

[Mr. Chairman]

Joint Committee on the Mental Health Bill, 1981. Shri Sukhdev Prasad.

MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE MENTAL HEALTH BILL, 1981

SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I beg to move the following Motion :

"That the time appointed for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Mental Health Bill, 1981, be further extended up to the first day of the last week of the Hundred and Thirty-eight Session of the Rajya Sabha."

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, on a point of Order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know what you are going to say.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : It is not the convention to oppose a motion of this nature, but I do take this opportunity to point out that this Committee has been in existence for a very very long time and even before this 1981 Bill was introduced, there was a Joint Select Committee on a similar Bill in the year 1978-79. And it is high time that the committee completed its work. That is all.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH : (West Bengal) : It won't suffer from mental health.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will the mover give the reasons for the delay?

SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD : Sir, please allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Advani, do you oppose it?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the time appointed for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Mental Health Bill, 1981, be further extended up to the first day of the last week of the Hundred and thirty-eighth Session of the Rajya Sabha.

The motion was adopted.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Mounting Unemployment in the country

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Calling Attention. Shri Suresh Kalmadi.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : (Maharashtra) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Labour to the mounting unemployment in country and the steps taken by the Government in this regard.

Where is the Labour Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : Sir, as you know,...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You read the statement first.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : This is how the Government is tackling the unemployment problem.

SHRI K. MOHANAN (Kerala) : How callous ? For the last two or three days this is happening.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You don't have the statement ? I can give you a copy.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : Sir, I thought that instead of reading it, I will say it extempore.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, that is not the procedure. The correct procedure is that you have to read the statement.

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHAN-
DRAKAR :** Sir, Government are fully aware of the unemployment situation in the country. Recognising the fact that meaningful solution to the problem of poverty, unemployment and under-employment can be found only within the framework of rapidly expanding economy, the 6th Five Year Plan envisaged an annual rate of growth of the economy of 5.2%. The plan also recognised that even this rate of growth would require to be supplemented by more direct means of reducing poverty, specially in rural areas and therefore, envisaged programmes of direct productive benefits to the poor involving transfer of assets and the generation of wage employment through special programmes, like National Rural Employment Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, etc. and provision of Social Services through the Minimum Needs Programme and other programmes. Since it would not be possible to provide salarised jobs to all those who are seeking such jobs, deliberate attempts have also been made to promote activity in the informal or self-employment sector.

The 7th Five Year Plan has recently been approved by the National Development Council. According to that document, the number of employment opportunities generated during the 6th Five Year Plan period was of the order of 35.60 million standard person years. The special employment programmes had a substantial impact on employment generation. For instance, the Integrated Rural Development Programme benefited about 16.58 million families against a target of 15 Million families during 1980-85. While National Rural Employment Programme has created 1775 million mandays of employment during 1980-85, the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme created about 260 million mandays

of employment during 1983-85. The scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment has trained about 1 million rural youth of which about 50% have settled down in self-employment. The new scheme for providing self-employment to the educated unemployed has benefited 2.42 lakh educated unemployed during 1983-84 and 2.29 lakh during 1984-85. The growth rate of 5.2% envisaged in the 6th Five Year Plan has also been achieved.

The Central element in the development strategy of the 7th plan is also the generation of productive employment. The special employment programmes such as NREP, RLEGP etc. would continue and be expanded. It has been envisaged that the growth of economy would not only increase production but also provide the capacity for absorbing the backlog of unemployment and under-employment and a substantial proportion of additions to the labour force. It has been estimated that the backlog of unemployment at the outset of the 7th plan, i.e. in March, 1985 has been of the order of 9.2 million (for the age group 5). The net addition of the labour force in this age group during the 7th plan period (1985-90) would be 39.38 million. It is expected that additional employment of the order of 40.36 million standard person years would be generated during the plan period i.e. in 1985-86. Since this figure is more than the figure relating to the addition to the labour force during the same period i.e. 39.38 million, the backlog of unemployment at the end of the plan is likely to be less than that at the beginning of the plan.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the last sentence of the statement is this : "... the backlog of unemployment at the end of the plan is likely to be less than that at the beginning of the plan." It is indeed a very very tall order. I do not know how the Government is going to go about it.

[Shri Suresh Kalmadi]

[The Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

Madam, when the new Government came, people felt that this is a Government of young people and the first job they will take in hand is the problem of unemployment. It also being the International Year of the Youth one expected that some major thrust in the field of unemployment will be made. But, indeed, it is very disappointing to note when we read the Seventh Five Year Plan that the provision for unemployment has been totally inadequate. But I for one am not looking forward to going into the twenty-first century because I am aware of the fact that by that time the unemployment problem in the country would have reached such dimensions that the figure of the unemployed people, as per the indications of the economists, in the year 2000 A.D. would cross the 12-crore mark ! The Youth of India could not take part in the freedom struggle. But they are ready to give their blood and sweat and oil for building a new India and the Government must give them a chance. Now, how many people are registered with the Employment Exchanges ? In 1982, 19.7 million people had registered themselves with the Employment Exchanges. In 1983, the figure rose to 21.9 million and, in 1984 it was 23.5 million. Now, in August 1985, the figure has risen to 25.4 million. I am seeing the Minister nodding his head in disapproval. But let me tell him that this is given in reply to an unstarred question. Unstarred Question No. 1027 of the 26th November, wherein the Minister has said that in August 1985 the figure is 25.4 million which means that in eight months of this year, the number of those people who registered themselves with the Employment Exchanges has gone up by two million. That is really astounding and this has never happened before two million in eight months ; This is the direct consequence of the policies followed by the present Government and this is my charge. Also Madam, everybody

is not registering himself in the Employment Exchange. The number of the unemployed people who have not registered themselves with the Employment Exchanges in the country today is 5.5 crores and the figure relating to the people who have registered themselves with the Employment Exchanges is 2.54 crores. This is a staggering figure and this is the magnitude of the problem in this country today. In the Seventh Plan, you are going to create employment to the extent of 40 million standard person years only. What about the backlog? I would like to ask you as to what you have done in the Seventh Plan to cater to this tremendous backlog. You make a brave assertion saying that there is going to be less unemployment at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. But I have my own grave doubts. It is going to be a galloping figure as it has been this year. In 1986, it is likely to go up by another 12 million, I mean, the number of youths registered with the Employment Exchanges. What schemes have you got for providing employment to your youths? Your loan melas? These are all gimmicks only ultimately and you have no concrete programme for providing employment. Madam, forty-two per cent of our country's population is below the age of 15 and it is a matter of great concern to our young people as to what would be the future for them. You have seen what happened in Punjab and you have seen what happened in Assam. What is the reason behind those things? What is the reason for these agitations? The basic reason is the problem of unemployment. And, Madam, it is a pity that the Government, headed by a young Prime Minister, has not taken up this particular matter as its number one priority. Leave aside the question of giving jobs. You take the new textile policy. What has it done? People in the handloom sector and the people in this powerloom sector in their thousands have been thrown out of their jobs; people in their thousands have lost jobs. The

nation is going agog, just because there was a statement from the Prime Minister that we are going to move into the twenty-first century, and everybody is talking about computers, about microprocessors and about robots. This way we are only aping the West and by aping the west we are not going to solve the unemployment problem in the country. Our problems are quite different. In the west, they want labour-saving devices. But in our country, we have got people and we have got a huge population and the number of unemployed people is 5.5 crores. So, by blindly aping the west, you are not going to solve the problem of unemployment and that is not going to work. There is evidently a clash between the interests of computers and modern technology on the one hand and the growing educated unemployment on the other. What is required today, is a national policy on the use of computers. After all, there are places where the computers are to be put to use. Definitely, computers are required in the Atomic Energy Department; may be in our science and Technology Department; may be they are required in the Indian Railways for ensuring safety of the entire network. Yes, in these places computers are required.

I would support your view point. But not to officers. What is the requirement of giving computers to offices? Who are the first to use computers in India. It was the LIC which first introduced computers. But have you studied what happened? They may not have retrenched anybody but for the period from 1974 to 1982, for eight years, they did not take a single person more in the LIC. This is the situation. We have got people. You can utilise them. How many are rotting in the employment exchanges. You are giving computers to incompetent officers. This is particularly objected to. There should be a ban on computers in offices.

Under the garb of technology, material has been imported. I am for

technology. It should be imported, because we have to keep upto date with modern industry. Definitely we must have the latest technology. But under the garb of technology, what are we doing? We are bringing material. We are becoming experts. But under the garb of technology, a lot of things are coming in. I am not talking through my hat. I will give you the figures for the last four months. From April to July 1985, exports were worth Rs. 2290 crores. And how much imports Rs. 6050 crores. That means the adverse trade gap in four months is Rs. 3100 crores. I charge that this is the direct result of your liberalisation policy. The desire to expose the Indian industry to competition is welcome. But if you try to throw the doors wide, there is a danger. Some of the Indian industries, which have been built up over the years are proud that they have been involved in import substitution. But what is happening to these units which are supposed to have played a role in the country, which are proud to have done import substitution? These very units today are closing down. They are becoming sick. So, unemployment is happening in a big manner. On the other hand, foreign companies are dumping their goods in the Indian market. This is all in the name of so-called technology. Scarcity of rupee resources is also leading to tight credit, which has become necessary. To import equipment under that name, all sorts of equipments are imported. As a result, this equipment is manufactured in India but because of tied aid, with the main thing a lot of side things also come in. The result of it is that there is underutilisation of indigenous capacity, and it renders healthy units sick. That also is a major problem facing the country and leading to the unemployment problem, and so the policy followed by our country, of self-reliance, is being steadily given a go-bye. The Government must take a declaration that all its policies of science and technology and industry must be employment-oriented. All license

[Shri Suresh Kalmadi]

and trade policies must also be employment-oriented. Capital employment ratio must be there. Supposing you give Rs. 10 crores to an industry, you must ask—in a bank form; there is one line—how many people are going to be employed. But you say it is for import of equipment from outside. What is the philosophy? They say : machinery depreciates, manpower appreciates. So this is the philosophy of Indian industry. This is being encouraged by the Government.

You talk of the public sector. Take your fertilizer plants. Thousands of crores are invested on one fertilizer plant. But how many jobs? It is just 400 jobs. Is this the thinking? Can't you go in for labour-intensive programmes, which is the basic problem of our country? I don't know why? It is common logic. Also, the no industry districts policy has led to widespread unemployment. Industries have been forced to go to a place where there is no infrastructure. And this policy has led to massive unemployment in many parts of the country. Also, industries have not gone to the rural areas, about which Mahatma Gandhi has always been talking. If industries are taken to rural areas, this will check people coming from rural areas to cities. One big sector of employment is agriculture which we are all going to bypass. It is the backbone of Indian economy. Madam, it has been pointed out time and again by economists that Rs. 1 crore invested in industry provides 200 jobs, one crore invested in service industry provides 600 jobs and one crore invested in agriculture provides 2200 jobs.

Take tourism. India is a beautiful country, but we have not encouraged tourism. This is another place which has tremendous employment potential.

There are bank schemes for the educated unemployment. The Government has given an order that

for loans up to Rs. 25000/ there will be no guarantor needed. But even today the banks are insisting on it. I know many educated unemployed who come to me saying that they cannot get a bank loan because the Bank Manager wants a guarantor. He cannot give a guarantor. Then the Bank Manager asks him to get a deposit of Rs. 10,000/- and he would give a loan of Rs. 25000/-. Now how these poor people are going to get the deposit? The banks are not playing their role properly. Even after nationalisation, they have done nothing for the unemployed.

There have been no facilities for the small scale industries. I demand again that till the product of the small scale industry reaches the market, all interest charges should be waived.

I also demand the abolition of policy of postal order system. It is a sort of unemployment tax. I call it a fraud on the unemployed. Along with the application he has to set a postal order of Rs. 25/- or Rs. 50/- or Rs. 100/-. You know how many people are getting jobs. Why is it that he has to pay this unemployment tax? If you say that it is not in your hands, I would say that it is very much in your hands. You can make a beginning. In public sector undertakings and in banks they should not be asked to send a postal order. The Government has to take this initiative.

I would suggest that the age of retirement should not be increased time and again. If you want to provide more jobs, the age of retirement should be brought down from 58 years to 55 years.

In big industries where workers are employed, I know that a lot of overtime is being given to them. The industry gives a lot of overtime. This keeps out all those who are unemployed and they cannot get jobs. There must be restrictions on overtime so that people can get jobs.

The public sector has failed completely in the sense that there is instability of policies, sacrifice of business considerations and the inability of political bosses to understand the problems of industry. The youths of this country had great hopes in the public sector. But, unfortunately, they have not been able to play the role that they should have played. I hope you will take steps to tone up the public sector also. (*Time bell rings*)

In the field of education, the Government has come out with some ideas of changing the system. I hope it will be job-oriented. After 10+2, the youths should be allowed to get jobs and there should be no necessity of degrees for recruitment in jobs. This fundamental change must come about.

Before I end, I would like to ask whether the Government is thinking in terms of a national wage policy which is overdue for a long time. I would like to make a demand that the right to work must be included in the Constitution. This demand has been pending for a long time. Unless it is incorporated in the Constitution, you will not take things seriously. If it had been incorporated in the Constitution, your Seventh Five Year Plan would have been entirely different and it would have been employment-oriented.

I have another suggestion to make. The Government must put one per cent cess on the gross profits of industries and create an unemployment fund. This fund should be

the core for helping the educated unemployed. One per cent cess on the gross profits of industries should be there. I suggest that there should be an unemployment allowance of Rs. 150 per month to each person who has been there on the rolls of the employment exchange for more than six months. You must be wondering from where this money is going to come. All that you have to do is that you should tone up your public sector. Rs. 30,000 crores are invested there and if they give a return of 10 per cent you will have enough money to give unemployment allowance you can have some more. Madam, my specific question is whether the Government will consider scrapping the system of paying postal order and also whether the right of work will be incorporated in the Constitution. Thank you.

श्री कल्पनाय राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदया, मैं श्री सुरेश कलमाडी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के बेकारों के सम्बन्ध में एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव संसद में लाए हैं।

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदया, इस समय बेकारों का संकट बहुत भयंकर बन गया है। आदरणीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें उन्होंने यह कहा है कि रूरल लैंडलेम गारन्टी स्कीम के माध्यम से हम करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार देंगे। रूरल इम्प्लायमेंट गारन्टी स्कीम के माध्यम से करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार देंगे। इस तरह की बातें उन्होंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कही हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि कलमाडी जी का जो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव है, उसमें उनका

[श्री कल्पनाय राय]

मतलब रहा होगा कि जो हमारे यहां पढ़े लिखे, टेक्निकल और नॉन टेक्निकल बेकार हैं, उनको इम्प्लायमेंट देने की दिशा में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है।

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदया, सरकार ने 8 अप्रैल, 1985 को जवाब दिया है:—

“As per the available information, the number of educated job seekers, matriculates and above, belonging to both technical and non-technical categories on the live registers of the employment exchanges in the country as on 31-12-1984 was 12.3 million.”

यह तो इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज की फिगर्स हैं जो कि लोग रजिस्टर्ड हैं। मेरा अनुमान है कि जितने लोग रजिस्टर्ड हैं उनसे अधिक जो इस समय रजिस्टर्ड नहीं हैं और बेकार हैं, वे होंगे। तो सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इसके लिए जनता पार्टी ने भी बचन दिया था कि हम बेकारी की समस्या को हल करेंगे। लेकिन तीन वर्ष के शासनकाल में जितनी करोड़ लोगों को उन्होंने इम्प्लायमेंट देने की बात कही थी उनको इम्प्लायमेंट न देकर, तीन करोड़ और लोग बेकार बढ़ा दिए। यह इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज का सर्टिफिकेट है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में आपने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से गांवों में रहने वाले करोड़ों लोग जो बेरोजगार बढ़ने वाले हैं, उनके लिये

स्कीम दी है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि बेकारी हिन्दुस्तान की आज सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। आज जो संसद सदस्य हैं, जो विधायक हैं, उनके अपने जिलों में जाने पर उनके पास जो बेकारों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या आती है, वह बड़ी समस्या बन गई है। देश में सबसे ज्यादा शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं। उनको रोजगार दिलाने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई ठोस और समयबद्ध योजना नहीं होगी तो इससे स्थिति विस्फोटक हो सकती है और ये शिक्षित बेकार देश में अनार्की पैदा कर सकते हैं। आज इनकी समस्या ही सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है:—

“Government are fully aware of the unemployment situation in the country. Recognising the fact that meaningful solution to the problem of poverty, unemployment and under-employment can be found only within the framework of rapidly expanding economy, the 6th Five Year Plan envisaged an annual rate of growth of the economy of 5.2 per cent. The Plan also recognised that even this rate of growth would require to be supplemented by more direct means of reducing poverty, specially in rural areas and therefore, envisaged programmes of direct productive benefits to the poor.”

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार पंसा देती है रूरल लैंडलैस गारंटी

स्कीम में, रूरल इम्प्लायमेंट गारंटी स्कीम में ।

लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है । जो पैसा जादेगा वह प्रदेश की सरकारें खर्च करायेंगी और केन्द्र का मिनिस्टर अगर जाकर देखता है कि यह पैसा खर्च नहीं हो रहा है तो उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं ले सकता । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकार ने योजनाएँ बनाई हैं सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत, देहात में बेकारों की समस्या हल करने के लिये, रूरल लैंडलेस स्कीम, नेशनल रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट गारण्टी स्कीम, तो उसका डायरेक्ट नियन्त्रण केन्द्र सरकार का होना चाहिये । क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि रूरल लैंडलेस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से सड़कें बनाने पर पैसा खर्च बिथा जा रहा है । ठेकेदार ग्रामीण योजना के अन्तर्गत काम करा रहे हैं । लेकिन जनता का इन्वाल्वमेंट उन पैसों पर नहीं है, गरीब भूमिहोनों का इन्वाल्वमेंट नहीं है और न ही आपका कोई नियन्त्रण है और न ही प्रदेश सरकारों का है । जब आप पैसा देते हैं, केन्द्र सरकार अपना बजट करोड़ों रुपये का बना रही है इस काम के लिये तो उस पर केन्द्र सरकार का डायरेक्ट कंट्रोल होना चाहिये । आप अपना ऐसा कोई अधिकारी, मिनिस्टर भेजें जो उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल, बिहार और दूसरी जगह जाकर यह देखे कि यह पैसा वहां ठोक ढंग से खर्च हो रहा है या नहीं । सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो बातें बताई गई हैं उनके लिये केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा एक मोनिटरिंग सिस्टम बनाना चाहिये जो, आपके पैसे का उपयोग ठीक से हो रहा है या नहीं, इसको देखभाल करे । केन्द्र सरकार का डायरेक्टर नियन्त्रण होना चाहिये ।

हिन्दुस्तान एक कृषि प्रधान देश है । इस मुल्क में सात लाख गांव हैं । महात्मा गांधी ने इसी मुल्क में डिसेन्ट्रलेशन यानी ग्राम व्यवस्था का विकेन्द्रीयकरण पर जोर दिया था, चर्खा संघ की स्थापना की थी, महात्मा गांधी ने कृषि को प्राथमिकता दी थी लेकिन आज गांव से लाखों पढ़े लिखे लोग, करोड़ों पढ़े लिखे लोग खेती में काम नहीं करना चाहते इसलिए वे खेती का धंधा छोड़ कर बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, मद्रास, चंडीगढ़ भाग रहे हैं और यहां आकर स्लम की समस्या पैदा करते हैं । आज खेती प्रोफिट की इंडस्ट्री नहीं रह गई है । इसलिए लोग खेती को छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह जा रहे हैं । एक घर में पांच आदमी हैं और उनके पास चार बीघा जमीन है तो यह जमीन एक आदमी के लिए काफी है और चार आदमी बेकार हो गये हैं इसलिए वे छोड़ कर खुद भाग जाते हैं और कलकत्ता, बम्बई, दिल्ली में किसी फेक्टरी में दो-सौ, तीन-सौ रुपये की नौकरी करते हैं । मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो इंजीनियर, डाक्टर्स बेकार हैं, यह लाखों की संख्या में है, और बीए, एम ए तो करोड़ों की संख्या में हैं तो इनकी समस्या को हल करने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ? जो पढ़े लिखे लोग होते हैं, बीए, एम ए पास हो जाते हैं वे घर का काम नहीं करते हैं । वे नौकरी ही करना चाहते हैं, और कोई काम नहीं करना चाहते । और समाज में अव्यवस्था पैदा करते हैं । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप उतने ही लोगों को शिक्षित कीजिए जिनको आप नौकरी दे सकते हैं । हायर एजुकेशन बिल्कुल बन्द करनी चाहिए । दसवीं या इन्टरमीडिएट पास होने के बाद जड़के में क्या रुचि

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

है, किस विषय में रुचि हैं इसको देखना चाहिए और उसी के अनुसार उनको लगाना चाहिए। पोलीटेक्नीक खोले जाने चाहिए, टेक्नीकल स्कूल खोले जाने चाहिए और वहां उनको ट्रेनिंग दी जानी चाहिए। गांव में ट्रेक्टर बनाने का काम है, बिजली के बल्व का काम है यह काम देहात के पढ़े लिखे लोगों को सिखाना चाहिए। ट्रेक्टर कैसे ठीक किया जाए, पम्पिंग सैट कैसे ठीक किया जाए, इस चीज को उनको सिखाया जाए। आज कृषि टेक्नीकल होती जा रही है। ऐसी कृषि के लिए हमें टेक्नीकल लाखों लोगों को इसमें लगाना चाहिए। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठाया है ताकि जो समस्या है उस समस्या के समाधान के लिये अनुकूल इम्प्लाइमेंट हिन्दुस्तान में पढ़े लिखे लोगों को मिल सके। अन्यथा मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि स्थिति बड़ी विस्फोटक होगी और आने वाले दिनों में इसके परिणाम भयंकर होंगे। हमारे देश के प्रधानमंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी ने लोक सभा के अन्दर सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे को पेश करते समय कहा कि आने वाली सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में बेकारों की संख्या बहुत घटेगी। रूरल लैंडलेस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत करोड़ों लोगों को हम इम्प्लाइमेंट देंगे, नेशनल रूरल इम्प्लाइमेंट योजना के अन्तर्गत करोड़ों लोगों को हम काम देंगे। ये जो योजनायें बन रही हैं ये छोटे लोगों के लिये बन रही हैं। लेकिन मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार में जो मंत्री हैं वे बुद जायें मेरठ के किसी गांव में,

मुजफ्फरपुर या बुलन्दनगर के किसी गांव में चले जाइये और जाकर जानकारी प्राप्त करें कि रूरल लैंडलेस योजना के अन्तर्गत किस गांव में और किस जिले में कितना काम हुआ है और कितना रुपया इस पर खर्च हुआ है तथा कितने गरीबों को काम मिला है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी योजना की प्रगति पर नियंत्रण नहीं रखेगी उसका मानेटरिंग नहीं करेगी तब तक इस समस्या का हल नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि देश में कालेज, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कालेज, डिग्री कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटियां खुल रही हैं। लेकिन अगर आप वहां से निकलने वाले पढ़े-लिखे लोगों को नौकरी नहीं दे सकते हैं तो यूनिवर्सिटी और कालेज खोलने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आज पढ़े लिखे लड़के टेक्नीकल और नान-टेक्नीकल व्यक्ति तथा इंजीनियर बेकार हैं। आखिर, इंजीनियरों को क्यों बेकार रखा जा रहा है। आखिर में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज पढ़े-लिखे बेकारों की संख्या बहुत है। जो बी० ए० और एम० ए० पास लड़के बेकार हैं, इंजीनियर बेकार हैं उनको सरकार की तरफ से कम से कम 100 रुपए महीना दिया जाय, जब तक कि वे इम्प्लाइड न हो जायें। अगर आप ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे वे देश के अन्दर एक अनार्की की स्थिति पैदा करेंगे और

ये लोग समाज की आर्थिक स्थिति और सामाजिक स्थिति में अड़चन डालेंगे जिससे हम विकास की दिशा में नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि आदरणीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री इस समस्या की गंभीरता को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों युवकों को इम्प्लॉईमेंट देने की दिशा में एक ठोस और समद-बद्ध योजना बनायेंगे ताकि हम अपनी श्रम शक्ति का इस्तेमाल करके देश का विकास कर सकें। अगर अमेरिका को अपने डालर का घमंड है तो हिन्दुस्तान को अपनी मेन-पावर का घमंड होना चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान को इस मेन-पावर का युटिलाइजेशन कैसे हो, हिन्दुस्तान के लैंडलेस लोगों के हाथों में हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक प्रगति कैसे हो, इसके लिये इन करोड़ों लोगों की शक्ति का इस्तेमाल देश के अन्दर नहरें निकालने के लिये, बाढ़ रोकने के लिये, एनिमल हजबेन्दी के विकास के लिये और देश के प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिये होना चाहिए। मेन पावर को जब तक हम हायस्ट प्रायोरिटी नहीं देंगे तब तक हम अपने देश का आर्थिक विकास, औद्योगिक विकास अपनी योजनाओं के माध्यम से नहीं कर सकते।

इन शब्दों के साथ, मुझे विश्वास है कि मंत्री महोदय ऐसी कोई योजना बनायेंगे जिससे देश के शिक्षित और टेक्नीकल बेकारों को सी रुपये महीने कम से कम मिले सकें जब तक कि वे इम्प्लॉईड नहीं हो जाते हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal) : The statement furnished by the hon. Minister seems to me absolutely disappointing. It does not at all recognise the gravity of the situation. It is an exercise on statistics which does not give any hope to the several crores of unemployed youth in the country.

Madam, I have some Government figures with me. In reply to Unstarred Question No. 241, the hon. Labour Minister replied that in August 1985, total number of job-seekers on the live registers of Employment Exchanges was 2,53,07,000 and I find from the Indian Labour Journal that the total number of applicants on the live registers at the end of March, 1985 was 2,39,15,000. So, within these five months, I find that there has been an increase of 14.6 lakhs of applicants on the live registers of Employment Exchanges. Now, within five months this increase has taken place which means that every month, average 3 lakhs of new applicants have been registered with Employment Exchanges for jobs. This is what the Government figures say. Now, about placement, about the people who get appointment, through the different employment exchanges, it says, the Labour Journal itself says, that in March, 1985, 33,024 people were placed for jobs and in February, 1985, 28,821 people were placed for jobs. It means, increase in placement per month was average 4,203, whereas, the increase in the number of people who have registered for jobs was average 3 lakhs. This is the ratio, three lakhs per month increase in the number of people who have registered for jobs and 4,000 per month increase in the number of jobs given to the unemployed youth. This is the formidable dimension the unemployment situation has assumed. I do not know what the Government is going to do about it, how they are going to solve it.

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Now, Madam, besides these figures, I find that, every month, thousands of workers are being thrown out of jobs; workers who are employed in many factories are being thrown out of jobs because of indiscriminate closures and lay-offs in different units. I would quote from the Indian Worker, a journal of the INTUC, which says that in all, 57,295 workers were laid off in 346 industrial units in the country, during the period from January to July, this year. This is the figure given by the Indian Worker, dated 25th November, 1985, which shows that within seven months. More than 57,000 workers were laid off from different factories. On the one side, the number of new entrants for jobs is increasing. On the other hand, people who are already employed are being thrown out of jobs and within seven months, as I said, more than 57,000 workers have been thrown out of jobs. Madam, this is what is happening in the country.

While initiating the Calling Attention Motion, my hon. friend, Mr. Kalmadi, spoke about computerisation also. Now, when this Government is going in for indiscriminate computerisation of industries and services, this policy will render thousands and lakhs of people surplus in different industries and services. The massive character of the offensive that is coming on the people in the form of unemployment, can be seen from the figures that whereas, in 1984, 3,000 computers were used in the country in different services and industries, according to Government plan, it will go up to one lakh computers in 1990. When you see the pace at which computerisation is going on, you can imagine how many people will be thrown out of jobs. Leave alone the question of giving jobs to the unemployed youth, but people who are already in employment will be thrown out in thousands

by 1990, when one lakh computers will come to be used in different industries and services. Madam, I would just give one example. In the banking sector, the doors have been thrown open to indiscriminate computerisation and in this sector, 200 large computers, 2,000 mini computers and 10,000 accounting machines have been installed and according to one conservative estimate, 40,000 employees in the banking sector will be rendered surplus. They may not be immediately retrenched from their jobs, but the potential of employment in the banking industry is going to be shrunk to a considerable extent, when we are faced with a situation where unemployment is rising at a fast rate.

Not only this, Madam. I am completely at a loss to understand what led the Government to ban recruitment in the Central services and other public sector services. This ban is continuing for a long time. As a result of this, vacancies are existing in Government departments, in public sector undertakings. Thousands of vacancies are existing. On the other hand, those who have registered their names in the employment exchanges are being deprived from getting jobs in Central Government services and public sector undertakings. So, instead of fighting unemployment, I find the Government, through its own policy, is creating more and more unemployment in the country.

This is one aspect of urban unemployment. The other aspect is the sickness of industry. It is not only the the question of lay-off or closure, many industries are falling sick. The other day, the Minister of State for Finance, when he was holding a loan mela at Jalpaiguri in West Bengal, said that the number of small, medium

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and big sick industries had gone to 92,000. What does it mean? That means that many of them will be closed down and thousands and thousands of workers will be thrown out of employment, thrown into the streets. This is what is going to happen because of the sickness of such a large number of industries. This is due to the callous attitude of the Government towards industry. They have no intention to put the industry into proper shape. This is also evident from the new textile policy which we were discussing the other day. The new textile policy is going to render surplus a huge number of workers. Many of the mills have been closed down and many of them are suffering from sickness. Ordinary handloom and power loom mills are being closed down. So, thousands and thousands of textile workers will be rendered surplus. Instead of defusing the problem, we know that the Government is simply aggravating the problem.

If we look at the rural side, we will find the situation is a still worse. About 40 million rural people are still unemployed. So many, so-called employment generating schemes like NREP, are operating in rural areas. They have come to grief. These schemes are supposed to create a sizeable employment potential. The target of NREP was to lift 3,000 of the poorest families in every development block above the poverty line by the end of the Sixth plan period. It was expected that the programme will generate 850 to 900 million mandays of additional employment in one year. But a review of NREP gives a dismal picture as its progress has been slow. The apathy of the bureaucracy and low utilisation of resources, under the NREP, have resulted in providing only a low level of additional employment to rural people. In fact, these NREP and other schemes have come to grief. Not only the big industries but small and medium industries in the cities and towns in the rural areas are being closed down. The traditional industries like the

coir, cashew nut and fishing and the like are coming to ruin because of the Government's policy. Medium and Large industries in the cities as well as traditional industries in the villages in rural areas are coming to ruin because of the invitation to multinationals and concessions to the monopolies. As a result of this, thousands and lakhs of people are going to be left surplus rendered surplus.

So, Madam, I would like to ask the Government what actually they are going to do. I do not want to go into the details of the Seventh Plan. The Government claims that is an employment-oriented Plan, but what I have found is, instead of being an employment-oriented plan, this Seventh Plan has become a job-killer plan it will simply ruin the scope of employment. As I have said, because of computerisation, because of invitation to multinationals, concession to monopolies and competition, indigenous industry will face a lot of problems and more and more unemployment will be created in the country.

Also I find that the Government is paying no attention to the demand of unemployment allowance. In so many countries like Great Britain, France and America, when people are without any employment or when they do not get employment even after making efforts, they are given unemployment allowance. So if they are retrenched or thrown out of job, they are given unemployment allowance. But this Government which professes to be a socialist and a welfare government does not care to give unemployment allowance to the unemployed youth who are rotting in the prime of their lives. They are not given any allowance even for bare survival.

So my questions are : what steps the Government is taking for preventing sickness of industries? As I have already mentioned 92 thousand industries have fallen sick. What steps are being taken by the Government to rehabilitate to those industries? What steps is the Government taking

[ShriSukomal Sen]

to stop indiscriminate closures and lock-out of industries, thereby throwing out thousands of workers into the streets. ? When is the ban on recruitment to Central Government services and public sector services going to be withdrawn so that thousands of vacancies that exist in these departments are filled up by unemployed youth? Will the Government review its policy of indiscriminate computerisation whereby thousands and lakhs of people are going to be rendered surplus in different industries and services and the employment potential is going to be seriously hampered? And lastly, I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to consider the demand for grant of unemployment allowance for unemployed youth and those who will be thrown out of job in different factories and industries because of various reasons, so that they can survive. Thank you.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Tamil Nadu) : Madam Deputy chairman, our hon. Member, Shri Suresh Kalmadi, has raised this discussion on mounting unemployment in the country and the steps taken by Government in this regard. This problem has been with us for the past 38 years since Independence and so many Governments have failed to solve this problem. Even after a lapse of 38 years we are not in a position to solve this problem. More than 50 million person are searching for employment, according to the statistics of employment exchanges and the statistics given by our friend here who spoke before me. How are we going to solve this problem ? Some persons say that we have 75 crore people and we are not in a position to solve this problem and we do not have that much raw materials to start industries also.

Madam, it is a universal phenomenon. It is not pertaining to our country alone. It is prevailing

in almost all the countries but in varying percentage. I personally feel that the procedure we have been adopting for the last so many years to solve this problem will not help us. We have to change the procedures and methods. We have got so many gigantic industries throughout the country. After laying emphasis on agricultural development in the first five year plan; we started improving industrial development in the second five year plan. After spending thousands of crores of rupees on industrial development, the result is that after 38 years we still have 50 million people. Youngsters who have dreams for a better life, searching for jobs. What exactly is the position of our country ? What steps are being taken by the Government ? what actually is the position which we are going to face even after spending crores of rupees through five year plans and that too after collecting more taxes from different quarters, begging money from foreign countries, getting loans and creating additional loans from our own people and printing paper currency ? What have we done so far to solve this problem ?

My hon. friend shri Kalmadi said that we have more than hundred big and gigantic industries in this country and we should have small scale industries instead of gigantic industries. As far as our economic position is concerned, we should not depend on small scale industries for certain things : we have to start large scale industries. But starting such industries spending crores and crores of rupees should not be confined to particular states but should be scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country. If you study, one by one, the pages of Indian history after independence, you will find that we have spent more money only for particular portions of this country and we have not taken care to spend that much amount especially in the far away part of the country to which I belong. I am not just pointing out just this discrimination only. What have we done ?

for how many persons have we given jobs after starting these big, gigantic industries? If you start an industry by spending more than that Rs. 100 crores, you are giving employment only for a thousand people, but if you start developing small-scale industries throughout the country with a like amount, you can create employment for a lakh of people. That much attention and intention you have not had for the past so many years.

They have mentioned about the "No-Industry District" and all that. Of course, I come from the southern part of the country. If you just consider and see the names of the big, gigantic public industries, you will find that we do not have a sufficient number of industries because you have started all these industries only in a particular part of the country and for these industries they select employees only from their own localities. Nowadays, everywhere we see the policy of sons of the soil. If an industry is started in one particular region, people of that region say that they should get more employment. Likewise it is in Karnataka and other parts of the country. Wherever you start an industry, it appears it is not for the country and for Indians but only for persons who stay in that particular area and who are residents of that area. That is the reason why we are not able to solve this problem.

Now, what about the employment exchanges? As per the statistics given by the Government of India, I find that more than fifty million people are completely dependent on employment exchanges to get jobs. I know that even one-fifth of the total unemployed persons registered in the employment exchanges do not get jobs. We know full well about the employment exchanges. In certain areas, especially in Kerala, I find that persons who had registered their names after graduation in the year 1974 are still waiting for jobs. When they go to the employment exchanges to

inquire about their position, they are told that the employment exchange had not cleared those registered even in 1973. Twelve years have passed. A man, after getting his degree, at the age of 21 or 22, if he registers his name at the employment exchange it will take at least 12 years even to get an interview call and it means he will be age-barred by the time he gets an interview call and he will find himself unemployed. That is the position with regard to the employment exchanges.

Also, in the employment exchanges, job seekers are divided into several categories. Before sending out interview calls, they consider whether the candidates are their relations or kith and kin or they are strangers and, after dividing them into categories, they send out interview calls to those persons who they think can get very important posts in the large-scale industries.

What about the self-employment schemes, My friend here, Mr. Sukomat Sen, has very clearly pointed out that Rs. 25,000 is the amount advanced for those who start self-employment schemes and then they are required to give guarantee and all other things. In Madras also I have seen that they give Rs. 25,000 for the unemployment graduates to start self-employment schemes. When these unemployed graduates go to the bank for this Rs. 25,000, they ask, "Where is your guarantee, where is your project report and what are you going to do with the Rs. 25,000?" An industrial project report itself costs Rs 25,000 and here they want a project report for a small-scale industry. If an unemployed graduate starts a particular industry with less than 25,000 it will not last him more than six months and he will have to shell out Rs. 25,000 more. This advance of Rs. 25,000 should be increased to Rs. 50,000 as was assured by the hon. Minister on the floor of Parliament just two weeks back,

[Shri R. Mohanarangam]

that he will definitely see that this Rs. 25,000 is increased to Rs. 50,000.

Madam, you know that the unemployment problem is prevailing in our country for the last so many years. In a particular family, an educated family, persons who belong to the higher cadres, persons who are holding higher ranks and persons who are holding posts in the administrative services, their children will become administrative officers. In such families, the husband is employed, wife also is employed somewhere and children are employed somewhere else. But if you go to the rural areas, you will see that in a particular family consisting of eight to ten persons not a single person is employed and even one in that family does not get employment because he does not have a godfather or the necessary push and pull. Only persons whose families have become forward are in a position to get employment. Take, for example, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward communities. I can assure you, Madam, that only persons who belong to the higher cadres of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward communities, those who are already in high positions and hold first class positions in Government departments, get chances for their children and not the poor people among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward Classes. There are two groups even among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward communities. They are—rich Scheduled Castes and poor Scheduled Castes, rich Scheduled Tribes and poor Scheduled Tribes, rich backward communities and poor backward communities. So, there are two categories among them also. Without considering all these things, now they are considering only persons belonging to Scheduled Castes only persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes and only persons belonging to backward classes.

1.00 P.M.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY
(Tamil Nadu) : There are two cate-

gories among the Scheduled Castes and backward classes. What is your policy ?

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM :
My policy I know what I will say. Only persons who belong to the Scheduled Castes who are poor economically, have to be given first preference. Mr. Gopalsamy, what to say here before Parliament, I know. Of course, according to some papers, even though we have traditional rivalries, we have same principles with regard to certain things.

Madam, Mr. Kalmadi talked about reducing of retirement age from 58 to 55. He said, "If we reduce it by three years from 58 to 55, there will be more opportunities for the unemployment graduates." When I was 20, I thought 50 was really old age. When I reached the age of Mr. Gopalsamy, I thought 60 was old age. Now I personally feel, we should not reduce it from 58 to 55, because only at the age of 55, I know fully well, persons are having so much of responsibility and liability. They are to look after their children, look after their family look after their society. So, they have to be looked after by the Government. We cannot and should not reduce it from 58 to 55, as it was pointed out by Mr. Kalmadi.

I do not understand why banks and Central departments are introducing this ban on recruitment for the past four, five years, whereas they recruit their own persons for key posts saying that without creating an employment opportunity for the person, he will not survive. For their own posts they can change rules and regulations. Unless and until the rules and regulations are changed considering the benefit to the public, we cannot solve this problem. Why should there be this ban? There should not be any ban for recruitment especially in banks and also public institutions like the Port Trusts and the railways.

Madam, next to agriculture, nearly 75-lakhs people are completely dependent upon the textile industry. Out of 75 lakhs, 25 lakhs people are completely dependent on the handloom industry. In my state 5 lakhs people are depending on that industry. What is your policy with regard to the textile industry. At the time of the introduction of the new textile policy they said, "We will give employment opportunity for lakhs and lakhs of people." But after the introduction of the policy, in my State alone, more than 1.5 lakh persons have lost employment. This textile policy has created a stage when more than a lakh of people who were completely dependent on the handloom industry, have lost their jobs. They should at once completely scrap certain things which were introduced in the textile policy. They have imported sophisticated machines for the development of the textile industry. Because of that lakhs of people have lost their jobs in the textile industry alone. That should be considered

Next, Madam, with regard to sick units, when they consider a particular unit is not in a position to carry on, they take over that unit. It is run by the Government. After some time, when its health is restored, it again goes back to the private hands. There lies certain recommendations. Why should they do like that. When a sick unit is taken over by the Government, it should be run only by the Government. All these things, they are doing. If we follow the present procedure, I personally feel, we cannot solve this problem.

The unemployment problem is acute. Fifty million persons are depending completely upon the employment exchanges. More than a crore of persons are not having any proper employment. According to Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah, a Member of this Sabha, nearly 5 crores of persons

are going to jobless in the year 2000. I do not know how they are going to solve this problem. If at all they have any steps to solve this problem, I hope the Minister will tell us on the floor of Parliament.

With this I conclude.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY :
Madam Deputy Chairman, the right to work is a fundamental right. It should be guaranteed by the Government. Of course, we have launched already, completed already six Five-Year Plans, but we have not made any dent into this serious problem of unemployment. Twenty years ago the National Council of Applied Economic Research had predicted that unemployment would cease to be a problem by 1981. In 1962 it said :

"No manpower development can be conceived of without simultaneous increase in the scope of employment. By 1981 this objective will be adequately met and unemployment will cease to exist as a problem. Some fraction of unemployment of the order of one per cent or so of the labour force may persist due to seasonal and other factors. But the problem remains as a monument as it was."

Madam, Keynes defines full employment as the state of affairs where involuntary unemployment is absent. That should be our goal. But we have miserably failed. If you see the statistics, what was been the achievement over all these Five Year Plans? I would like to say that during the First Plan, we created new employment opportunities of 7 million. The ratio was 1:6057. That means for creating one new opening for employment Rs. 6057 was required to be invested in the economy during that period.

What happened in the Second Plan? It created employment of 10 million. The ratio was 1:8432, 39 per cent higher than the First Plan.

Shri V. Gopalsamy]

What happened during the Third Plan ? It generated employment to the extent of 14.5 million. The ratio was 1 : 7545, 10 per cent lower than the Second Plan. It was followed by three Annual Plans that created new employment of 11 million. The ratio was 1:5754 which is lower than the Third Plan.

During the Fourth Plan, it generated employment of 18.5 million. The ratio was 1 : 6357.

During the Fifth Plan it created new jobs of 22 million. The ratio was 1 : 8400 lower than the ratio of the First Plan, that is, by about 32 per cent. It is because of law of diminishing returns as was said by David Ricardo—a great economist. That is bound to happen.

During the Sixth Plan, here again 35.60 million jobs were created and the backlog was 22 million. When the Sixth Plan was started, the backlog was 22 million and the new entrants were 32 million. Then, the total was 54 million. We have generated employment to the extent of 35.65 million. Then, the backlog should be approximately 20 million when we launched the Seventh Five Year Plan. Of course, during the Sixth Plan the ratio was 1:9000. Now during the Seventh Plan, it is expected by the end of this plan, 37 million will join the already existing backlog. So, what, are you going to do with this?

Madam, in our country, the basic economic dictum for abundant factors should be utilised liberally and the scarce factors should be economically used. It should be economically used. But that is not happening. The abundant factor here is labour and the scarce factor is capital. After the great depression between 1929 and 1933, the unemployment problem was there through out the world—particularly in Western countries. Of course, Adolf Hitler who threatened the whole world, who massacred the people throughout the world—the

Nazi regime solved the unemployment problem in Germany. They said that it is not the capital that creates work. It is the work that creates the capital. Therefore, he advocated a philosophy that the unemployed should be put to employment. More they put, the production will be augmented. Then there will be savings. The living standards will increase automatically. The capital formation will be there. They experimented in that way and it was a success. The problem of unemployment was solved.

Now in our country the scarce factor is capital. The abundant factor is labour. But we are not utilising this abundant factor in proper form. That is why we are introducing automation and computers even in the service industries like Railways, Commercial Banks and LIC. When the problem of unemployment is so huge what is the necessity to introduce computers and automation in these service industries. I do not object to introduce computers in defence industries and some of the export industry but what is the necessity for introducing these computers in these service industries. As far as educated unemployed problem is concerned it has become a social problem. It is a sleeping giant. The other day I read in the newspaper that a lady graduate in Kerala joined as a part-time sweeper getting Rs. 120 per month. This appeared in the front page of the Indian Express. How many of the educated unemployed people have been registered in the employment Exchanges ? Number of Job-seekers registered in the Employment Exchanges increased from 14.3 millions at the end of 1979 to 23.5 million at the end of 1984. It is 45 per cent rise in the number of Job-seekers between 1980 and 1984. Madam, a recent judgement of the Andhra Pradesh High Court has shocked everybody particularly those who have registered themselves in the Employment Exchanges. The judgement of the Andhra Pradesh High Court says that there cannot be any claim of priority for their registration in the Employment

Exchanges. It is a bolt from the blue. What is the necessity for having these Employment Exchanges ? So, I would like to know from the Government as to what the Government is going to do with this particular judgement of the Andhra Pradesh High Court ? Because if this judgement is followed then those people who have been waiting for the last ten or fifteen years cannot have any claim for their jobs. Madam, you have introduced many schemes to solve this problem of educated unemployed. You introduced the scheme of self-employment to provide employment to 2 lakhs 50 thousand educated unemployed every year. What happened ? Some of the study reports say the money which has been spent so far from the banks has not gone to the right person for the right purpose and now, recently, a few ago, days the Labour Minister, Shri T. Anjiah stated at Hyderabad that another programme is on the anvil by which nearly 25 million educated unemployed youth will get employment. I cannot understand what is the programme in your mind in the mind of the Government. Whether you are evolving any new programme other than the Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed. Madam the educated unemployed get frustrated. (*Time bell rings*) when they don't get any job.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :
Now kindly conclude.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY : That is why the problem of Naxalites is raising its head throughout the country. Don't think that Charu Mazumdar and Kanu Sanyal have gone. Among the educated unemployed, a feeling of frustration is compelling them to take up arms. This is a very dangerous signal.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :
Please conclude.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY : Unless you solve the problem of educated unemployed this problem will create

tremendous consequences, serious consequences throughout the country. Therefore I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to stop introducing automation and computers in service industries and come with a specific employment policy for the unemployed. Thank You.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh) : Madam Deputy Chairman, the Calling Attention Motion on the unemployment problem is really very relevant. It is one of the burning problems which not only India but other countries, too face. Unemployment undoubtedly is a worldwide phenomenon. In our country the problem is more acute, may because of historical reasons, because of the fact that there had been no industrial growth for centuries together when the advanced countries in the West enjoyed the fruits of industrialisation. But in the post-independence period also we have seen that the number of unemployed youth is on the rise and is multiplying rapidly. It will not be correct to accuse the Government straightway of callous indifference or disregard to the problems of the unemployed youth. Right from the First Five Year Plan, the Government has definitely, taken steps to generate employment and to meet the requirements of the unemployed youth both in rural areas as well as in urban areas. The number of self-employment schemes introduced by the Government from time to time has been increasing. In the recent past, during the last six years we have seen many such new schemes, mainly for the rural unemployed youth or the uneducated unemployed youth. The NREP is there; the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is there, the schemes under IRDP and TRYSEM are there. But to what extent has the money which is earmarked for these schemes been properly utilised and what is the benefit ? The effort is there but the implementation is certainly not proper. In the case of the educated unemployed youth the situation is really bad. I agree with my friends that frustration

[Shri Anand Sharma]

is increasing. Young people are taking to smuggling and other criminal activities and are even taking recourse to arms. This situation is to be checked. For that, equal emphasis must be there for the educated unemployed as well as for the rural unemployed youth.

Madam I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the agencies which are entrusted with the task of identifying the rural poor or the rural unemployed youth, are not at all working properly. There is hardly any public representation in these agencies and the distribution of the loans and subsidies is not proper. Maybe those employees or officers who are working for them have not been motivated. They lack motivation; they lack the necessary training they lack the sense of personal involvement. It is just a mechanical process for them: the scheme comes to them and they have to give the figures. They are not bothered whether the right people benefit from it, whether those for whom the scheme is made are getting the benefits from that scheme. It is essential that even in the rural areas; only those employees are entrusted with this job who are properly motivated and who are given some special training. Similarly, for the banking officials too, some training is essential as they have also shown utter disregard to the unemployed youth and there has been an all-pervading corruption. As far as the bureaucracy is concerned, whether it is the banking sector or the panchayati institutions or the IRDP, it is very clear that those unemployed youth who want to get these loans are not in a position even to have their project reports or their schemes accepted, leave aside getting an industrial plot in an industrial area or getting raw materials in time and even to get the loans as was clear in the case of schemes made for the educated unemployed, whether through the DSIDC or the industrial centres. I will not agree with Mr. Kalmadi when he says

that these *melas* were useless. They had a utility, they had a purpose. I for one would definitely welcome more such schemes from the government. But why do the banking official insist on taking securities or sureties from these unemployed youth for giving a loan of up to Rs. 25,000/- when they are actually not required to do so? How many of the unemployed youth have actually been benefited? There are thousands and thousands of complaints that whenever they have approached banks, they have been denied the loans. In this situation it is essential that more such schemes in addition to the existing schemes, are made for the educated unemployed youth and that the schemes for the rural unemployed youth are expanded. Also the Government must ensure regular monitoring for proper implementation of these schemes. And training is very important today. When we talk of schemes of DSIDC and other schemes what is the number of ITI's in the country today and what is the proportion of increase? Can it meet increase in the number of the unemployed youth? How many youth are actually being provided stipend and training. The present situation is also a result of the illplanned educational system. I am very happy that the Prime Minister the present Government, is fully seized of this problem. The Prime Minister has promised a new educational policy to the country and we hope that there will be greater emphasis on vocational education. Unless and until we ensure vocationalisation of education, we cannot tackle this problem and we will not be able to generate gainful employment. There has been much reference to the Seventh Plan. I will not go by statistics and figures. But the Approach Paper to the Seventh Plan promises a National Employment Programme, expansion of the existing schemes and also integration of production plans and employment programmes. What is required, what should have been done long ago, has, in fact, not been done;

Educational Planning and Economic Planning should have been interlinked. You cannot have economic planning, you cannot have employment programmes, unless and until you co-ordinate them with the educational planning to meet the requirement of our industry today. Today we hear criticism of the new steps being taken by the Government. I am very sorry to say that there are friends who do not accept the effort of the Government and the reference to computer industry and all that. I for one would like India to be advanced, to meet the latest requirements, the latest technology must come to this country. It will certainly not shrink the employment opportunities, because when you have more industries, when the industrial base expands when you have special technology and more electronic industries, whether in the large sector or in the medium sector when ancillaries come up and when you have a new educational policy with correct emphasis on vocational education, the employment opportunities automatically increase, they will not decrease. I would, therefore, thank the Prime Minister for taking this step. It is for not only preparing the Government and the Young generation for the 21st century, but for generating more employment for the educated unemployed youth as well as the rural unemployed youth. And we do hope that this problem will be tackled on a war footing and, if required, I would request the Minister that strict action be taken against all those who have been guilty of improper implementation of the various schemes of the Government. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :
Yes, Mr. Jaswant Singh.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH
(Rajasthan) : Madam, I think I have got five minutes only before adjourning for lunch and I will try to conclude before that.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :
You can speak for two more minutes if you like. We can cut down our lunch time.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH :
That is very kind of you, Madam. Madam, the subject of this Calling Attention Motion is the problem of unemployment, a subject very close to the future well-being of our country itself. So, it was my expectation that the Government would come forward with a little more detail than what is contained in this statement. The statement itself, Madam, is nothing more than a compendium of questionable statistics and acronyms like NREP, RLEGP, etc., about which the Planning Commission and numerous other studies have already cast doubts. In the matter of unemployment, we are sitting in the midst of a bursting nova of a problem, it is a volcano of discontent the dimensions of which we are not quite aware of. A number of speakers have spoken about the emotional aspects of it. I wish to put five direct questions to the hon. Minister. There are figures given here and an attempt is made to arithmetically established that at the end of the Seventh Plan, because of so many additional jobs created, the problem is going to be solved or that unemployment is going to be less. According to the figures of the Government of India itself—this is my first question—the number of those below the poverty line at the beginning of the Seventh Plan is 26 crores. We dispute this figure, and a number of others also dispute this figure and some of them suggest that the actual figure is 36 crores. Now, whatever the figure may be, whether it is 26 crores or 36 crores, the fact remains that these many millions, these millions of Indians, are below the poverty line and let us, therefore, assume that the Government of India's figures are the figures which we should take, which means that 26 crores, or 260 million people, 260 million Indians, are unable to get 2,400 calories per day. It is the 260 million people or 26

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

crores of people who are actually unemployed. The figures given by the honourable Minister in his statement have no meaning if they are not related directly to this fact, which is a fact of our daily existence, that those whom we classify as being below the poverty line are in fact, unemployed. Therefore, the dimension or the size of unemployment is much larger than what is contained in these misleading figures. That is why I have called it a bursting nova of problem and the top of a volcano. I would request the Minister, therefore, to clarify the Government's thinking. Is it only the registered figures, that is, figures of those people who go to and register themselves with the employment Exchanges, which you treat as the figure of the unemployed or is it those who are actually below the poverty line whom you treat as unemployed because, in fact, they are the ones who are unemployed. This is my first question? My second question is related to what I have said about the registered unemployment and is connected with rural unemployment, partial employment, semiemployment and seasonally-oriented employment. Whenever we talk of unemployment the figures that we quote are the figures relating to those who come and register themselves with the Employment Exchanges. But the whole of the rural India, 80 per cent of rural India, has no such benefit or facility. Large parts of rural India do not have this benefit. Certainly Rajasthan, from where I came, does not have this. In large parts of rural India, the factor of seasonal employment, partial employment even during a season and semi-employment, is one of the most cruel and crucial factors. What is the government's thinking on alleviating this kind of unemployment? And it has not been resolved by all the various acronyms which go by NREP, etc. because the studies of the Government themselves have stated that they have failed to alleviate the problem.

My third query is about unemployment linked with poverty, linked

with situations like famine which Rajasthan is presently faced with. It is the Chief Minister of Rajasthan who has himself said that the current famine in Rajasthan is the worst that that State has experienced in the last 70 years. Rajasthan has not experienced the kind of famine that it is now experiencing for the last 70 years. It is a State which is one-crop State, dependent on the monsoon. Therefore all the poverty incidence, all the unemployment incidence, is linked with the arrival/non-arrival of monsoon. I would like the Government to clarify, because the Government of Rajasthan has failed even today to start meaningful relief programme, what it is thinking about unemployment, poverty, specially in areas like Rajasthan which are single crop area, which single crop is dependent on the monsoon.

My next question is about the educated unemployed. A number of the speakers have spoken of the close linkage between educated unemployed and violence. Educated unemployment and violence is an urban phenomenon essentially. I would therefore, ask the Government : whom do you call educated? You have got this terminology currently used in all your official documents. When you say educated unemployed whom is it that you are categorizing as educated, and how do you define 'educated unemployment'? Is it on the basis of graduation as education? Is it on the basis of illiteracy? I would like to seek a clarification on that.

One minute more. There is then the question of technology. My next question, final question is about technology and unemployment. The hon. Prime Minister has on numerous occasions recently given voice to his philosophy on the subject and has let the country know that the purpose of industrialisation is not employment. One could agree with that, disagree with that; the present debate is not perhaps an occasion to go and investigate that. Nevertheless, it does reveal a philosophy, the thinking, the persuasions which motivates the present Government. Linked

with industry is the question of technology. I would like to put across to the Government, and ask for its clarification and share its views on the subject, that the biggest resource in this country is man. 'Man' I use it in the legal sense. Man is inclusive. Man as neutral to sex. Man is inclusive of woman. The biggest resource in this country is man. And if the biggest resource is man, then whichever technology that we think of, has to be related to that man, for the benefit of the man. What, therefore, is the Government of India's thinking about appropriate technology to eradicate unemployment in India?

Madam, you were very kind. You said : five minutes. Instead of five minutes I have taken almost ten minutes. I am very grateful to you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :
I said five minutes—Keeping in view the lunch time. The House is adjourned for lunch till 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-five minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock, **The Deputy Chairman** in the Chair.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :
Now, we take up further consideration of the calling Attention, Shri S. P. Malaviya.

श्री सत्यप्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तरप्रदेश) :
माननीय उपासक जी, बेरोजगारी, अर्ध-बेरोजगारी और अल्प-बेरोजगारी, यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और स्वाभाविक ही है इस विषय पर सभी लोगों का चिन्तित होना। किसी राष्ट्र में अगर बेरोजगारी रहती है, तो वह राष्ट्र ही बीमार रहता है क्योंकि जब लोगों को बेरोजगारी के कारण न रहने को मकान होगा, न पहने को कपड़ा होगा और बीमार पड़ने पर न दवा

मिलेगी, तो ऐसा राष्ट्र कभी भी स्वस्थ नहीं रह सकेगा। आज हमारे मुल्क की हालत यह है कि करोड़ों लोग गांव से शहरों की ओर पलायन कर रहे हैं, भाग रहे हैं और उसका सिर्फ यही कारण है कि लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है। चाहते हुए भी लोग काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। लाखों लोग आज इस मुल्क में फुटपाथ पर पैदा होते हैं, बड़े होते हैं और फुटपाथ पर ही मर जाते हैं। कितनी हमारी ऐसी महिलाएं हैं लाखों की तादाद में, जो अपने बच्चों को भी फुटपाथ पर जन्म देने के लिये बाध्य ही जाती हैं और इसलिए आवश्यकता है कि इस राष्ट्रीय समस्या का समाधान हम सब लोग मिलकर करें।

महोदया, हर पांच वर्ष में इस देश में पंचवर्षीय योजना बनई जाती है और उसमें इस बात का प्रावधान किया जाता है कि आगे आने वाले समय में हम देश से बेरोजगारी को कम करेंगे, अर्ध-बेरोजगारी को कम करेंगे। लेकिन एक पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद जब दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना आती है, तो योजना आयोग को भी स्वीकार करना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी बराबर बढ़ रही है और जो प्रारूप बनाए गए थे, उनके अनुसार बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने में या अर्ध-बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने में हम सिद्धांत रूप से असफल रहे हैं। आज देश की स्थिति यह है कि केवल रोजगार कार्यालय में शिक्षित लोग जो शिक्षित पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, ऐसे पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की पंजीकृत संख्या तीन करोड़ है और यहाँ पर तीन करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके नाम दर्ज नहीं हैं। यह भी सही है कि यह आवश्यक नहीं है इस देश के बेरोजगार लोगों के लिए कि वे रोजगार कार्यालय में जाकर अपना नाम अंकित कराएं। इसलिए निश्चित रूप से आज देश में बेरोजगारी की संख्या इससे कहीं ज्यादा है। मैं संविधान के अनुच्छेद 39(ए), (बी), (सी) और 41 की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ इसलिए कि आजादी के बाद जो संविधान निर्मातओं की मंशा

[श्री सत्य प्रताप मालवीय]

थी, जो राष्ट्रपति महात्मा गांधी की परिकल्पना थी उसको कहां तक प्राप्त करने में हमने सफलता प्राप्त की है।

अनुच्छेद 39 में कहा गया है : Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State —

“The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing :
(a) that the citizens, men and women equally have the right to adequate means of livelihood;
(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;
(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.”

Article 41 says—Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases :—

“The State shall, within the limits of economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of underserved want.”

आजादी के 47 वर्ष के बाद भी न हम आर्थिक आजादी दिला पाए और न जो देश की गरीबी है और 35 करोड़ लोग जो इस देश में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं न उनकी बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान कर पाए। आज सरकार की नीति पूँजीवादी नीति है, जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योग हैं उनको बढ़ाने वाली नीति है। हम लोग मशीन के खिलाफ नहीं हैं, राष्ट्रपति महात्मा गांधी भी मशीन के खिलाफ नहीं थे लेकिन उनका यह कहना था कि जिस देश में बहुत अधिक हाथ होंगे उस देश में मशीन से काम चलने वाला नहीं है, न मशीन के सहारे हम देश की बेरोजगारी दूर की जा सकती है। लेकिन हरित क्रांति के

स्थान पर हम कम्प्यूटर क्रांति की ओर इस देश को बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आज इसी कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार और बहुत से बैंकों ने सरकारी नौकरियों पर रोक लगा दी है। कम्प्यूटर के इस्तेमाल के संबंध में गूँटी-आटोमेशन कमेटी की एक रिपोर्ट है। गूँटी-आटोमेशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का उद्धरण देना मैं इसलिए आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि कम्प्यूटरों से भारत के गरीबों का कहां तक भला होगा इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है ;

“(1) रेलवे-टेलीफोन आदि सरकारी सेवाएँ, देशी-विदेशी बैंक, बीमा और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग मानव क्षमता के भीतर के काम मशीनों को सौंप कर रोजगार देने की अपनी क्षमता खोते जा रहे हैं।

(2) भारतीय रेलवे में 1974 में अठारह लाख कर्मचारी काम करते थे, जबकि 1984-85 में घटकर इसके कुल कर्मचारियों की संख्या तेरह लाख रह गई है। रेलवे सेवाओं में कुल कर्मचारी संख्या घट कर केवल नौ लाख तक आ जाने की आशंका है।

(3) डाक-तार विभाग में तीन लाख विभागेतर कर्मचारियों और वर्षों से कार्यरत एक लाख दिहाड़ी मजदूरों को नियमित रूप से विभागीय कर्मचारी बनाने की जगह जल्दी ही एक लाख पदों को समाप्त किए जाने की तैयारी हो चुकी है।

(4) चिट्ठी-पत्री छांटने की स्वचालित मशीनें लगाए जाने के कारण रेलवे मेल सर्विसेज में पच्चीस हजार मजदूर फालतू हो रहे हैं।

(5) आम और जीवन बीमा के ब्रांच कार्यालयों में माइक्रोप्रोसेसर या मिनी कम्प्यूटर लगाए जाने के कारण हजारों कर्मचारी फालतू होने वाले हैं।

(6) बैंक उद्योग में पांच सौ करोड़ रुपए की लागत के शक्तिशाली

कंप्यूटर लगाए जाने की तैयारी है जिससे कि हर साल होने वाली तीस हजार नई भतियां धीरे-धीरे कम होती जा रही हैं और निकट भविष्य में चालीस हजार कर्मचारियों के फालतू हो जाने का डर है।”

राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी का मापदण्ड यह था कि ऐसी नीति इस देश में चलनी चाहिए, ऐसा कार्यक्रम लागू करना चाहिए जिससे दरिद्रनारायण का भला हो। इसीलिए मशीनों के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने 1 जुलाई '48 को 'हरिजन' में लिखा था, जिसका उद्धरण बहुत आवश्यक है आज के परिवेश में क्योंकि कभी-कभी हम राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और राजीव गांधी की बात करते हैं—पुराने गांधी, मध्य गांधी और वर्तमान गांधी। इसलिए वर्तमान गांधी को मैं राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के उद्धरण की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। 1 जुलाई, 48 को उन्होंने हरिजन में लिखा था :

“Mechanization is good when the hands are too few for the work intended to be accomplished. It is an evil when there are more hands than required for the work, as is the case in India. I am quite safe in saying that every mill-hand does the work of at least ten labourers doing the same work in their villages. Thus spinning and weaving mills have deprived the villagers of a substantial means of livelihood. It is no answer in reply to say that they turn out cheaper better cloth, if they do so at all. For, if they have displaced thousands of workers, the cheapest mill cloth is dearer than dearest Khadi woven in the villages.

I have drawn the attention to some broad, glaring facts to show that the way to take work to the villagers is not through mechanisation but that it lies through revival of the industries they have hitherto followed.”

अंतिम बात कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। आज सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में

बहुत जोर दिया जा रहा है, उस को बहुत बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 1529, दिनांक 2 दिसम्बर, 1985 के अनुसार जितने भी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठान हैं उत्तर प्रदेश में उनमें अरबों रुपया सरकार का लगा हुआ है, लेकिन, वहाँ के सारे प्रतिष्ठान आज घाटे में चल रहे हैं और मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि इस समय इलाहाबाद के एक मंत्री, हालांकि उन का इस विभाग से कोई संबंध नहीं है, वह हैं श्रीमती राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी जी, वह यहां बैठी हुई हैं, उनका ध्यान भी मैं इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इलाहाबाद में एक सार्वजनिक उद्योग है त्रिवेणी स्टील्स लिमिटेड, इलाहाबाद। इस में लागत है, 6 करोड़ 30 लाख रुपये की और 31 मार्च, 1985 तक यहां का घाटा है 19 करोड़ 13 लाख 70 हजार रुपये। इसी प्रकार दूसरी वहां की एक लिमिटेड कंपनी है भारत पंप्स एंड कंप्रेसर्स लिमिटेड, इसकी लागत है 15 करोड़ 59 लाख 94 हजार रुपये और 31 मार्च, 1985 तक का इसका घाटा है 13 करोड़ 41 लाख 73 हजार रुपए। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ...

कल्याण मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री
[डा० (श्रीमती) राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी] :
उसमें घाटा नहीं है। अब तो यह प्रॉफिट में जा रही है।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : अब सरकारी आंकड़ों को मैं सही मानूँ या आप की बात को सही मानूँ। थह मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब आया है राज्य सभा में जो मैंने अनस्टांड क्वेश्चन दिया था 1529 दिनांक 2 दिसम्बर, 1985 जो मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं उन के आधार पर मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मशीन से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। देश के करोड़ों लोगों को आप को काम देना है और इस देश से बेरोजगारी तभी दूर होगी जब नए उद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। जो पते लिखे

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

बेरोजगार है, जो अशिक्षित लोग हैं उनको भी इस देश के संविधान के अनुसार चूँकि काम करने का अधिकार है और वह काम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनको काम नहीं मिल पाता है इसलिये मैं यह माँग करता हूँ कि सरकार को इन बेरोजगारों को बेकारी का भत्ता देना चाहिए और इसके लिये सरकार को प्राविधान करना चाहिए और जो यह कम्प्यूटर ऐज की बात हो रही है या जो इन स्कूल कल्चर है इससे देश का भला होने वाला नहीं है ।

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL (Maharashtra) : Madam Deputy Chairman, the fact that we are required to discuss in this House the unemployment problem, as the number one problem of this country. It is a sad commentary on the functioning of the Government for the last 38 years. Except for a few years in between, the present party has been ruling this country and the results has been that the number of people who inhabited this continent, i.e., India, at the time of the Independence, probably a far greater number than those, are, today unemployed or under-employed in this country. This state of affairs, I would respectfully submit, is the culmination of the policies that are being pursued from time to time by the party in power. It is true that the Government has adopted the course of planning as a means through which the economic development of this country is sought to be advanced, and Five-Year Plans are being prepared from time to time. But it is unfortunate that the wrong priorities, the wrong policies, the corruption, wrong administration procedures etc. are prevalent which have led to the present state of affairs. Then there are unimaginative policies. I would also like to add that there are faulty educational policies wherein no stress is being laid in respect of Gandhiji's repeated announcements

that there has to be vocational type of education, the absence of which has resulted in the present chaos, and we are left with the present situation.

Even today, the correct figures regarding unemployment are not available. There are all surveys but the real enumeration is not being done. They are not merely fully unemployed; there are people who are under-employed and they are in lakhs and crores. These are the people who need to be properly looked after, who need to be properly approached and properly employed. Even one indication, that is, indication of the poverty line also is something which points out the real, staggering state of affairs in this country. It is 50 per cent according to us but the Planning Commission and the party in power claims that they have reduced it to about 38 per cent. Madam, as you know, the leading economists—a number of them—have opposed, this claim and have tried to show as to how wrong it is, But even taking that claim the number of people who are unemployed runs into lakhs and lakhs may crores, 28 crores. This is the state of affairs which has to be now remedied. Unless the present priorities and policies are changed, there is no ray of hope that we can overcome this situation.

Even if you take the figures of educated unemployed. I am referring to the live registers at the Employment Exchanges, what has been the progress in the last 5 years, that is, in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Tall claim is being made that this has been done or that has been done or this is the achievement and all that and a lot of songs are being sung day in and day out but that what do we find ? I would like to place before the House the figures in 1980, at the start of the Sixth Five Year Plan. That is the figure of the people who are seeking jobs at the Employment Exchanges all over the country. The figures was 15.3 million. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, some

time in May, the figure stood at 24.2 million people. There is an increase of 60 per cent in the Five Year Plan. This is the contribution that the Congress Government has made to this particular problem. This is the real achievement which has been made. I know the Minister has taken a lot of pains to give statistics in the statement. But it contains nothing but statistics. As you are aware, there are three types of lies : one is the white lie; the black lie and the statistical lie. This does not give the correct picture of the real state of affairs at the grass-root level. I wish the Finance Minister was here, and not my friend, Mr. Chandrakar. Because he is not the man dealing with this problem. The real Minister responsible for this state of affairs is the Finance Minister and he should be answerable for the present state of affairs.

Let us see what is happening at the Employment Exchanges. These poor people, these job-seekers coming from middle and poor classes cannot get employment according to their turn. There is rampant corruption. Let me challenge the present Minister; let him institute an enquiry. There is not a single Employment Exchange in the country where corruption does not rule. In the city of Bombay, for getting the name recommended to a concern, one is required to pay nothing less than Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000. How can a poor man, a man coming from the middle class family, afford such a sum ? As such without any means; he has no means even to arrange two square meals and he is required to shell out big amounts before he can think of getting employment. And also there is no certainty of getting employment because for one job, there are twenty to thirty names that are recommended and out of that only one is chosen. This is the state of affairs with which we are concerned.

Now, the main reason is that we have a lot of people in the country side who need to be employed. They are

in the form of landless labourers, marginal farmers and also the artisans. They are to be gainfully employed, not merely in some sort of employment, but he has to be employed in such a way so that we are able to raise productive resource so that it is not employment for the sake of employment only; it has to be an employment which can sustain employment and which can take the country forward to achieve our goals. This sort of employment has to be generated. But what do we find. I find in the statement, Madam, reference to a number of schemes. If I ask the Minister as to how many schemes are there for poverty alleviation, I am sure he will fail in this examination. He will not be able to answer.

Perhaps, their number runs to more than thirty. I, myself, was trying to list them. But I am sorry, I must admit, I have failed. The number of such schemes is much more, but the result is much more bad, I am happy that he referred to the I.R.D.P., the integrated Rural Development Programme. May I ask the Minister : has he cared to go through the surveys, which have been made by no less an institution than the Reserve Bank of India, NABARD, banks, which have advanced money ? We claim that we are spending Rs. 1500 crores and that fifteen million peoples are employed. But has the money really gone to these people ? Has the money gone to the poorest of the poor ? Has the money gone to the people, for whom this money was meant, for whom these schemes were meant, for whom employment was to be found ? Madam, there has been not merely wrong identification, but political patronages have also been bestowed. Loan was given for the purpose of cattle, where it did not exist. And still, it changed hands three or four times. Loans are being given for the purpose of rearing goats in the deserts of Rajasthan. How can they find grass, one does not know. But this is how this scheme is being implemented. It is no use making

[Shri Shanti G. Patel]

claims that these schemes have succeeded. Even a study by Prof. Rath, of the Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics has shown that only three per cent—mind you, after going into all the surveys, he has come to the conclusion—are the beneficiaries. The number of real beneficiaries is only three per cent. This is the success of this scheme in which Rs. 1500 crores have been put, in which over Rs 1500 crores are said to have been spent ! Therefore, it is no use making claims like this which do not take us to the goal of finding employment for the people. What needs to be done is, right remedies, right steps, have to be taken so that we can remedy the present situation. Is the Minister prepared to recommend to his colleagues in the Government that the wrong priorities which are being followed by the Planning Commission have to be changed ? Unless there is a revolutionary change in these priorities, things are going to remain as they are; rather, they will become worse, as they have been becoming, as the years roll by.

Take, for instance, the question of land reforms, which is closely linked with employment. Land reforms are important, as far as employment is concerned. Here again, if you look at the facts, you will be dismayed to find that a lot of land declared surplus under the Ceiling Act is still to be taken possession of. A large portion of whatever has been recovered is still to be distributed. This is the way in which the land reform laws are being implemented. Stress has to be laid on schemes which give employment, like the Employment Guarantee Scheme in the State of Maharashtra and such others. There also has to be, along with this, a scheme of unemployment allowance. Persons have to be offered work. The Constitution needs to be amended so that the right to work is given to every citizen in the country. Unless this right is guaranteed, nothing can happen. Government will have to come forward with such employment-generat-

ing schemes which also guarantee unemployment allowance.

I would also like to submit that population control is also one of the things which needs to be taken more seriously and more systematically. We talk about it day in and day out. But what do we find? There has been no real advance as far as this is concerned. Will the Minister look into this problem and go into it thoroughly so that the matter is set right?

I am not opposed to modernisation. But I am referring to it because, it adds to the presently unemployed people. I am one of those who would like modernisation of this country at the earliest. I am not opposed to computerisation. But are we going to be so blind that we do not know what are going to be the consequences and implications of computerisation in every field, whether required or not required? I can understand, there are industries, there are certain jobs, which need computerisation, not everywhere. Just now, there is a mad race. I have been hearing, every public sector is trying to tell the world that they have the best computer. I have been hearing from the top men of these industries that they have been able to acquire the best computer, that they are going to advance and that they will be able to take the country forward. But unfortunately these people do not really know, do not realise what the consequences will be, how many people are going to be displaced. Of course, you need an army to defend our country. But the country with hungry stomachs cannot fight any foreign invader. We need internal strength to fight the foreign invader. The army that needs to be created in this country is an army which can be called Land Army so that it can be put to use for number of productive schemes, whether it is afforestation, whether it is deepening of the river beds or whatever it is. There are hundreds of schemes which can be thought of and this is the idea which was given not now

but I think, Shri Kalpnath Rai will recollect, by his then leader Dr. Ram manohar Lohia, many many years back. It is very unfortunate that this particular idea has still not seen the light of the day. Unless systematic effort is made, I am afraid, we will again be moving to a situation which will become worse.

Referring to another policy aspect. . . (Time bell rings). I know, Madam, there is not enough time to refer to all the policies, but when I have said about the wrong policies, I must refer to some of them. The textile policy—to whom is it going to hit? It is going to hit the handloom sector people who are just living from hand to mouth. Some of these people are already under-employed. They are going to starve further if the present policy is going to be followed. They are asked to compete with the mill sector. The bullock cart will be competing with the rocket. How can this competition take place? So, this is the manner in which the Government's mind is working. This is the way in which the Government policies are being formulated and are sought to be implemented. I have only one question to ask and that is this. Is the Minister prepared to advise its Government to reverse the policies and then take the gear in the right direction so that we can reach the cherished goal as early as possible which was laid down before we got freedom.

श्री सूरज प्रसाद (बिहार) : महोदया, देश के अन्दर जो बेकारी की समस्या है वह विस्फोटक बनती जा रही है और आने वाले दिनों में और अधिक विस्फोटक बनेगी। सरकार जितनी भी योजनाएँ बनाती हैं, उन योजनाओं से अधिक से अधिक बेकारी ही बढ़ती चली जा रही है। 1950 में जहाँ 3 लाख लोग बेकार थे वहाँ 1980 में 1 करोड़ 10 लाख बेकार हो गये और 1985 में 2 करोड़ 40 लाख लोग बेकार हैं। कुछ लोगों का अनुमान . . .

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : ये रजिस्टर्ड लोग हैं ?

श्री सूरज प्रसाद : मैं रजिस्टर्ड लोगों की ही बात कर रहा हूँ। अगर अन-रजिस्टर्ड लोगों की बात करूँ तो यह संख्या कितने ही करोड़ों में है।

19वीं सदी के बाद जब हम बीसवीं सदी में जायेंगे तो कुछ लोगों का अनुमान है कि उस समय देश में 20 करोड़ लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे। इस प्रकार से देश में बेकारों की फौज तैयार हो रही है। ये बेकार लोग यों तो अपराधी बनते जा रहे हैं या आतंकवादियों की फौज में भर्ती होते चले जा रहे हैं। पंजाब और असम के अन्दर जो आंदोलन हुए, इन आंदोलनों में इन बेकारों की बहुत बड़ी भूमिका रही है। कुछ लोगों का कहना यह है कि और अभी श्री आनन्द शर्मा ने कहा कि बेकारी एक विश्व समस्या है। लेकिन यह सरासर गलत है। बेकारी तो महज पूँजीवादी देशों की समस्या है। जहाँ तक समाजवादी देशों का संबंध है किसी भी समाजवादी देश में कोई आदमी बेकार नहीं है। इसलिये बेकारी का प्रधान कारण इस देश के अन्दर पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था है। कैसे ने कहा है कि पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था के अन्दर बेकारी निहित रहेगी। यह तो एक गंदगी है और यह गंदगी शांतिपूर्ण अवस्था में जब पूँजीवाद चलता रहता है तो यह दूर नहीं होती। यह सिर्फ युद्ध के समय में दूर की जा सकती है। अमेरिका जैसा मुल्क जिसका पूँजीवाद बहुत विकसित है, वहाँ भी 13 प्रतिशत लोग आज भी बेकार हैं, लेबर फोर्स के। इसी तरह से हमारे पूँजीवादी देशों में भी बेकारी है। हमारी सरकार भी उन्हीं नीतियों पर चल रही है और इन नीतियों पर चलने के कारण ऐसी अवस्था है। देश के अन्दर इन नीतियों के चलते यह अनुमान लगाना कि आने वाले दिनों में हम बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान निकाल लेंगे यह एक दिवास्वप्न होगा। आज देश के अन्दर जितने भी कारखाने हैं, जैसे जूट के कारखाने हैं, टेक्सटाइल के कारखाने हैं, ये बंद हो रहे हैं। जितने भी कारखाने हैं उनमें से अधिकांश बन्द है। शासन

[श्री सूरज प्रसाद]

का कार्य राजकीय क्षेत्र का अधिक से अधिक प्रसार और नियोजन के द्वारा अर्थ व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करना है। लेकिन 3,000 M. सरकार की नीति सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह होने जा रही है कि राजकीय क्षेत्र को गौण बनाना और प्राइवेट सेक्टर को अधिक से अधिक महत्व देना। ऐसी अवस्था में सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर रोजगार निर्माण होने के स्थान पर अधिक से अधिक बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ेगी। सरकार ने स्व-नियोजन नीति अख्तियार की। इससे क्या फल निकला? इसके द्वारा जो रुपये आर्बिट्रिय किये गये वह रुपये तो मुठ्ठी भर इलाइट लोगों के बेटों के हाथों में चले गये और सहो मायने में बेकार हैं उनके हाथों में यह रुपये नहीं गये। सरकार ने कम्प्यूटरीकरण की नीति अख्तियार की है। इससे क्या होगा? आने वाले दिनों से दरिद्रीकरण और बेकारीकरण होगा। आने वाले दिनों में कम्प्यूटर के इस्तेमाल से देश में अधिक से अधिक लोग बेकार होंगे। मैं बीमा कम्पनी के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा था। बीमा कम्पनी में कम्प्यूटर का इस्तेमाल होता है। उनका कहना यह है कि 1974 में जितने लोग बीमा कम्पनी में थे। 1985 में उतने ही लोग काम में हैं जबकि पालिमीज की संख्या दुगुनी तिगुनी बढ़ गई है। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर बेकारी की समस्या के समाधान के लिए एक मात्र रास्ता तो यह है कि समाजवाद की स्थापना हो लेकिन सरकार तो इस दिशा में केवल बातें ही करती है। बात समाजवाद की करना और काम उसके खिलाफ करना सरकार की नीति हो गई है। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को चाहिये कि जितने भी पूंजीवादी देश हैं उन में सरकार बेकारों को बेकारी भत्ता देती है। मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार बेरोजगारों को कोई भत्ता देगी। हालांकि यह भत्ता सरकारी भीष है, इससे समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा फिर भी सरकारी भिक्षा की मैं वकालत करता हूँ। मैं

सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इस दिशा में कदम उठाना चाहिये। सरकार ने 25 हजार रुपये स्व-नियोजन योजना के लिए देने के लिए पूरे देश में रखे हैं। सरकार ने इस के द्वारा कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया है? क्या यह बात सही है कि 25 हजार रुपये जो मुहैया किये गये वह अधिक से अधिक धनियों के बेटों के हाथों में चले गये और गरीबों के बेटे इससे महसूस रखे गये। सरकार सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में राजकीय क्षेत्र में उन्हीं उद्योगों को कम्पलीट करना चाहती है जो ग्रान-गोइंग प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जब सातवीं योजना में नये उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाना चाहती है तो लोगों को रोजगार कैसे मिलेगा? जूट के उद्योग बन्द है, टेक्सटाइल के उद्योग बन्द है, क्या सरकार उनको खुलवाने की दिशा में कदम उठायेगी। अंत में मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ चीनी की मिलें देश के अन्दर बन्द हैं, बिहार और यूपी में बन्द हैं, क्या सरकार उनको खोलने की दिशा में या सरकारीकरण की दिशा में कोई कदम उठायेगी। आज कारखाने हजारों की संख्या में बन्द हैं, उनको बिजली नहीं मिलती है, मार्किट नहीं मिलती है, कच्चा माल नहीं मिलता है, क्या सरकार उनको सुविधाएं मुहैया करेगी। जैसे कि कल्पनाथ राय जी ने कहा मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा नीति में जब का निर्माण नहीं होता है, जब का निर्माण होता है आर्थिक नीतियों से क्या सरकार की वर्तमान आर्थिक नीति यह इंगित नहीं करती कि देश के अन्दर बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है। क्या सरकार इस नीति में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन करने की दिशा में कदम उठायेगी? देश के 1981 के सेंसस को देखें तो प्रकट यह होता है कि देश के अन्दर सर्वहाराकरण बढ़ रहा है, किसान खेत मजदूर के अन्दर बदलता जा रहा है, यह 1981 के सेंसस की रिपोर्ट है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ सरकार काम देने की बात करती है और दूसरी तरफ किसानों की जमीन

छीनी जा रही है बेकार होते जा रहे हैं क्या सरकार देश में इस प्रक्रिया को रोकने के लिए सहयोगी खेती की दिशा में कदम उठायेगी ताकि देश के अन्दर जो माजिनल किसान है जो सर्वहारा बन रहे हैं उसमें रोक लगाइ जा सके। उनको काम की गारन्टी दी जा सके। सरकार ने भूमि सुधार को बिलकुल सेबोटाज कर दिया है। भूमि सुधार से गांवों में जो लोग बेरोजगार हैं उनको काम दिया जा सकता है। कई साल से हम इसके लिए कह रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक सरकार ने भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रम में केवल 42 लाख एकड़ जमीन निकाली है जबकि इससे दो करोड़ पन्द्रह लाख एकड़ जमीन निकल सकती है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को कौन सी चीज रोक रही है कि सरकार रेडिकल भूमिसुधार के जो कर्त्तव्य हैं उनको पूरा करने की दिशा में कदम नहीं उठाती है? पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर 5 परसेंट जमीन निकालने की योजना थी जिसका मतलब यह है कि 2 करोड़ 15 लाख एकड़ जमीन। सरकार को कौन सी चीज रोक रही है इसको अधूरा छोड़ने में? सरकार भूमि सुधार के कार्य को पूरा करे और गांवों के अन्दर जो माजिनल फारमर्स खेत मजदूर में बदल रहे हैं इसको रोकने का एक रास्ता है और वह यह कि गांवों के अन्दर सहयोगी खेती आगे बढ़ना है ताकि उनको सर्वहाराकरण से बचाया जा सके।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :
Mr. Minister.

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHA-KRISHNA (Andhra Pradesh)
Madam, as I already requested, I will speak a few words.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :
I had called your name, but you were not present. You should be extremely brief.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh) : He

had stomach ache and had gone to hospital.

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHA-KRISHNA : I will endorse opinions of other Members. While endorsing them I will give reasons for endorsement. That is all.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :
If you go on endorsing opinions of all the speakers, I think you will take one day.

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHA-KRISHNA : Madam, this unemployment problem is a national problem. It is not a problem of today; it was a problem of the nation even at the time when the first Five-Year Plan was launched in the country. We have completed six Plans. We spent 1,20,000 crores of rupees on six Five Year Plans. But we have not solved any extent of the unemployment problem. On the other hand, it is on increase. Of course, the increase is imminent. We cannot stop it. But the increase is disproportionate. It is not a proportional increase. It is disproportionately increasing.

Madam, this is a very dangerous problem because the youth of the country, being unemployed, turn into extremists, turn into beggars, rather criminals. So, this is the problem to be tackled with the utmost efforts by the entire country. It is not the problem of a section or a region or so.

Some speakers have given the figures. I need not give the figures. But all those figures which are available at the employment exchanges, are pertaining only to the educated people and that too seeking clerical jobs mostly. Some suitable people are going to industries wherever jobs are available without registering their names in the employment exchanges. And more particularly for the rural people who are working on

[Shri Puttapaga Radhakrishna]
the agricultural front, there is no employment exchange, and there is no account of unemployment in the rural areas. Madam, all these figures show that there is an acute unemployment in the country, and there is unemployment amongst the people who are already employed. Already speakers have explained about it, and I need not explain. Part-time workers are there and some seasonal workers are there. For instance agricultural labourers are there. They work for a certain period, and afterwards they go without job in off-season. These are types of unemployment, and all types are dangerous, and they are to be controlled. Of course, our young Prime Minister is trying to become a dynamic leader, and he is proposing automation and computerisation. Automation and computerisation may not cause to retrench the employed, but they may stop the increase of employment potentiality, the employment prospects may be hit. While introducing computers and automation, this should be kept in mind. These should not come in the way of prospective employment chances.

And the other thing is, our education system is also to be changed. Of course, the Prime Minister is promising vocational education to the nation. We do not know how far it will be done, and how it will be introduced. For the time being, our old system of the Britishers is going on in this country. Not only are unemployed produced, but unskilled labour, educated unskilled labour, is produced in schools and colleges. We must switch over to vocational education, and we must make an educated man earn his own bread, but without assistance of the Government, without starting and without turning into extremist, beggar or criminal. The national economy is losing the services of the youth of this country. Most of the youth are unemployed and it is a big loss to the nation. The Government should examine, how far the youth can be provided employment.

If at all there is unemployment that should be among the old-aged persons. In that case there may not be any serious economic problem.

I request the Labour Minister who is not here to make a comprehensive scheme for solving the unemployment problem. He is very much acquainted with the labour problem and unemployment problem as he was a Labour Minister of our State. I request the Minister who will be replying to this Calling Attention to convey to the Labour Minister to prepare a comprehensive scheme. It should not be included as a part of the plan. The plan must be a job oriented one. The proposed Seventh Plan is not much of a job-oriented Plan.

With these words, I conclude.
Thank you.

श्री चंद्रलाल चंद्राकर : उपसभापति महोदया, आज मैं समझता हूँ कि आपकी अध्यक्षता में देश को एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण समस्या पर विचार करने का मौका मिला है। इसमें कुल अभी तक 11 सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या बहुत बढ़ी है और ज्यादा मैं उसके इतिहास पर न जाकर सारांश में यह कहता हूँ कि चूंकि डेढ़ सौ-दो सौ साल तक अंग्रेजों का राज रहा, उन दिनों में करीब-करीब हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी हो गयी कि लगभग 100 में 95 लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने लग गए थे। अब 1947 से आजादी मिलने के बाद से सरकार ने लगातार इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि जितनी जल्दी बेरोजगारी दूर हो सके दूर की जाये।

उपसभापति महोदया, जहाँ तक बेरोजगारी का सवाल है, वह गरीबी से जुड़ा हुआ है। अब जहाँ गरीबी होगी, वहाँ बेरोजगारी होगी और जहाँ बेरोजगारी अधिक होगी, वहाँ गरीबी भी होगी।

इस चीज को बहुत अग्रिम से, पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के समय से ही ध्यान में रखा गया है कि देश में गरीबी दूर की जाये और बेरोजगारी दूर की जाये। इसलिए पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना और इसी प्रकार योजनाएं बनाते हुए आज हम सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रवेश कर चुके हैं। आज प्रायः सभी सदस्यों ने आंकड़ों पर बहुत जोर दिया है। यह ठीक भी है कि आंकड़ों पर जोर दिया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन हर कोई जानता है कि जितने भी हमारे एम्प्लायमेंट-एक्सचेंज के दफ्तर हैं, वह हमारे देश भर में 720 हैं और इसके अलावा 80 यूनिवर्सिटीज में भी एम्प्लायमेंट ब्यूरो खुले हुए हैं। इस तरह से यहां जितने ब्यूरो खुले हुए हैं, उनमें आप अच्छी तरह से स्वयं जानते हैं, और जितने भी राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं लोग, हरेक शब्द जानता है कि जो आंकड़े हैं, वे एकदम दर्पण नहीं हैं, मिरर नहीं हैं, जो रिफ्लेक्ट कर सकें कि वास्तविक सही स्थिति नौकरियों की क्या है? आज किसी युवक या युवती को अगर साढ़े तीन सौ रुपए की नौकरी मिल जाती है, तो उसको इच्छा होती है कि उसको सात सौ रुपए की नौकरी क्यों न मिले और इसलिए वह भी एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में नाम रखता है और कुछ उच्च पद के लिये अपने नाम वहां रजिस्टर्ड कराते हैं। इसी तरह से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में युवक और युवतियां जो हैं, बहुत अधिक अपना नाम भी रजिस्टर्ड नहीं कराते हैं और रजिस्टर्ड कराते भी हैं, तो उनको कई क्षेत्रों में निराशा हुई है, मेरा खुद का अनुभव है, मैं जानता हूं, जब तक उनको एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज से यह पत्र पहुंच पाता है कि अमुक तारीख को आपका इंटरव्यू है, तब तक उन्हें मालूम होता है कि वह इंटरव्यू की तिथि ही समाप्त हो चुकी है। इस तरह के बहुत केसेज हैं। मैं आंकड़ों के सहारे भी अपनी बात कहना चाहूंगा, लेकिन मैं मान कर चलता हूं कि आंकड़े पूर्णतः सही नहीं हैं।

डा० शान्ति गो० पटेल : वह आपके दिए हुए आंकड़े हैं।

श्री चन्द्रशंकर चन्द्राकर : आप शान्ति से सुनते जाइये। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि आंकड़े डायरेक्शन हैं, दिशा देते हैं कितना बढ़ रहा है या कम हो रहा है। आप यह कहें कि 5 परसेंट बढ़ा या 1 परसेंट यह नहीं हो सकता। चाहे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हो, चाहे शहरी क्षेत्रों में, चाहे महिलाओं में हो, या अनस्किल्ड लेबर हो, इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि आज आदमी कहीं भी हो कोशिश इस बात को करता है पढ़ने-लिखने के बाद कि वह नौकरी के लिए दरखास्त दे। कुछ नहीं भी कराते। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश में तीन तरह के क्षेत्र हैं, एक कृषि का क्षेत्र है एक उद्योग का क्षेत्र है और तीसरा है वाणिज्य का क्षेत्र। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि इन तीनों क्षेत्रों में लोगों को अधिक काम देने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है। चौथा क्षेत्र है साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी का। बहुत चर्चा हुई कि कम्प्यूटर से क्या होता है। उस पर भी मैं बताऊंगा। पहले मैं चर्चा करूंगा कृषि, उद्योग और वाणिज्य की और उसके बाद साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी की। कृषि के सिलसिले में मैं पहले बताना चाहता हूं स्वभावतः क्योंकि हमारे देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहती है। जब यह देखा कि हमारे देश में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है तो हमारी स्व० प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने सोचा कि गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए जितने उपाय किए गए हैं वे आर्थिक विकास के साथ जुड़े हुए तो हैं लेकिन फिर भी जो गरीब हैं, दूरदराज गांव में रहते हैं, पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं, बहुत भोले-भाले हैं उनके पास किसी तरह का काम नहीं है; उनको खाने-पीने का जरिया भी मुहैया नहीं हो रहा है तो उन्होंने सोचा कि ऐसे लोगों की मदद की जाये, इसलिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्राम लोगों को मालूम ही होगा।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :
Mr. Gopalsamy, you made a speech.

Why don't you listen to the Minister now.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA alias V. ARUNACHALAM (Tamil Nadu): Madam Deputy Chairman, majority of the Members at present sitting in the House are non-Hindi speaking people. Let the Minister reply in English.

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : मैं समझता हूँ कि आप लोग हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के चक्कर में ग पड़े। अनुवाद का यन्त्र लगा हुआ है, आप उसको सुन सकते हैं। मेहरबानी करके भाषा के झगड़े में समय व्यतीत न करें और मेरा भी ध्यान उसकी ओर आकृष्ट न करें। जितने बोलने वाले हैं उनमें से अधिकांश हिन्दी में बोले। चाहे यह सदन हो या दूसरा, अधिकांश वक्ता जिस भाषा में बोलते हैं मैं उसको फालो करता हूँ। इसीलिए मैंने हिन्दी में बोलना उचित समझा। मैं कह रहा था।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Gopalsamy, please don't interrupt. First you were interrupting by cross talk and now you are interrupting the proceedings of the House.

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : मैंने, इसीलिए कहा कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या गरीबी से जुड़ी हुई है और इसीलिए छठे पंचवर्षीय योजना में गरीबी की रेखा वे नीचे रहने वालों को आर्थिक सहायता दी गई। 165 लाख पुरुष और महिलाओं की आर्थिक सहायता दी गई जिससे कि वे गरीबी की रेखा पार कर सकें। परिवार में 5 व्यक्ति होते हैं तो उनकी संख्या हो जाती है 8 करोड़ इस तरह से 8 करोड़ आदमियों को 5 साल के अन्दर गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने का जो प्रयत्न किया गया वह इस देश में तो क्या दुनिया के इतिहास में ऐसा कोई दूसरा उदाहरण आप को नहीं मिलेगा। इतिहास में आप को कहीं नहीं मिलेगा कि किसी नेता ने ऐसा कदम उठाया हो जिस में 8 करोड़ लोगों को सहायता दी गयी है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आप इस के महत्व को नहीं

समझेंगे—वैसे यह मुझे कहना तो नहीं चाहिए क्योंकि आप सम्मानित संसद सदस्य हैं लेकिन आप इस को सोचिये और मैं समझता हूँ कि इतिहासकार बतायेंगे कि इसका कितना महत्व है। मैं थोड़ी देर में इस पर प्रकाश डालना चाहूँगा कि इस पर तो अलग-अलग रायें हैं कि इस प्रयास में कितने लोग गरीबी की रेखा के ऊपर उठ पाये हैं लेकिन जितने बैकस हैं या दूसरी संस्थायें हैं उनके जो प्रयत्न हैं उन के हिसाब से 47 से 49 परसेंट लोगों को जो पैसा दिया गया उससे उन्होंने यह गरीबी की रेखा पार की और इसलिये 1950 से लेकर 1980 तक जो हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति थी उस के अनुसार हम सोचते थे कि पिछले 30 वर्ष में गरीबी की रेखा के ऊपर 50, 52 या 55 परसेंट लोग रहे हैं, लेकिन 1980 और 1985 के बीच में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वालों की संख्या 51 से घट कर 37 परसेंट हो गयी। और देश में 14 परसेंट गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर आने वालों की संख्या छठी योजना में बढ़ी। इस का कारण यही है कि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जो हैं उनको डाइरेक्ट सहायता दी गयी और उस का परिणाम यह है कि वे ऊपर आयें। हालांकि एन० आर०ई०पी० और आर०एल०ई०जी०पी० के अंतर्गत आज अनेक लोगों को काम दिया जा रहा है और इससे काफी लोगों को काम मिला है। आप लोग जितने भी इस क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले हैं इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। आज हमारे देश में पढ़े लिखे बेरोजगारों की संख्या चाहे गांवों में हो या शहरों में हो बहुत अधिक बढ़ी है और उनके आंकड़े इस वक्त सही सही नहीं मिल सकते। जो आंकड़े हैं उन में बहुत तथ्य नहीं है। यह सही है कि पढ़े लिखे बेरोजगारों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है और यह स्थिति भयावह है और इसी लिये छठी योजना में और सातवी योजना में इस बात पर जोर दिया गया है। हर एक को सरकारी नौकरी मिलना तो मुश्किल है इसलिये सातवी योजना में इस बात पर जोर दिया गया है कि ऐसे लोगों को बौकेशनल

ट्रेनिंग दी जाय और इसके जरिये यह काम किया जाय और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ट्रायसम के द्वारा गांव के युवक और युवतियों को हर ब्लाक में 40,40 के ग्रुप चलाये जायें। और उस में उन को ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है और उनको स्टाइपेंड दिया जाता है और फिर उनको पैसा दिया जाता है ताकि जिस काम को वे सीखे उसके बाद उसी धंधे में वे लग जायें। ऐसे 10 साल युवक युवतियों को ट्रेनिंग दी गयी जिन्होंने अपने पैरों पर खड़े होकर काम शुरू किया। इसमें 5 लाख से कुछ अधिक अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सके हैं और दूसरे बाकी 5 लाख नौकरी आदि में चले गये। इस प्रकार से यह वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग का एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम सरकार ने उठाया है और हर एक राज्य में कम से कम एक ऐसा केन्द्र खोला जा रहा है जहां बड़े पैमाने पर वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग दी जायेगी देश भर में। इस तरह से 30 जगह वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग देने का कार्य किया गया है और इसमें केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से सारा पैसा दिया जाता है। इस वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था की गयी है और उसके लिये स्टाफ और स्टाइपेंड देने का काम किया जा रहा है।

श्री पर्वतनेनि उपेन्द्र : इसमें किस को ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है ?

श्री चन्दूलाल चंद्राकर : अभी यह ट्रेनिंग 1985 से शुरू हुई है। जो ट्रेनिंग पा चुके हैं उनकी संख्या 4 हजार है। यह ट्रेनिंग इसी साल शुरू हुई है।... (व्यवधान) Four thousand have been trained in this year up till now. ऐसी उम्मीद है कि प्रतिवर्ष जब ट्रेनिंग देने का प्रबंध हो जाएगा तो धीरे-धीरे इनकी संख्या बढ़कर 20-25 हजार हो जाएगी।...

श्री पर्वतनेनि उपेन्द्र : कितनी संच्युरोष लगेगी बेरोजगारी दूर करने में ?

श्री चन्दूलाल चंद्राकर : बेरोजगारी कब तक समाप्त होगी, इसके लिए अगर मैं सारांश में उत्तर दूं तो शायद आप नाराज हो जाएंगे। आज की दैनिक समस्या क्या है, उसका उपाय क्या है उसको हम हल कर रहे हैं। हर एक प्रतिनिधि जो करता है, हर कोई चाहता है कि आज की समस्या आज हल हो जाए। लेकिन देश में जो बड़े नेता होते हैं वह 5 साल, 10 साल, 25 साल के लिए भी सोचते हैं तो जो फ्यूचर प्लानिंग करता है वह भविष्य के लिए भी देखता है।

श्री पर्वतनेनि उपेन्द्र : 38 साल के बाद हम सवाल पूछ रहे हैं। आपसे ...

श्री चन्दूलाल चंद्राकर : जनता पार्टी के जो प्रधान मंत्री थे उन्होंने तो आश्वासन दिया था कि 10 साल में बेरोजगारी दूर हो जाएगी यह वचन दिया था। 10 साल में क्या हुआ ? वह जानते थे कि 10 साल तो रहना ही नहीं है। इसलिए 10 साल कह दो। हमारी सरकार को रहना है और देश के लिए काम करना है।

SHRI SURESH KALMADI :
On a point of order..

SHRI CHANDULAL CHAND-
RAKAR : No, I am not yielding.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :
Mr. Minister, he is on a point of order.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI :
What we have noticed is he is making a general *bhashan*. We Members have raised specific question in the Calling-Attention. He has so far failed to answer anyone of them. I seek your protection, Madam Deputy Chairman...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :
He is not concluding his speech. Please listen to him.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHAND-
RAKAR : I do not know whether

[Shri Chandulal Chandrakar]

you have understood my Hindi. But supposing you have understood, I am dealing with agriculture now in the rural areas... (Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :
Mr. Kalmadi, please listen to the Minister.

श्री भन्तू लाल चन्द्राकर : आपको मैंने कहा कि मैं चार हिस्सों में जवाब दूंगा। पहले मैं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के बारे में बता रहा हूँ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुरेश कलमाडी : हमारे सवालियों का उत्तर हमें चाहिये... (व्यवधान)

श्री भन्तू लाल चन्द्राकर : आपके सभी सवालियों का उत्तर दूंगा। जब मैं बिना उत्तर दिए बैठ जाऊँ तो बताइये कि किसका उत्तर नहीं दिया... (व्यवधान)

महोदया, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि जितने भी वक्ता यहां हैं, मुझे आशा है कि वे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के बारे में, बेरोजगारी के बारे में पहले सुनना चाहते हैं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कलमाडी जी को ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है। वह दूर की बात चाहते होंगे, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की जो बात अभी तक मैंने बताई उसमें जितने लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी गई है वह ग्रामीण विकास के कार्यक्रम का हिस्सा है। जो रूरल डेवलपमेंट के अधीन ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम हैं उनके जरिए हम बेरोजगारी दूर करना चाहते हैं। ऐसा अंदाजा है कि जो आज पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे के लोग हैं, बेरोजगारी दूर होने से उनकी स्थिति में सुधार होगा। गरीबी बेरोजगारी से जुड़ी हुई है और बेरोजगारी गरीबी से। इसलिए जब बेरोजगारी दूर हो जाएगी तो गरीबी भी दूर हो जाएगी। इसीलिए गरीबी दूर करने के लिए 7वीं और 8वीं पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में ऐसा अंदाजा है कि गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वालों की आज जो संख्या 37 परसेंट है, वह 1994-95 तक घटकर लगभग 10 प्रतिशत हो जाएगी। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ये जो कार्यक्रम हैं, इनसे गरीबी दूर हो सकेगी।

डा० श्याम सुन्दर महापात्र (उड़ीसा) :
कब तक ?

श्री भन्तू लाल चन्द्राकर : अरे भाई, आप तो हिन्दी जानते हो, आप तो सुनो। मैंने कहा कि 10 परसेंट रह जाएगी। गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वालों की संख्या 1994-95 में 10 परसेंट रह जाएगी। आप समझ लीजिए। अभी भी नहीं समझे ? इससे सरल हिन्दी क्या बोल। (व्यवधान) मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि 1994-95 में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वालों की संख्या 10 परसेंट तक रह जाने की उम्मीद है। हम इसका उन्मूलन कर रहे हैं। अब आप थोड़ी देर के लिए सोचिए उद्योगों के बारे में। उद्योग में तीन चीजें एक साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं। बहुत से लोग इस बात की चर्चा करते रहे कि यह कम्प्यूटर कहां से आ गया। इनकी समझ में नहीं आया कि यह कहां से आया। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस पर मुझे ज्यादा लेक्चर देना पड़ेगा मुझे ज्यादा कुछ कहना पड़ेगा। आप लोगों को इतना मालूम है कि कम्प्यूटर जहां भी लगे हैं उससे क्या फायदा हो रहा है। मैं थोड़ा सा अंग्रेजी में विस्तार से समझाना चाहता हूँ। जहां भी कम्प्यूटर लगे हैं वहां पर हमने स्पष्ट रूप से कह दिया है...

डा० शान्ति गी० पटेल : कम्प्यूटर का हिन्दी का क्या है इसे हिन्दी में बताइये ?

श्री भन्तू लाल चन्द्राकर : आप इसकी हिन्दी जानना चाहते हैं तो इसको कहते हैं सांख्यिकीयता। अब समझ में आया। ... (व्यवधान) मैं आपको इसके बारे में बता रहा था... (व्यवधान)

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL :

सिर्फ आपकी ही समझ में आता है।

Mr. Minister, you have disowned your own baby and you say that it is an illegitimate baby. You are referring to the Employment Exchange figures and are saying that they are not correct. That is what you are saying.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHAND-
RAKAR : Dr. Patel, I think you
understand a little at least of my
Hindi; I think you understand Hindi.
I said this only gives the direction.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UP-
ENDRA : It gives an indication.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHAND-
RAKAR :and it will not be a
correct thing if I say that on such
and such date, that is, on the 5th
of December, 1985 so many people
were unemployed according to these
figures. That will be a totally wrong
picture. That is why I have said that
this give only a direction in which
the country is moving or an indica-
tion of the size of the problem. This
gives only an indication of the direc-
tion in which our country is moving
to solve the unemployment problem.

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि
बहुत से लोगों ने कम्प्यूटर के बारे में
शिकायत की हैं, उन्होंने कहा है कि इसका
मतलब यह है कि इससे बेरोजगारी
बढ़ेगी। मैंने पहले कहा है कि इसके
लिए तीन-चार चीजों की जरूरत पड़ती
है। और जहाँ-जहाँ ये लगे हैं हमने
उनको आदेश दिए हैं :

Firstly, there will be no retrench-
ment as a result of computerisation
and any worker rendered surplus
would be absorbed.

Secondly, there would be no loss
of earnings or wages of the existing
workers.

Thirdly, there would be no ad-
verse effect on the conditions of work,
promotion prospects, etc. of the wor-
kers.

Fourthly, there would be ade-
quate safeguards to protect the wor-
kers' interests including the method
of sharing the possible benefits.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UP-
ENDRA : He spoke of the employ-
ment potential in the future and not

bout the security of the existing
employed people.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL :
Madam, I do not want to disturb
him. But I want to point out one
thing to him. (Interruptions).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :
Dr. Patel, you please listen to him.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL :
He also asked as to what the additional
employment potential is. He may
answer that also.

उपसभापति : आप इनकी बात सुन
लीजिए आप बैठ जाइये (व्यवधान)

श्री चन्दूलाल चंद्राकर : मैं यह बता
रहा हूँ कि जब तक भूमिका नहीं
बाधूंगा तब तक आपको पहले नहीं
पड़ेगा। (व्यवधान) आप घबराइये
नहीं, मैं सब बता रहा हूँ। काफी देर तक
आपको बता सकता हूँ कि इस से क्या
होगा। आप उदाहरण के लिए आएं। आप
चिल्ला कर कह रहे हैं कि कम्प्यूटर
लगाने से बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी (व्यवधान)
विरोध किया, हस्तक्षेप किया, आप
लोग एतराज कर रहे हैं (व्यवधान)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI
We are not opposed to computer
and we have not said so. In fact,
have said that wherever necessary
computers may be used. I have said
that computers may be used in de-
partments like the Atomic Energy
Establishment or in the Department
of Science and Technology. We
are opposed to its application for
office purposes only.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANI
RAKAR : That is why I am telling
that we are going to use computers
wherever necessary. (Interruptions).

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN : Yo
will say that they are necessary in
the banks, in the Insurance Co-
poration, also? (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANI
RAKAR : I am going to say th

[Shri Chandulal Chandrakar]

they will be used is the insurance establishment also. You please sit down; you please keep quiet. (Interruptions).

मेरा मतलब यह है कि जितनी चर्चा यहां हुई है उस सबमें यही है बेरोजगारी को दूर किया जाए। बेरोजगारी दूर हो और ज्यादा लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिले, बैंकिंग में, इश्योरेंस में यह लगे लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जो उद्योग-चलता है आप जानते हैं उसके लिये बिजली चाहिए। खेती का उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ता है जब बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़े। आपके बिजली के जितने भी कन्वेंशनल सिस्टम चैक करने के लिये है, उनकी कैपेसिटी, क्षमता 30 प्रतिशत है, 40 प्रतिशत है या 50 प्रतिशत है। मैं आपको सारांश में इतना बता दूंगा कि कंप्यूटर का जब उपयोग होगा तो निश्चित रूप से बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। यदि वह 15 प्रतिशत भी बढ़ता है और देश में 15 प्रतिशत बिजली का ज्यादा उत्पादन होगा तो उससे उतने अधिक उद्योग लगेंगे और उतने ही अधिक लोगों को काम मिलेगा। चाहे वह उद्योग के क्षेत्र में हो या कृषि के क्षेत्र में हो, अधिक लोगों को काम मिलेगा। कंप्यूटर से लोगों का काम ज्यादा मिलता है, मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि एक जगह लेकिन और आल देखा जाये तो इससे ज्यादा लोगों को काम मिलेगा। (व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइये कृपा करके। मैं बता रहा हूं। आप सुनिये। आप लगातार दो मिनट बाद खड़े हो जाते हैं।

दूसरा कोयला है। जहां माइन्स हैं, जो कोल फील्ड है वहां से वह दूर जाता है। श्रवण और सिंगरोली से बैंगनों की मूवमेंट होती है तो उसे कितने ही लोग हंडल करते हैं। लेकिन कंप्यूटर के इस्तेमाल करने से यह मालूम रहेगा कि कोयला कितने बजे पहुंचा या कितनी तादाद में पहुंचा है; गिन कहां खड़ा हुआ है। इससे बैंगनों का ही ज्यादा उपयोग होगा? कोयला पहुंचने पर फिर बिजली का उत्पादन होगी और कोयला सब जगह पहुंचेगा।

श्री पर्वतनेन उपेन्द्र : जहां जरूरी है वहां नहीं करते है।

श्री चन्दलाल चन्द्राकर : जहां जरूरी होता है, वहाँ करते है।

मैंने छोट की उद्योगों की बात नहीं करता लेकिन बड़े बड़े उद्योगों में कंप्यूटर का उपयोग होगा तो उसमें बहुत फर्क पड़ेगा और लाखों की संख्या में लोगों को काम मिलेगा।

तीसरा, इनर्जी जो तेल का उत्पादन है, पेट्रोल का उत्पादन है, अगर इसमें कंप्यूटर लगाते हैं तो आप मानिये कि इसमें उत्पादन निश्चित रूप से अधिक होगा और जब तेल का उत्पादन अधिक होगा तो देश में ज्यादा बसें चलेंगी। ज्यादा ट्राम चलेंगी और इससे हमारे देश में ट्रांसपोर्ट और कामर्स के अंदर ज्यादा प्रगति होगी। अब आप इरीगेशन के मामले को लें आप जानते हैं कि पानी एक प्लाइट में निकलता है और केनाल के जरिये खेत में पहुंच जाता है। जितना पानी खेत में पहुंचता है, हम सब जानते हैं कि खेत में जितने पानी की जरूरत है उससे अधिक पानी चला जाता है और उससे पानी का दुरुपयोग होता है। इससे क्या होता है कि उसमें सैलेनिटी होती है, उसमें कुछ नमक आ जाता है। लेकिन कंप्यूटर लगाने से हमको मालूम रहेगा कि जमीन को कितना पानी देना है और इससे पानी का अधिक अच्छा उपयोग हो सकेगा। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि जहां जिस राज्य में आज 35 प्रतिशत इरीगेशन हो रहा है वहां पर कंप्यूटर का उपयोग करने से इरीगेशन 70 प्रतिशत हो जायेगा आप जानते हैं कि आज का युग साइंस और टेक्नालोजी का है? और हमारे वैज्ञानिक जमीन के बारे में, उसके सरफेस के बारे में बतायेंगे और कंप्यूटरों की मदद से हम उसी तरह से उसका उपयोग करेंगे। समुद्र में भी बहुत धन छिपा हुआ है अगर हम वहां पर साइंस एंड टेक्नालोजी का उपयोग करेंगे तो ज्यादा

लाभ मिल सकता है। स्पेस में भी इसका उपयोग होगा तो हमारा देश निश्चित रूप से आगे बढ़ेगा और हमारे देश का विकास होगा और हमारे यहां जो गरीबी है वह दूर होगी, बेरोजगारी दूर होगी? साइंस और टेक्नालाजी की सहायता से हम विकास करने की कोशिश करेंगे। जिसने भी देश में बेरोजगारी है उसको दूर करने में और तमाम लोगों को काम देने के लिये भाषण करने से या खाली प्रदर्शन करने से कुछ नहीं होगी। इसके लिये साइंस एंड टेक्नालाजी का उपयोग करना पड़ेगा। इसलिये इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर साइंस एंड टेक्नालाजी की बहुत उपयोगिता है हमें अपनी श्रम शक्ति को इसमें लगाना है साथ ही साथ हमारे देश के जो एक्सपर्ट हैं, वैज्ञानिक हैं, कृषि वैज्ञानिक हैं, जो इन चीजों में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं उनकी सहायता से हमारे देश में गरीबी दूर होगी, बेरोजगारी दूर होगी। अधिक आंकड़ों में न जा कर मैंने इन्हीं चीजों पर कहा है अधिक समय न ले कर मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप लोगों ने जो कहा है इसके लिए मैं अपना बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

SHRI SURESH KALMADI :

He has not answered even one of my questions. This shows the lethargy of the Government to the unemployment problem as a whole. I walk out of the House in protest.

(At this stage the hon. Member left the Chamber)

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदया, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की मंत्रिसेज में आपने डेढ़ साल से बैन लगाया हुआ है, यह बैन आप कब तक उठायेंगे पिछले डेढ़ साल से कोई भी इम्प्लायमेंट नहीं हो रहा है, नयी रिक्रूटमेंट नहीं हो रही है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह बैन कब उठेगा।

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : आप एक चीज को मान लीजिये, मैं अधिक चर्चा में नहीं

जानना चाहता। अभी जो बैन है वह इस तरह से नहीं कि माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं। जहां पर जरूरत पड़ती है (व्यवधान) अगर किसी जगह बैन है लेकिन रिक्रूटमेंट के लिए हायर अयाटी की परमिशन लेनी पड़ती है। जहां बहुत आवश्यक हो वहां परमिशन लेनी पड़ती है! ऐसा नहीं है कि बैन के साथ बिल्कुल भर्ती नहीं की जाती जहां आवश्यक होती है वह। भर्ती की जाती है और जहां सुपरफ्लूयस पोस्ट हो वहां भर्ती नहीं की जाती है।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार) :
कोआप्रेटिव बैंक में भी बन्द है (व्यवधान)

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : यह सवाल नीतिगत है। (व्यवधान) सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की नीकरियों में पिछले डेढ़ साल से बैन लगा हुआ है तो क्या सरकार की यह नीति है, बैन हटेगा या नहीं हटेगा। यह नहीं मिनिस्टर चाहे तो भर्ती कर लें न चाहे तो न करें?

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इस तरह से कोई नीति नहीं है। इस तरह से नीति नहीं है जहां आवश्यक होता है वहां हायर बाडी में डेक्लीनेट की अनुमति ली जाती है। (व्यवधान)

THE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :
Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :
Madam, I introduce the Bill.