिन क्षमा करना सरकार के मंत्री यहां बैठे हैं, यह जो तिमाही अप्रैल से जून तक की है पिछले साल के मुकाबले में 15 परसेंट कम वसूली डायरेक्ट टैक्स की हुई है। आप इनसे पैसा निकलवाइये। कौन पैसा निकलवायेगा? कहीं न कहीं राजनीतिज्ञों की रिश्तेदारी, लेनदेन, चुनाव-फंड और कहीं न कहीं जो टैक्स चोर हैं, जो इवेंडर हैं, आप उनकी मदद करते हैं। आप देश के हित में फैसला लीजिए। जो काला धन है उसको अब लोगों ने ऐशो-आराम की चीजों में लगाना शुरू कर दिया है। जो धन विदेशों में जमा है उस धन को इस देश में लाने के लिए कार्य करना चाहिए। अन-एकाउंटेड मनी विदेश से निकल कर आना चाहिए। वह किसका है? रिश्तेदारों का है, पोलिटिशियन्स का है, बड़े लोगों का है, जिनको आप चुनते हैं, जिनको आप वोट देते हैं, जिनका आप समर्थन करते हैं, उन लोगों का है या जिनसे आप चंदा लेते हैं उनका है? आप वहां से उस पैसे को निकलवाइये। इसके अलावा स्कैम, भ्रष्टाचार को रुकवाइये जिसमें पैसा जा रहा है। इसके साथ सरकार अपनी फिजूलखर्ची पर रोक लगाये। पहले 55 साल रिटायरमेंट की उम्र थी, उसे 55 से बढ़ाकर 58 कर दिया और सरकार को बीमारी लगी ब्यूरोक्रेट्स लोगों के दबाव में तो उसने 58 से बढ़ाकर 60 साल कर दिया। इससे नये लोगों को रोजगार कैसे मिलेगा। सभी सांसद मिलकर सरकार पर दबाव डालें, चाहे सरकार किसी की हो कि रिटायरमेंट की उम्र को 60 से घटाकर 55 साल कर दिया जाय। इससे नये लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

कुमारी मैबल रिबेलो : आप करवाइये।

श्री संघ प्रिय गीतम : सारे सांसद मिलकर सरकार पर दबाव डालो, इसके लिए कानून बनवाइये, एक्ट पास करवाइये कि 55 साल रिटायरमेंट की उम्र हो जाए। इससे नये लोगों को काम मिलेगा। रिटायरमेंट की उम्र साठ वर्ष कर दी है, इसके बारे में कोई आवाज नहीं उठाता है। आप इसे कम करवाइये। विदेशी चीजों का कोई इस्तेमाल मत कीजिए। आप देश की बनी चीजों का इस्तेमाल कीजिए। आप लघु उद्योगों की बात करते हैं। राजस्थानी जूती, राजस्थानी कमीज लीजिए, राजस्थानी रजाई लीजिए। कोरिया का कम्बल क्यों इस्तेमाल करते हो? क्यों आप वहां का कम्बल लेते हैं? आप राजस्थान की रजाई लीजिए। एक जमाना था जब कांग्रेस के लोगों को खादी पहनना आवश्यक था। आज भी आप कम्पलसरी कर दीजिए कि राजनीतिज्ञ आवश्यक रूप से छोटे कारीगर जो हाथ से जूती बनाते हैं, उसे पहनेंगे। दर्जी से कपड़ा सिलवाकर पहनेंगे। किन्तु आज यहां पर हर चीज मशीनी हो गयी है। यहां तक कि फूड भी फास्ट खाते हैं। हाथ से बनाने को कोई तैयार नहीं है। लोगों का काम छीन रहे हैं, मशीन से बनी हुई चीजें इस्तेमाल करते हैं। यानी उल्टे जा रहे हैं और केवल हवाई बातें कर रहे हैं, कागजी बातें कर रहे हैं और केवल घड़ियाली आंसू बहा रहे हैं। मुझे क्षमा कीजिएगा, आप यह तय करिए कि हाथ से बनी हुई चीजें हम इस्तेमाल करेंगे। प्लेटों में खाना नहीं खाएंगे। जब कुल्हड़ में दही खा सकते हैं तो दोनों और पत्तल में हम दावत क्यों नहीं खा सकते। इससे लोगों को काम मिलेगा। आप आवश्यक रूप से ऐसा करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां कुल्हड़ में मिलता है। I am talking about the big beast. यहां पर लोगों को काम मिलेगा। हाथ की बनी हुई चीजें इस्तेमाल करिए, इससे लोगों को काम मिलेगा। आज रिक्शा में कोई चलने को तैयार नहीं होता। एक किलोमीटर के रास्ते की दूरी तय करने के लिए भी टैम्पो या थ्रीव्हीलर खड़े हुए हैं। वह रिक्शा वालों की रोजी रोटी खत्म कर रहे हैं। थ्रीव्हीलर एक चलेगा लेकिन रिक्शा चार चलेंगे। उससे चार लोगों को काम मिलेगा। इसी प्रकार गांवों में जितने भी ट्रैक्टर हैं, पचास परसेंट ट्रैक्टर किसानों की जमीन गिरवी रखकर लिए हुए हैं। Venkaiahji, it was another manifesto of Jan Sangh that the tractor should be allowed not to plough the land. केवल तोड़ने के लिए हैं। यानी जमीन को एकसार करने के लिए हैं। Its use should be discouraged. आज ट्रैक्टर आ गये तो हल चलाना बंद हो गया। इससे क्या हुआ कि जहां पहले दस आदमी काम करते थे, वहां अब खेती में भी काम बंद हो गया। एक ही आदमी काम कर रहा है। वही आदमी जमीन जोत लेता है, वही बो लेता है, वही फसल को पानी दे देता है, वही काट देता है और वही भूसा बरसा करके अनाज निकाल लेता है, वही ढो लेता है। किन्तु फिर भी कर्जा है और बहुत लोगों की जमीन बिक गयी। आप इस ट्रैक्टर के यूज को कम करिए। है आपमें यह डिस्सीजन लेने की शक्ति? है आपमें यह दूरदर्शिता? कोई आदमी समाज से लड़ना नहीं चाहता, समाज से मिड़ना नहीं चाहता, समाज को समझाना नहीं चाहता। चोर को चोरी करने से नहीं रोकना चाहता, उसे मना नहीं करना चाहते और पुलिस से कहते हैं कि इसका चालान कर दो। आप क्यों नहीं उसे कहते कि चोरी मत करो। कोई किसी को नहीं समझाता है, कोई किसी को नहीं बताता है। जो समाज सुधारक थे - Mr. Mukherjee, I want to have your attention because it is your Resolution. You talked much about *ankarebazi*. आंकड़ेबाजी की बात करते हैं। I know that he is a big lawyer. मैंने पहले ही आपसे कह दिया कि आंकड़ेबाजी के चक्कर में मैं नहीं पड़ता हूं, मैं व्यावहारिक आदमी हूं। मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि देसी चीजों को इस्तेमाल करिए। जो चीजें कारीगर बनाते हैं, उन्हें इस्तेमाल करिए। हम ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। ऐसे ही आज छोटे-छोटे स्ट्रुस पर, जहां दस रिक्शा चलते थे, वह बंद हो गये हैं। अच्छा है, अभी कलकत्ता में ट्राम चलती है, यहां

पर ट्राम बंद हो गयी हैं, पहले यहां पर भी चलती थीं। आज मजदूर का काम मशीन छीन रही है। मशीनीकरण हो रहा है। आज कोई हाथ से नहीं लिखता है। आज कोई टाइप नहीं करता है। पहले सौ टाइपिस्ट होते थे पर आज केवल एक आदमी कम्प्यूटर पर बैठ जाता है और आज एक कम्प्यूटर ने हजार टाइपिस्ट बेकार कर दिये हैं। क्या यह रिएलिटी नहीं है? यह वास्तविकता है। महोदय, जिस दिन कम्प्यूटर फेल हो जाता है, सब फेल हो जाते हैं। किन्तु आज तक एक कम्प्यूटर ऐसा है जिस कम्प्यूटर के मुकाबले में न कम्प्यूटर बना है और न कभी बनेगा और वह है हमारा माइंड। इससे बड़ा कोई कम्प्यूटर नहीं बन सकता। तो आज एक कम्प्यूटर ने कई लोगों को बेकार कर दिया है। आज घर-घर में कम्प्यूटर हो गया है। इस पर रोक लगा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप हंस रहे हैं और यह सोचते हैं कि हम बैकवर्ड हैं। आपको घूमकर वहीं जाना पड़ेगा। जो आप चेतावनी दे रहे हैं, वह जुबान से कहना तो बहुत आसान है। आपको बैंक में जाना पड़ेगा, पुराना जमाना याद करना पड़ेगा। लिहाजा टाइपिस्ट बेकार हो गए, शार्टहैंड सीखने वाले बेकार हो गए। पहले गिनती गिनते थे, मुंशी बुलाते थे और हिसाब-किताब रखने के लिए मुंशी रखते थे लेकिन अब सब की जेब में कैलकुलेटर है। जहां पहले काम के लिए सैकड़ों मुंशी रखे जाते थे, वे अब बेकार हो गए हैं। ये छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं जिनको हम महत्व नहीं दे रहे हैं और सारे देश के अंदर बेकारी पैदा कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए हम ही जिम्मेदार हैं। हम स्वयं इस पर विचार करें ताकि बेकारी पैदा न हो। एक बार श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने भूखे आदमियों को देखकर कहा था कि छतों पर और किचन गार्डन में गत्ता उगाओ और हफ्ते में एक दिना अन्न खाना छोड़ दो। उन्होंने "जय जवान, जय किसान" का नारा भी दिया। लोगों ने खाना छोड़ा, गरीबों ने भी छोड़ा और रिक्शा वालों ने भी छोड़ा। खाना क्यों छोड़ा क्योंकि कारण सही था और लोगों की निष्ठा और विश्वास लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी में था। वहीं आज यह हाल है कि जितने ज्यादा बड़े पद पर लोग आ गए हैं, उतनी ही ऐशो-आराम की जिंदगी बसर करना चाहते हैं। जब लोग बेरोजगार हैं, भूखों मर रहे हैं, जो have nots हैं, पहले उनकी तनखाह बढ़ानी चाहिए। लेकिन जब एमपीज की तनखाह बढ़ाने का सवाल आया तो एक आदमी ने विरोध नहीं किया। जब ब्यूरोक्रेट्स की तनखाह बढ़ाने का समय आया, तब एक आदमी ने भी विरोध नहीं किया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री नीलोत्पल बसु) : लेकिन आपने भत्ते के बारे में नहीं बोला।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : मैं इसके लिए कह रहा हूँ कि वे अब भत्ता मांग रहे हैं, फिर सरकार कहां से पैसे लाएगी। सरकार तो पैसे दे रही है ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को, मिनिस्टर्स को, एमपीज को, एम.एल.एज. को और बड़े पेट वालों को। जो नंगे हैं, भूखे पेट हैं, उनके लिए कहां से पैसा आएगा? मैं तो कह रहा हूँ कि जब पैसा रोकोगे तभी तो इन लोगों को दोगे। ये पहले मांगते थे रोजगार, लेकिन अब धीर-धीरे उससे खिसक रहे हैं। एक सरदार जी का बच्चा दसवीं क्लास में फेल हो गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि जानबूझकर फेल कर दिया। यह एक कहावत है। जब उनको कहा गया कि हम नौवीं क्लास के स्टैंडर्ड का इम्तिहान लेते हैं तो वह उसमें भी फेल हो गया। अन्ततोगत्वा वह छठी क्लास में भेजा गया। पहले तो सीपीएम वाले कहते थे कि रोजगार दो। अब रोजगार नहीं है तो कह रहे हैं कि बेरोजगार भत्ता दो यानी वहां से इधर खिसक गए हैं। अब रोजगार नहीं मिलता तो अब भत्ता मांग रहे हैं तो भत्ता कहां से दें, अब पैसा नहीं है। सही बात यह है कि भत्ता नहीं रोजगार मांगो। मैं आखिरी बात कहता हूँ कि रोजगार कैसे मिलेगा? आप मानव-शक्ति का उपयोग करो और मशीन का उपयोग कम करो। जहां बहुत आवश्यक हो, मशीन

बनाने के लिए, डिफेंस के लिए और साइंस टेक्नोलॉजी के लिए, वहीं पर मशीन का उपयोग करो। लेकिन रोजमर्रा की जिंदगी में, सड़क बनाने, नहर खोदने, नल लगाने और रेल-लाइन बिछाने में मशीन का उपयोग मत करो। इसमें केवल मानव-शक्ति का उपयोग करो तभी लोगों को काम मिलेगा। आइन्दा इस बात का ध्यान रखो कि जब भी वेतन आयोग बैठाओ तो वेतन बढ़ाने के लिए मत बैठाओ बल्कि बड़े आदमियों का वेतन कम करने के लिए बैठाओ।

श्री बालकवि बैरागी : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, गौतम जी के भाषण से यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि अब ये मंडिमंडल में नहीं लिए जाएंगे।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : सर, एक गांव में एक बेवा और उसका लड़का रहते थे। उससे पूछा कि इस गांव का मुखिया कौन है? उसने कहा कि फलां आदमी है। फिर पूछा उससे पहले कौन था तो उसने कहा कि उसका बाप। उससे पहले कौन था तो उसने कहा कि उसका बाप। उसने पूछा कि इसके बाद कौन होगा तो उसने कहा कि उसका बेटा। उसके बाद तो उसने कहा कि उसका बेटा। जब बार-बार पूछता रहा तो उसने उसके गाल पर चांटा मारा, बोला तेरा नम्बर नहीं आएगा?

MISS MABEL REBELLO : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Payment of Unemployment Allowance Bill, 2000 brought forward by Shri Dipankar Mukherjee. After the fiery speech of Shri Sangh Priya Gautam, I am wondering what to speak. He has taken us 100 years back. He said, "There is no use of machines. Use only human power, produce things and compete with the world and that too with a world of globalisation and liberalisation. So, I do not know whether we will be able to survive at all. गौतम जी, मैं आपसे बात कर रही हूँ।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : करिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री नीलोत्पल बसु) : सीधे बात नहीं कर सकते हैं।

MISS MABEL REBELLO: Sir, I am speaking to him through you. But he does not want to listen to me. That is the most unfortunate thing. Sir, unemployment and under employment are the chronic features and problems which the developing countries are facing. Sir, unemployment is not only the problem of the developing countries, it is also the problem of the developed countries. Shri Dipankar Mukherjee did say that almost 1.3 billion people are unemployed as per the UN report. Many of the speakers who spoke before me have said that almost four crore people are on the live registers of India alone. They are totally unemployed. Sir, there are almost 10 crore educated unemployed in this country. Among them, there are a lot of graduates and technically qualified people. Of late, in the last two years, a lot of people have sold their property. Parents have sold their

gold to send their children to get technical education especially the so-called software and hardware courses. For doing courses like NIIT, Aptech, etc. parents had to pay Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakhs for three months or six months. They even sent their children to the USA and elsewhere for getting technical education. They thought after that the sky would be the limit for them. But what has happened? Within two years, the so-called slow down of the US economy started. A lot of people, a lot of youngsters who have spent a lot of money of their parents have come back frustrated. Today, we have started a lot of private colleges all over the country, especially Engineering Colleges and people are paying capitation fee and going for these colleges. What are the courses they are pursuing? The courses are, Engineering, Software, Hardware and Information Technology. They are coming out after four or five years. What are they getting? There are no jobs for them. Earlier they used to get Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakhs per month. Now they are not getting even Rs. 10,000/-. Sir, I come from Bhopal. I have seen young boys sitting on the roads late in the night. What do they talk? They talk about unemployment. They sit on the roads till 3 o'clock in the morning and just gossip with each other. Sometimes, I wonder what do they do. When I tried to find it out, I came to know that they manage to get some drinks from somewhere. So they drink out of frustration. Young boys who belong to families which don't even touch drinks, are taking drinks to kill their frustration. When the young boys are frustrated, when they have nothing to do, what will they do? The anti-social elements will come in their way. They will lure them. These boys will be carriers of drugs. These boys will indulge in anti-social activities. What did happen the day before yesterday?

Our colleague, Smt. Phoolan Devi, was shot dead two days back. I was with her in Lucknow, for four days. From 10th July to 13th July, we were together. People hire youth to indulge in these type of activities. And these are the intelligent boys, who will be carriers, who will be the tools, to commit all sorts of crimes. Instead of being an asset to this nation, they will become a curse. Who is responsible for this? It is the Governments of the last 50 years. What have we done for our people? Are we trying to build a strong nation? Until and unless our country creates wealth, until and unless money is generated in our country, the youth cannot earn. If he does not earn any money, if he does not get employment, if he is not able to earn a decent living for himself, then he becomes a vagabond, and will harm the country. What happened in Punjab? What was the problem

there? A part of the problem of Punjab was that there were educated unemployed youth. What is happening in Jammu and Kashmir? What is happening in the North-Eastern States, the so-called seven sister States? There is an acute unemployment problem of the educated youth. We are just not thinking about that. What should the Government do? On the contrary, the Government has banned employment in Government departments. The Government is thinking of down-sizing the various Departments. I endorse the view of Gautamji, the Government has increased the retirement age to 60 years. Because of this, there is further frustration. The youth cannot come into the Government service at all. And, who is suffering because of this? People like us, who are in better communities, who have a better economic background, can fend for ourselves, maybe in India itself, in the metropolitan cities, or can even go abroad and earn money. But what would the so-called SCs, STs and the OBCs, who have their first generation of educated persons in their families, do? They cannot compete in this competitive environment. They are the people who are affected much more than anybody else. We do have reservation for them in the Government sector. But when you have banned all opportunities of employment in various Government undertakings and PSUs, what will happen to them? On the one side, you are opening schools, colleges and hostels, and giving all sorts of incentives for these people to go to schools and colleges and get themselves educated, but, on the other side, you are closing down all avenues of employment. So, what are you creating after all? You will only be creating frustrated youth and such youth would create a lot of harm to this country than anybody else. This is what I personally feel.

We have had so many Five Year Plans. What were the Five Year Plans meant for? The Five Year Plans were meant for creating an environment whereby a lot of employment, whether in the Government sector or in the private sector, could be created so that the people, who are educated in our country, would get proper jobs and earn for their living. But this is not happening here. Sir, in the Rural Development, we had the IRDP and other projects. A lot of money of the Government was spent on these projects. But nothing happened. You create small jobs here and there, but because there were no forward and backward linkages, all these failed.

Now, again, the Government has come up with this big idea of self-help groups. It is a wonderful idea. We have taken it from Bangladesh. What has happened in Bangladesh? Has the Government ever done an

in-depth study as to how the self-help groups have succeeded in Bangladesh? The person, who started this self-help group, Mr. Mohammad Yunus, had a lot of support from various sources. He had started four very big NGOs, and these NGOs gave backward and forward linkages to these self-help groups, and because of that, they became successful. As a result, womenfolk were able to make money; people were able to pay back almost 95 per cent of the money that they had borrowed from the banks. But, what has happened there in the last three to four year period? Even, in Bangladesh, they are not able to recover the money. Do you know that repayment has come down from 95 per cent to 62 per cent because they are not getting orders from the U.S.?

So, we are going ahead and starting all our self-help groups, without having given a proper thought to it. Unless we have got the forward and backward linkages, where the market support for the products produced by the self-help groups is assured, these women will be frustrated; their money will be blocked and they will not be able to pay back. Similarly, self-help groups should also have, what is known as, backward linkages, *i.e.*, they should be able to buy raw material in bulk and at a cheap, competitive, price. If they buy very little raw material at an exorbitant price, then they will not be able to sell their finished products at a competitive price and these women will not be able to make money. Again, this would result in frustration. Our money will be blocked and the women's groups will be frustrated. The other day, I was talking to the CMD of a Bank, where the hon. Finance Minister was also there. The topic was, 'credit flow for women'. The CMD of the Bank confided to me and said, "This is the last opportunity where we are trying to lend money to the social sector. If these self-help groups fail, I don't think we will lend money to the social sector ever." So, without planning, we are just going ahead. Do we have those sort of linkages? Do we have these NGOs to support these self-help groups? What will happen? Again, the money will be blocked. Again, you will blame somebody or the other. You will blame the banker; the BDO, the forest officer or somebody else. You will put the blame on somebody else's head and you will have a clean slate. You will wash off your hands. Why are you doing this? You are frustrating the people all the while.

Sir, again, I would mention as to what is happening to the youth. Why are they going astray after their education? They see advertisements in the newspapers, on the television and elsewhere. They keep on applying. Recently, I was told that in Kerala or somewhere else, for 16 posts of LDC,

almost 10,000 people applied. So, this itself tells you what mind-boggling problem this is. For 16 posts of LDCs, clerical posts, 10,000 people are applying. I think some of them must have done their doctorate. So, imagine the magnitude of the problem and the frustration which is being faced by these people. They apply hundreds of times; they appear in thousands of interviews, and they don't get employment. We are showing them the path; we are misguiding them - this very society, the Government and you. So, I don't think, it is just the job of the Government to create employment. But the Government should be able to create the environment. It should ensure infrastructure, ensure loan, and ensure marketing facilities. These are the things which should be ensured by the Government. If it is done, then the youth may be encouraged to start something. If they cannot get employment, they should be trained in entrepreneur skills so that they can start something. If a youth starts something, he can give employment to ten others. Do we do this? They will not. They won't have the courage to do this because our environment is such. Just before me, Shri Meena said that our small scale sector has dismally failed. The tiny sector has failed; the small scale sector has failed; the medium scale sector is almost failing. So, who will survive in this country? Only the large industrialists will survive. All other small people will die. *(time bell)* Sir, I am the lone woman who is speaking on this. Have a little consideration.

Now, I come to the question of women. You all say that women should be educated. What is happening to the women? Earlier, the women got educated and they became primary school teachers or high school teachers. That was one job they used to get. Now, the women are getting themselves educated. Most of them are going in for software. A lot of them have already got good jobs. But, again, there is a blow. There is a roadblock. What will they do? When it comes to the question of investing in education, the father will always prefer to invest money in his boy's education. But, of late, slowly, the attitude was changing. People were thinking that it was better to invest in female education so that girls also become a source of income. But, then, now, when they have seen that the scene is changing, a grim situation, again, I feel, investment in female education would take a back seat. This is a sad thing.

Sir, in order to save the youth, to divert their attention from mafia, from drugs, from crimes, I feel, we should give them some sort of unemployment allowance. It need not be much. As Mr. Dipankar Mukherjee has just now said, a hundred people owe 90% of the dues to the

Government, banks, and financial institutions. I think, this country can well afford to pay, at least, Rs.2000 or so, per annum, to the educated youth so that they get something to live on. While they look out for jobs, they need a little money. After their higher education, they may be feeling ashamed to ask for some money, for their daily living, from their parents. It will come handy for them so that they look out for jobs or some sort of livelihood for themselves. The Government should also bring together the NGOs, all parties, various wings of the Government and others, to sit together and to seriously apply their minds in finding out ways and means of creating employment. Employment generation, especially for the educated, should be the only goal which we should pursue.

The Prime Minister, when he came to this House, three years ago, I remember, said that he would create one crore of jobs every year. Where has he created? Instead of more jobs, there is regression. As it is, the Government has taken a decision to downsize itself. In what way the Government is generating employment? I do not see anything at all.

In the month of June, I had travelled through 6-7 States, and nowhere, I could see employment, except in Orissa, where we saw the villagers engaging themselves in preparing leaf plates', under the Rural Development Scheme. From that job, they get hardly Rs.500 or Rs.600 per month.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU): You have proved to be more powerful than men in raising the issue of man and woman. I have no doubt about that. I think, you should conclude now.

MISS MABEL REBELLO: Except the Minister, I am the lone female Member. Since you are that keen that I should speak no more, I conclude now. In the end, I fervently appeal to the Government to formulate a comprehensive policy to create employment, not only to look after the issue of unemployed men; it should also be mindful to create employment for the educated women as well.

Thank you.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, today, we are discussing an issue that is agitating the minds of all of our youth, from the Himalayas to Kanyakumari. Sir, I feel, during the last decade, several times, we have discussed the issue under different captions. Sometimes, we used to get an assurance that a comprehensive legislation would be brought to alleviate poverty, etc. They have tried their

best, but could not solve the problem. The intention of the Treasury Benches can't be suspected; at the same time, when we are unable to solve the problem, it clearly shows that it is a core problem and we have to understand it. I would not say immediately that it is a systematic failure. If you go through the statistics available before us and see the number of unemployed people registered with various "unemployment" exchanges in various States, I won't call "Employment exchanges", we find that in 1998 the figure was 3,91,39,900 and in 1999 this figure came to 4,03,71,400. This clearly shows that the figure has increased from 3,91,39,900 to 4,03,71,400. Sir, if we see the latest figures up to August 2000, we find that 4,14,28,300 people were registered with the unemployment exchanges. I would call them only unemployment exchanges. It clearly shows that it is not in a descending order. Step by step unemployment is increasing. At the same time, when we go through the statistics of the nation as well as in terms of GDP, what we feel is that GDP growth has also increased even though it is not as expected or as targeted by the Planning Commission or the Government. Therefore, GDP does not correlate with employment generation. Therefore, it is a mistake in the system itself. How we are going to rectify that mistake is the question before us. If the GDP remains at 6.5 per cent per annum, it will create another 5 million additional jobs. Suppose, it goes up to 8 per cent, maybe, instead of five million it may create another 8.5 million additional jobs. But I doubt because we are a developing country. We get less income. The average income of the citizens is very low. When we have less income, automatically, we have less savings. When we have less savings, it means less investment. When we have less investment, it means less production. When it is less production, it means we have less income. Therefore, it becomes a vicious circle. If we have to break this circle, we will have to get capital not only from the tax but non-tariff areas also. We must see that some sort of capital flows into the country. In case if it is allowed, what will happen? The average overall growth rate of employment both in the organised and unorganised sectors was 2.75 per cent in the Seventies, 1.77 per cent in the Eighties and 2.37 per in Nineties which was less than the Seventies. But the aggregate employment both in private and public sectors has grown in a compounded manner only by 0.8 per cent. So, this is the situation. When this is the situation, what is the fallout of this situation that I will tell you. Sir, I quote from the 9th Five year Plan, 1997-2000, volume-I, page 3, which says, "Faster growth has not reduced poverty as much as it should have. Nor has it created the number of high quality jobs we need to satisfy the

aspirations of our increasingly educated youth. The growth has not been as regionally balanced as it should have been....The deficiencies in social development indicators have also continued and our low level of social development is, today, a major constraint on reaching the growth rate of 8 per cent which should be our medium term target." This clearly shows that we have got a faster growth rate, but it has not been co-related to creating high quality jobs to satisfy the aspirations of our increasing number of educated youth. That is what my argument is. Now, you look at the rural areas in particular, and the country in general. Sir, India is a typical country. I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that in the U.S. only 2 per cent of its population is engaged in agriculture; in Western Europe, 5 per cent of its population is engaged in agriculture; in Eastern Europe, 22 per cent of its population is engaged in agriculture; but, in India, more than 70 per cent of our population is actually depending on agriculture. Now, what is the situation? I tell you. Because of this type of growth, the GDP is not co-related to employment generation. In spite of our foodgrains production going up from 175 million tonnes to 206 million tonnes in the 90s, the growth rate in *per capita* availability of food grains has come down, I think, to 0.28 per annum, as compared to 1.20 per cent per annum during the 80s. Further, the food consumption of the poor in India has gone down during the last ten years and is, at least, 33 per cent below, compared to the *per capita* consumption of the top ten per cent. This is a very serious matter, particularly when you take into account the huge foodgrains stock. This is the observation made by the Planning Commission in its Mid-Term Appraisal. The other areas which cover the employment generation in India, are like this. The domestic savings is less. I have already argued on this point. The GDP has declined -- not as targeted by the Planning Commission or by the Government. The taxed GDP was 10.2 per cent in 1999-2000, but its realised ratio was only 8.7 per cent. That means, the target was, 10 per cent but the actual realisation was only 8.7 per cent. Therefore, the taxed GDP has also declined. The States' share for development in the Eighth Plan was only 36.4 per cent compared to the projected share of 41.5 per cent. This clearly shows that even though the States wanted to create jobs, even though the States wanted to implement new schemes to create jobs, the States, more or less, in the country, are not able to invest the capital in employment generation areas. Because of this, the actual rate of growth has come down from the expected 41.5 per cent of the total expenditure of the Plan to only 36.4 per cent. What is the support given for job generation for the middle-class

people or self-employed people by the financial institutions, particularly, public sector banks? This clearly shows how the SLR (Statutory Liquidity Rate) -- SLR is only meant for this -- came down from 38.5 per cent to 25 per cent. While giving this statistics, I also want to add another point. The point is this. Some subsidiary banks are created for the main banks. Why? Because once the subsidiary banks are created, they need not keep any SLR. This is one of the rules of the banks. When subsidiary banks are created for housing alone or for industry alone, they need not keep any SLR amount. To keep the SLR amount less, they are creating separate banks for separate areas. If you take the total amount deposited with the banks, it will be less than 25 per cent. Therefore, the actual amount expected from the financial institutions to be invested in job generation has also gone down. That is another thing. If you compare the population growth with employment generation, you see that we have been struggling, during the last twenty years, to achieve population stabilisation but, so far, we have not been able to succeed in that area.

When it is so, what is the position of banks? They have reduced the SLR. The gross non-performing assets are worth Rs. 53,294 crores, which is 14 per cent of the total amount deposited. But the net performing assets are worth Rs. 26,188 crores. The gap between the gross non-performing assets and net non-performing assets clearly shows that more than Rs. 25,000 crores have been taken away from the depositors to see that it offset their loss. When the gross non-performing assets of Rs. 53,000 crore have come down to Rs. 26,000 crores, it means the difference is taken away from the money deposited by the public to see that the non-performing assets are reduced. Therefore, it has not been paid by the people who took loans from the banks. It is being adjusted in the accounts. Now, what it clearly shows is that the people who wanted to deceive the nation, are able to live in comfort. But, at the same time, the people who have toiled from dawn to dusk are in difficulties. If we are not able to meet their aspirations, I say, there is a severe mistake in the core system. The only thing that we have received from the Government is that, for the above poverty line people, the prices of various commodities sold through the public distribution system have been reduced. For example, the price of rice has been reduced from Rs. 11.30 to Rs. 8.30; the prices of wheat have been reduced from Rs. 8.30 to Rs. 6.10. But the situation in Tamil Nadu is different. We are actually providing rice at Rs. 3.50 per Kg, while we are buying it from the Centre at Rs. 11.30. We are giving subsidy. We are giving subsidy to the tune of Rs. 1,800 crores. We have been

demanding assistance for that. The Eleventh Finance Commission had not done justice to us. As a result of the report of the Eleventh Finance Commission, we may lose more than Rs. 4,000 crores. We are going to lose exactly Rs. 4,171 crores. We are going to lose that much. So, they have to see that job generation in Tamil Nadu is further increased. That is my request. Now, how are other countries solving this problem? In this regard, I want to quote from an American journal. It says, "The WTO rules say that developed countries can spend up to 5 per cent of the value of their national agricultural production on subsidies. The developing nations can spend up to 10 per cent, while China now spends only 2 per cent of its production on subsidies to its farmers. Beijing wanted the right to spend up to 10 per cent." It clearly shows that the Government of China wants to raise the subsidy to their farmers. I want to submit this note to the Government. They wanted to raise the subsidy to their farmers from 2 per cent to 10 per cent. They wanted to increase it by 8 per cent. It is because they feel that agriculture is the basis of the stability of the economy. In this regard, I would like to give you an example. The South-East Asian countries were affected financially. But we were able to confront that onslaught because we have a strong agriculture economy. As far as India is concerned, more than 50 per cent of the land is cultivatable. While, in the developed countries, it is only 11 per cent. Therefore, ours is a strong agriculture base. My sister has spoken about education, development in the high tech area, biotechnology and so many other things. But what is the job situation in the US? I will tell you about that because it is related with to this subject.

Sir, I quote: "The number of Americans filing new applications for jobless benefits, meanwhile, rose unexpectedly by 13,000, to a seasonally adjusted 4,32,000, for the work-week ending June 2, the Labour Department said." It is by the Labour Department of the American Government. In the same article, it is further said "The more stable four-week moving average of jobless claims, which smoothes out week-to-week fluctuations, also rose last week to 4,13,500, the highest point since October 3, 1992." From 1992 till today, during the last ten years, this is the worst year for the American youths and also for the people who went there, expecting some good jobs. About 13,000 jobs have been reduced. This is the situation in America. Sir, even in America, the Federal Reserve Chairman had decided to reduce the rate of interest for their own deposits, to get money from other countries. Even there, the flow of money is not there. So, one could realise what would be the position of the developing countries regarding the employment

situation. This is the question that we have to put. In a global economy, people are saying that there should be free market so that capital could flow from one country to another. I fully agree with it, provided--in the same manner--the developed countries also agree to the free movement of their labour from their countries, without any hindrance; there is a hindrance on the movement of labour, but there is no hindrance on the movement of capital; it means, the developed countries, more or less, want to have their own ideas executed. Or, they want to have their own fist to overrule the developing countries. We cannot tolerate this. For giving allowance to the unemployed people, they said that the Government would have to shell out Rs.3,000 crores. I want to know whether, in this difficult fiscal situation, it is possible for the Government to do it. When I am saying this, it does not mean that I am opposing this Bill. What I am saying is, as a symbolic gesture, we should accept it. On a previous occasion, on a Private Members' Bill, when we were discussing the issue of prohibiting smoking in this House, I had given some ideas to the Government of India by which its income could increase by Rs.4,000 crores. If the suggestions made by me are implemented, then the income of the Government of India would increase by Rs. 4,000 crores. Please look into the suggestions which I made in this august House that day. Please find out whether there is any possibility to implement them. I think, there is a possibility.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI) in the chair]

The tobacco lobby is still having its say in all these matters. Therefore, my request is, if the suggestions made by me as also by other Members of this House, are implemented, then the income of the Government of India would increase by Rs.4,000 crores. Out of this amount, you can earmark some amount for the unemployed youth. The Labour Minister is here; he can look into the suggestions made by me. If it is possible, then, in the coming Budget, you can earmark some amount for the unemployed youth. Before that, I request the Government to convene a meeting of all political parties and have a consensus so that something is done for the unemployed youth. If you make such a commitment, then, in case, the number of unemployed people increases, you will have to apportion more money for them in the Budget. If you do it, then unemployment will be reduced. It will be an incentive for the Government to reduce the unemployment. In this way, I feel justice will be meted out to the unemployed youth who are seeking jobs. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

श्री ललितभाई मेहता (गुजरात) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में रोजगार के अवसर घटते जा रहे हैं और जो रोजगार में नहीं है उनको बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जाए ऐसा विधेयक यहां पर लाया गया है। जहां तक बेरोजगारी का सवाल है और जो चिंताजनक परिस्थिति है उससे हम सहमत हैं। हमारा जो श्रम मंत्रालय है उसने जो एस्टीमेट निकाला है उसके बारे में 'इंडिया टुडे' में यह बात आई है उसका उद्धरण मैं करना चाहूंगा। "The Labour Ministry's latest estimates show that total jobs in the organised sector of the economy shrank by 0.15 per cent in 2000. That translates into a net loss of 45,000 jobs in just one year in large industries alone."

पिछले दस सालों में रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ने की जो दर रही वह कम ही रही है। 0.11 प्रतिशत की दर से रोजगार के अवसर बढ़े। लेकिन जिनको रोजगार चाहिए वह ढाई प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़े हैं। आर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर में और अन-आर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर में रोजगार के अवसर कम ही होते जा रहे हैं यह बात बिल्कुल सही है और इसे हम चिंता की दृष्टि से देखते हैं। 1998 में आर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर में जो रोजगार के अवसर बढ़े थे वह 0.46 परसेंट थे, 1999 में जो बढ़े वह 0.4 परसेंट आ गए और 2000 के साल में तो रोजगार के अवसर बढ़े ही नहीं लेकिन श्रम मंत्रालय का यह आब्जर्वेशन है कि वह 0.15 प्रतिशत घट गए और 45 हजार लोग जॉब में से बाहर निकल गए। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास यह आर्टिकल है। इसमें तीन युवा व्यक्तियों का जिक्र किया गया है। एक है देवेश आहूजा टेक्नोक्रेट। उसको किसी यू.एस. बेस्ड कम्पनी आई.टू. टेक्नोलोजिज में सत्तर हजार डॉलर यानी 32.9 लाख प्रति वर्ष की सेलेरी से अपोइंटमेंट दी गई थी। लेकिन जहां पर जब वह अपनी ड्यूटी सभाले उस कम्पनी ने इससे पहले यह लैटर दे दिया कि आपको इस नौकरी से अभी निकाला जा रहा है। उसने यह लिखा है "I was sacked even before I was employed." दूसरा, एक कंवलजीत का मामला है जिसको दिल्ली बेरड कम्पनी ट्रिसोफ्ट डिजाइन ने 17 साल की नौकरी से निकाल दिया और यह जो आब्जर्वेशन किए गए हैं "No matter which company, no matter what sector, no matter who owns it and no matter what level, corporate India is shedding its human resources at a speed never seen in the past. Through freezes on appointments, through outright sacking (mostly in IT companies), through benching (taking people off work without sacking) and through a more generous VRS, the bluest of bluechip companies and the biggest of the public-sector corporations have been laying off staff."

यह बात बिल्कुल सही है और हमारे लिए चिंताजनक स्थिति है। लेकिन इसका उपाय क्या बेरोजगार का भत्ता देने से होगा। यहां पर जिक्र किया गया है कि चार करोड़ से ज्यादा हमारे देश के नवयुवा बेरोजगार आज एम्प्लॉयमेंट एक्सचेंज में रजिस्टर्ड हुए हैं। करीबन छः करोड़ के आसपास अन-आर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर में बेरोजगार हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इतने सालों तक हमने कुदरती संसाधनों का उपयोग नहीं किया और इसके कारण देश में जो परिस्थिति निर्माण हुई इसके बारे में 'हिन्दू' में एक आर्टिकल छपा है मैं उसको उद्धृत करना चाहूंगा।

"As per the theme paper on five decades of water resources development of India, 1998, the average annual potential in all the river

basins of India is 66,003 tmcft. and the estimated utilisable flow, excluding groundwater, is 24,367 tmcft. Therefore, the water which is unutilised or wasted to the sea per annum is 41,637 tmcft.

As per the same theme paper, the average annual potential of Peninsular river is 17,720 tmcft. and the estimated utilisable flow, excluding groundwater, is 9,083 tmcft. Therefore, the water, which is unutilised or wasted to the sea works out to 8,637 tmcft." उसमें और आगे जो उसका निष्कर्ष निकाला गया है वह बहुत ध्यान रखने वाली बात है। "In a fertile soil by adopting water management and water saving techniques it is possible to irrigate 4,000 hectare for one tmcft of running water and it could produce 5.5 tonnes per hectare, which costs Rs.5,500."

"So, in the Peninsular India we waste about Rs.16,500 crores to Rs.90,750 crores worth of foodgrains producing water to the sea and in the entire India about Rs.81,400 crores to Rs.4.5 lakh crores worth of foodgrains producing water to the sea per annum.

So, if we waste one tmcft of water to the sea, it indicates that we are wasting water which is capable of producing 12.1 crores and Rs.2.2 crores worth of foodgrains in the fertile and normal soils respectively. Such a life-saving precious commodity, or several thousand crores of rupees is being wasted to the sea for the past 53 years, that too after Independence."

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह बात बिल्कुल सही तरीके से बताई गई है कि हमारे देश में जो पानी का संसाधन है, कुदरती संसाधन है उसका पिछले 53 सालों से उपयोग नहीं किया गया है और उसके कारण भारत सरकार का आज का जो पौने चार लाख करोड़ रुपये का बजट है, इससे भी ज्यादा एक लाख करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी सिर्फ पानी दे सकता है। हमने पानी का व्यवस्थापन नहीं किया है, नेचुरल रिसोर्स का संस्थापन नहीं किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, खेती के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोगों की संख्या घटती जा रही है। वर्ष 1993-94 में खेती में काम करने वाले 23 करोड़ 90 लाख लोग थे और आज खेती के क्षेत्र में 2000 आते-आते 30 लाख लोग कम हो गए हैं। अब खेती में केवल 23 करोड़ 60 लाख लोग काम कर रहे हैं। इसका एक ही कारण है कि उनको कुदरती संसाधन पानी नहीं मिलता है। खेती में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनको खेती के लिए जो संसाधन चाहिए वे उनको नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं। इसके कारण ही खेती में से लोग कम होते जा रहे हैं और रोजगार के अवसर कम होते जा रहे हैं। ऐसा ही एक कुदरती संसाधन हमारे देश में है, 12 लाख करोड़ रुपये का पशु धन हमारे देश में है। आज उस पशु धन का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। हर रोज साढ़े तीन लाख से ज्यादा पशु धन काटा जा रहा है, नये-नये कत्तखानों का देश में निर्माण हो रहा है। अगर हम पशु धन का सही उपयोग करते तो इसके बारे में विद्वानों ने जो निष्कर्ष निकाला है वह यह है कि उस

पर आपका एक नया पैसा खर्च नहीं होता, कोई कैपिटल इन्वेस्ट नहीं करना होता और पशु धन के सही उपयोग से एक साल में एक लाख 62 हजार करोड़ रुपये का रेवेन्यू मिल सकता है। इसमें इतनी क्षमता है। इसका सही उपयोग हम नहीं कर रहे हैं और इसके कारण यह दुर्दशा हमारे सामने है। देश में रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने की क्षमता इस क्षेत्र में है, जिन संसाधनों में है, उनका सही उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है। आज जो हमारे सामने परिस्थिति आई है यह इसका सच्चा जबाब है। यदि इस दृष्टि से हम सोचेंगे तो हमारे देश में 10-15 हजार करोड़ रुपये बेरोजगारी भत्ते के नाम से बेरोजगार युवकों को देने की सोच रहे हैं तो इससे समस्या का सही समाधान नहीं होगा। जैसा दीपांकर जी ने बताया कि 62 हजार करोड़ रुपये उद्योग वालों पर बकाया हैं, 23 हजार करोड़ रुपये इन्डिविजुअल पर बकाया हैं। दोनों को मिलाकर 85 हजार करोड़ रुपये हो जाते हैं। महोदय, आज गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की इंटरनल और ऐक्सटर्नल देनदारियां साढ़े 11 लाख करोड़ रुपये की हैं। इसी प्रकार राज्य सरकारों की जो देनदारियां हैं, वह साढ़े चार लाख करोड़ रुपये की हैं। पूरे देश की जो आंतरिक और विदेशी देनदारियां हैं, वह 15-16 लाख करोड़ रुपये की हैं। इसी वर्ष के बजट में हमें 1 लाख 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान ब्याज का भुगतान करने के लिए करना पड़ा है। अगर हमें इस सबसे बचना है तो केवल एक ही रास्ता होगा और वह रास्ता यह होगा कि हम हमारी वास्तविक आय बढ़ाएं, रैवेन्यू इनकम बढ़ाएं। प्रति वर्ष हमारा जो फिसकल डैफिसिट बढ़ता जा रहा है, रैवेन्यू डैफिसिट बढ़ता जा रहा है, उसको अगर काबू में लाना है तो हमारे संसाधनों का उपयोग हमें करना होगा। उसके द्वारा ही हम नौजवानों को रोजगार दे सकते हैं, देहात में बसने वाले हमारे भाइयों को रोजगार दे सकते हैं और उनको कमाई के साधन दे सकते हैं। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपका आभार व्यक्त करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

DR.M.N. DAS (Orissa) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I must congratulate my esteemed friend, Shri Dipankar Mukherjee for bringing forth this kind of a Bill with best of his intention. The object of the Bill is how to provide allowance to the unemployed youth. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, you are also a youth leader, you represent your generation of the youth. So also my esteemed Minister, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and also the Mover of the Bill, I am an old-fashioned man, I can think only in an old fashioned way and about good old times. I am thinking of a time, namely the Fifties of the last century. At that time, all over the world, the most popular word was "socialism" in political vocabulary, political dictionary. Today, of course, in India, we don't hear the word "socialism". Nobody talks about it. Any way that was the time when I became a member of the Young Socialist Group, as a student of the London University. It was a youth wing of the Labour Party which was ruling Great Britain at that time. The whole country expected from the Labour Government -- after the devastation it suffered during the Second World War -- that socialism would come. The Labour Government assured their countrymen that yes, socialism could come. What is socialism? Socialism means providing of two primary needs to all citizens, namely. To provide basic minimum livelihood to every individual and to

5.00 P.M.

provide basic social security to every man and woman. So the Labour Government adopted three measures to usher in socialism in Great Britain. Number one, whosoever becomes old, a male above 65 years and a female above 60 years would get an old age pension. Then, the second was, providing free medical treatment -- whatever may be the nature of disease which may cost one shilling or one million pounds -- to every citizen of the country. The third was, every youth who was unemployed was given unemployment allowance till he got a job. By these three measures they could bring in socialism to England. The unemployed youth was requested to register himself in the Employment Exchange, wherein he was asked to give his option and preferences that he was qualified for such and such job. He had to mention in his application form his options. When he went to every street corner he could find a notice, "post vacant, post vacant". The unemployed youth who was getting a pension was in a hurry to find a job because the society blamed him, "Oh! you are paid by us." "You are living on our money." No self-respecting youth could tolerate this thing. Therefore, the unemployed youth used to go to the counter with the request that whatever the job might be, he was ready to work, and there was dignity of labour in the Western society. If I am unemployed, let me become a sweeper in order to earn my livelihood. If I am qualified enough, let me become a teacher, let me become a mechanic and so on and so forth. Hundreds of jobs were there. That was the time when socialism worked well. I do not know whether the same system continues today. But, Sir, when we come to India, the situation is different. What was Britain's population at that time? Perhaps, around three crores only, and how many people were unemployed? Not very many. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir, I am on a procedural point. I know that we started this discussion at 2.56 P.M. But since I am given to understand that the list of speakers is long, thereafter, the Minister will speak, and the mover of the Bill will also speak, in any case, it cannot be completed today, and since this is a Bill, as per rule, this can be carried over. If you can adjourn the House today, and ask Dr. M.N. Das to resume his speech next Friday, it would be better. You can take the sense of the House in doing so.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: Dr. M.N. Das can resume his speech next time.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेश पचौरी) : दरअसल यह तय हुआ था कि मणिपुर प्रेजिडेंट रुल्स

रिजोल्यूशन के बाद प्राइवेट मैम्बर्स बिल टेक अप करेंगे और इसे हम टू एंड हाफ आवर्स तक चलाएंगे।

श्री नीलोत्पल बसु : सर, यह अपनी जगह बिल्कुल सही है क्योंकि यह खत्म नहीं हो सकता है। चूंकि यह प्राइवेट मैम्बर्स बिल है इसलिए इसको हम कैरीफारवर्ड कर सकते हैं। अगर रिजोल्यूशन होता तो...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेश पचौरी) : ऐसा नहीं है, रूल्स के मुताबिक तो कैरीफारवर्ड बिल हो जाता है लेकिन रिजोल्यूशन में यह बात लागू नहीं होती है। फिर भी अगर सदन की राय है कि हम अगले समय इस पर चर्चा करें तो आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। सदन की राय क्या है?

माननीय सदस्य : सर, आज इसको यही पर एडजोर्न कर दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेश पचौरी) : ठीक है, इस निजी विधेयक पर आगे चर्चा शुक्रवार, 10 अगस्त, 2001 को जारी रहेगी। सदन की कार्यवाही सोमवार, 30 अगस्त, 2001 अपराह्न तक स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned at three minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 30th July, 2001.
