

The House reassembled after lunch at three of the clock, the VICE CHAIRMAN SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN, in the Chair.

RESOLUTION SUGGESTING STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT FOR PROVIDING GREATER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND BRINGING ABOUT UNIFORMITY IN THE WORKING OF INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS

श्री आर०पी० खेतान (बिहार) आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प उपस्थित करता हूँ :

“इस सभा की यह सम्मति है कि रोजगार के अधिक अवसर उपलब्ध कराने तथा औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के कार्य में एकरूपता लाने के लिए सरकार को विधान बना कर अथवा अन्य प्रकार से निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों से तुरन्त कदम उठाने चाहिए :

(1) देश के सभी कारखानों, बागानों, खानों और परिवहन उपक्रमों में काम के घंटों को घटा कर 40 घण्टे प्रति सप्ताह करना,

(2) यह सुनिश्चित करना कि देश के सभी, कारखानों, बागानों, खानों और परिवहन उपक्रमों में प्रति सप्ताह पूरे सात दिन काम हो और जहाँ हो सके तीन पालियाँ चलाई जायें;

(3) यह व्यवस्था करना कि देश के कारखानों, बागानों, खानों और परिवहन उपक्रमों में कार्यरत अथवा उनके प्रबन्ध में लगे सभी व्यक्ति 60 वर्ष की आयु में सेवा निवृत्त हों; और

(4) देश के सरकारी क्षेत्र अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों, बागानों, खानों

और परिवहन उपक्रमों के निदेशकों और कर्मचारियों को दी जाने वाली उपलब्धियों की उच्चतम सीमा 4,000 रुपये प्रति मास निर्धारित करना जिससे कि इस सम्बन्ध में विद्यमान असमानताएं दूर की जा सकें”।

† [“This House is of opinion that with a view to provide greater employment opportunities and to bring uniformity in the workings of the industrial undertakings, the Government should take immediate steps by enacting legislation or otherwise:

- (1) to reduce working hours in all factories, plantations, mines and transport undertakings of the country to 40 hours per week;
- (2) to ensure that all factories, plantations, mines and transport undertakings of the country work on all the seven days every week and operate three shifts as far as practicable;
- (3) to provide that all persons engaged in working in or managing factories, plantations mines and transport undertakings of the country retire at the age of 60 years; and
- (4) to impose a ceiling of Rs. 4,000/- per month on emoluments paid to directors and employees of factories, plantations, mines and transport undertakings of the country whether in public sector, or private sector so that disparities existing in this respect may be removed.”]

श्रीमन् बेरोजगारी की समस्या दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है और अब ऐसा समय आ गया है कि हम ऐसे तात्कालिक कदम उठाये जिनसे

अधिक से अधिक लोगों को कम समय में काम मिल सके। देश में बढ़ती हुई अशान्ति, अराजकता तथा आर्थिक विपत्ति को रोकने के लिये यह नितांत आवश्यक है कि बेकार नौजवानों को जो नौकरी के अभाव में इधर-उधर भटकते फिरते हैं, जिनकी संख्या दो करोड़ से अधिक है, उनको कार्य मिल सके और जिसमें पढ़े लिखे लोगों की संख्या भी काफी है जैसा कि आज सबरे हमारे हाउस में मिनिस्टर साहब ने बतलाया था।

नये-नये कारखानों की स्थापना से नये रोजगार उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारें इस दिशा में प्रयत्नशील भी हैं कि देश में नये-नये कल-कारखाने स्थापित हों, जिससे अनेक बेकार युवक-युवतियों को नौकरी मिल सके और अन्य दिशाओं में भी रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ सकें। पर ये सारे प्रयत्न धीमे तथा समय लेने वाले हैं। देश के अंदर बेकार नौजवानों को तुरन्त काम चाहिए अन्यथा असंतोष और अराजकता को बढ़ावा ही मिलता रहेगा, जैसा कि आप पश्चिम बंगाल में देख रहे हैं कि बेकारी की सबब से जनता में कितनी अराजकता हो रही है। पाकिस्तान में भी इसी कारण से जो गृह युद्ध चल रहा है वह भी आपको मालूम है। अतएव कुछ अंश तक इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए मैंने यह प्रस्ताव रखा है। जनता ने कांग्रेस को वोट देकर यही आशा की है कि हम जनता का दुःख-दर्द कुछ कम करें। गरीबी हटाओ केवल एक धन ही बन कर नहीं रहेगा, वह हमसे आशा करते हैं कि हम ऐसी नीतियों का संचालन करेंगे। जिससे देश की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को नया-नया रोजगार हो, अधिक नौकरियां उपलब्ध हो सकें। अतएव जनता की आकांक्षा को मूर्त रूप देने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि सरकार ऐसे कदम ले, जिससे नौकरी के पीछे भटकने वाले योग्यता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के लिए आजीविका के साधन जुट सकें।

जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, नयी फैक्टरियां

कोई एक दिन में नहीं खड़ी हो सकती हैं, पर हमें रोजगार के साधन शीघ्र उत्पन्न करने हैं। अभी औसतन हमारे देश के कल-कारखानों में, खदानों में, चाय बागानों में प्रति सप्ताह प्रति व्यक्ति 47 घंटे काम करता है। और 5 सप्ताह में 6 दिन 8 घंटे रोजाना काम करता है। यदि सप्ताह में 5 दिन यह काम हो और प्रति व्यक्ति बिना मजदूरी में कटौती के काम करे, इसके बदले छोटे दिन का कार्य पूर्ण करने के लिए नए व्यक्तियों को रखा जा सकता है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि 16 प्रतिशत तक लोगों को काम दिया जा सकता है। इसके बारे में आर०आई०जी० ने जो मीटिंग हुई थी उन्होंने भी कहा है :

“Unemployment has become so widespread and long continued that there are at the present time many millions of workers throughout the world suffering hardship and privation for which they are not themselves responsible and from which they are justly entitled to be relieved; that it is desirable that workers should as far as practicable be enabled to share in the benefits of the rapid technical progress which is a characteristic of modern industry, and that it is necessary that a continuous effort should be made to reduce hours of work in all forms of employment to such extent as is possible.”

पुराने उद्योगों में तकनीकी विकास तथा आटोमेशन के कारण रोजगार के अवसरों में भी कमी हो गई है। उदाहरणतः 1965 में सूती मिलों में 8 लाख 31 हजार 800 आदमी काम करते थे और 1970 में यह संख्या गिर कर 7 लाख 50 हजार तक पहुंच गई है। कोयले की खदानों में भी 1965 में 4 लाख 6 हजार 700 आदमी काम करते थे और 1970 में यह संख्या करीब 3 लाख 70 हजार 505 पहुंच गई है। इसी तरह से जुट मिलों में भी तथा चाय बागानों में भी आंकड़े देखने से यही पता चलेगा कि मजदूरों की संख्या

[श्री आर०पी० खैतान]

बजान बढने की, कम ही हुई है। अतएव यह लाजिमी हो जाता है कि भारत जैसे देश में जहाँ की जनता में प्रति वर्ष एक करोड़ की वृद्धि हो जाती है, वहाँ वर्तमान फैक्टरियों में रोजगार के अवसर में कटौती को रोका जाए। प्रति सप्ताह वर्किंग आवर्स को कम करने के साथ साथ यह प्रश्न उठेगा कि प्रोडक्शन का क्या होगा। उत्पादन को कायम रखना और अधिक बढ़ाने के लिए ही मेरा यह प्रस्ताव है। मेरा प्रस्ताव यह है कि कल कारखानों में जहाँ तक सम्भव हो सप्ताह में सात दिन काम हो। इस तरह से रविवार की छुट्टी में नये लोगों को रोजगार मिलने के साथ-साथ उत्पादन भी बढ़ाया जा सकता है। देश के आर्थिक साधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह जरूरी है कि मौजूदा कल कारखानों में अधिकतम उत्पादन किया जाय। अधिक उत्पादन होने से कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन भी कम रहेगा तथा नये मजदूरों को वहालो से जो खर्च बढ़ेगा उस पर उसका अधिक असर नहीं पड़ेगा। एक नये आदमी को काम मिलने से औसतन उसके परिवार के अन्य 4 सदस्यों का भारत में पेट भरता है। अतएव इस प्रस्ताव को मानने से यदि 10 लाख लोगों को काम मिल जायेगा तो करीब 50 लाख लोगों की जीविका का आंशिक प्रबन्ध हो सकता है।

नये लोगों को काम मिलने से उसकी वान्ट्स भी बढ़ती है और उसके साथ ही साथ सबसिडरी एम्पलायमेंट आपरच्युनिटी भी बढ़ती है। इसी से तो आशा है कि अनेक लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। दुनिया के अनेक देशों में, जैसे यू० एस० ए०, यू० एस० एस० आर०, यू० के०, जर्मनी, फ्रान्स, कनेडा, और जो मुल्क औद्योगिक विकास में अग्रणी हैं, वहाँ पर 40 घंटे हफ्ते में काम होता है। जापान, लंका, डेनमार्क, नार्वे, स्वीडन आदि देशों में इस दिशा में अक्सर कदम उठाये गये हैं।

नेशनल लेबर कमिशन की भी यह सिफारिश है कि वीकली वर्किंग आवर्स 40 घंटे कर दिये जानें चाहिये। उनका भी कहना है कि इससे एडिशनल एम्पलायमेंट बढ़ेगा और वर्कर्स के हैल्थ पर इसका अच्छा असर पड़ेगा। हमारी माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी हाल ही में मैसूर में अपने एक भाषण में कहा था कि हफ्ते में पांच दिन काम करना चाहिये। उन्होंने एक मीटिंग में जो कुछ कहा वह मैं आपके सामने पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

"I am very happy that the Mysore Government has introduced a five-day week. I have been advocating introduction of this reform not only in Government departments, but more particularly in industrial establishments which employ a large number of workers. I advocate the idea because it will provide the workers with sufficient rest and leisure. If they come from nearly rural areas, they will get an opportunity to visit their homes. The measure will certainly improve their efficiency. It must at the same time be made perfectly clear to the working class that if by the introduction of a five-day week, production and productivity does not increase or at any rate kept up, the concession would be withdrawn."

इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने 40 घंटे काम करना फेवर किया है। यद्यपि वर्किंग आवर्स कम करने से नये लोगों को काम मिलेगा और साथ ही साथ देश की बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने में भी इसका असर पड़ेगा। देश की तात्कालिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक जो अवस्था है उसको मद्देनजर रखते यह नितान्त आवश्यक है कि समय के घंटों को कम किया जाय और नये उद्योग क्रिएट किये जाय।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अनेक उद्योगों में रिटायरमेंट के

संबंध में कोई भी नियम नहीं है। सारी इन्डस्ट्री में इस संबंध में एक रूपता भी नहीं है। कहीं-कहीं तो 70 वर्ष से भी ज्यादा उम्र पर लोग काम करते हैं, जबकि गवर्नमेंट आर्गनाइजेशन में रिटायर्ड होने की अवधि केवल 58 वर्ष की है। इसलिए मैंने इसमें एक रूपता लाने के लिए 60 वर्ष की उम्र रखी है। अगर 60 वर्ष की उम्र में उनको रिटायरमेंट दे दिया जाय तथा उनके लिए पेंशन आदि के नियम बना दिये जाय तो इससे ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता है।

कई कारखानों में तो अभी भी 58 वर्ष का नियम है, लेकिन सारे कारखानों में यह नियम नहीं है। तो प्रस्ताव में मैंने रखा है, कि सब जगह कम से कम 60 वर्ष तो हो ही जाय, अगर कम हो सके तो और भी अच्छी बात है।

एक बात मैंने यह भी रखी है कि जो आज 4 हजार रुपए से अधिक मासिक वेतन दिया जाता है प्राइवेट सेक्टर में वह न दिया जाय।

पब्लिक सेक्टर में 4 हजार रुपए से कम ही दिया जाता है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो हमारे बड़े कल-कारखाने और कमर्शियल एस्टेब्लिशमेंट्स हैं उनके मालिकों, डाइरेक्टरों तथा कुछ कर्मचारियों को इतना अधिक वेतन मिलता है कि उससे देश में असमानता बढ़ रही है। फिर इन बड़े लोगों को लाखों रुपए कम्पनी देती है। इस लिए इन लोगों के सारे एमोलूमेंट्स चार हजार रुपए मासिक पर निर्धारित कर दिए जाय तो जो रुपए बचेंगे वे एम्प्लायमेंट देने और कम्पनी की प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ाने में लग सकते हैं। जो आज बड़े-बड़े विद्वान और जजें हैं उनकी भी तनखाह चार हजार रुपए से अधिक नहीं है। प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सेक्टर में इतना अधिक डिफरेंस है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में अच्छे लोग काम पर नहीं मिलते। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में पैसे बहुत दिए जाते हैं। मैंने इन लोगों के लिए कहा है कि 4 हजार रुपए मासिक वेतन से अधिक न दिया जाय।

इसी सेशन के दौरान श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी के उस वक्तव्य का और मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जो हमारे हाउस में उन्होंने कहा था:

“The question of reducing the current administrative ceiling had been engaging the attention of Government for some time now. This has been considered necessary as a socio economic measure with particular reference to the Directive Principles of State Policy in our Constitution which lay down that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. Very high incomes are not in accordance with the spirit of those principles. There is also at present a great disparity between the remunerations drawn by managing/whole-time directors in the private sector and those drawn by their counter-parts in the public sector. A reasonable limitation on the level of remuneration of directors is expected also to have a salutary effect in due course on the salaries paid to executives other than directors or managers employed by companies which are beyond the regulatory provisions of the Companies Act”.

आज इस बात को लगभग डेढ़ वर्ष हो गया है, परन्तु सरकार ने अभी तक कोई ऐसा ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया है, किन्तु जो सारी आमदनी को घटाने की बात तो उसमें भी रुकावट हो। भारत के संविधान में जो डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स आफ स्टेट पालिसी हैं, उनमें भी अपने लिए कार्य निर्धारित किया गया है। उन्हें कार्यरूप में परिणत करने के लिए हमें अग्रसर होना चाहिए। मैं सदन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह मेरे इस संकल्प को स्वीकार कर लें।

The question was proposed.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI (Maharashtra) : Mr. vice-Chairman, I have read the Resolution, and also heard the speech of the honourable mover of the Resolution, Shri Khaitan. So far as the ideal part of it is concerned, nobody can oppose it. So far as the practicability of resolution is concerned, I am afraid he has not applied his mind to it. He has divided his resolution in four parts, namely, one is about working hours; the second part is in connection with the operation of three shifts; the third part is in connection with retirement age at 60 and the fourth and final part deals with ceiling on remuneration.

Talking about the first point, namely, reduction of working hours, I am totally opposed to it as. I feel that this suggestion is absolutely anti-social. Therefore it should be opposed tooth and nail. I will show you how I have come to this conclusion.

It has been suggested that as a measure of providing greater employment and bringing uniformity in the workings of the industrial undertakings, Government should take immediate steps to enact legislation for reducing working hours in factories, plantations, mines and transport undertakings of this country to 40 hours a week. Probably the implications of this proposition have not been properly assessed. Provision of employment does not mean merely putting additional number of people on the pay-rolls. It also means that the people who are given employment also contribute to national production, otherwise it will create acute inflationary situation. For example, if as suggested the working hours are reduced from 48 to 40 hours a week that is by one-sixth, the total wage bill and consequently the demand in the economy for goods will go up by 16 per cent. This will mean an all across rise in the prices to this extent and reduction in the standard of living....

श्री आर० पी० खैतान : 16 परसेंट प्राइसेज बढ़ेंगी इसके हिसाब से !

SHRI BABUBHAI M./CHINAI : That is what I am saying and therefore I say 'no'

श्री आर० पी० खैतान : 16 परसेंट नहीं बढ़ेंगी ।

श्री बाबुभाई एम० चिनाई : कितनी बढ़ेंगी आपके हिसाब से ।

श्री आर० पी० खैतान : 3 परसेंट से 4 परसेंट तक ।

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI : It will be 16 and I am prepared to work out the economy. If mathematics is the criterion—I stand for that criterion—what I say on that floor of the House is correct. If idealism is the criterion, you are right.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN (Tamil Nadu): But the production that was given in 48 hours in guaranteed to be given in 40 hours.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI : Who gives the guarantee ? Even in 48 hours what is the production and how many man-hours are lost ? Is anybody prepared to have productivity linked with wages ? In this country we are not following that principle. We are coming with suggestions which are for reducing the hours which means less production.

Sir coming to the main point, this will mean an all-across increase in prices to this extent and reduction in the standard of living of those already in employment. In other words, this will mean that the additional people who are put in employment numbering about say, ten lakhs will have to be

subsidized by everybody else. I think this is an inequitable and unfavourable situation, particularly to those in the fixed-income groups and would lead to great social unrest. The Prime Minister herself the other day laid emphasis on the creation of surpluses in industry by maintaining wages at reasonable levels. Mr. Khaitan, if you just listen to me and not to Mr. Krishan Kant, you will feel enlightened a little more. I repeat for your benefit that the Prime Minister herself the other day laid emphasis on the creation of surpluses in industry by maintaining wages at reasonable levels. I am putting to this House that such a Resolution, such a legislation would be antisocial and should not, therefore, be adopted.

Sir, the second point is about the three-shift operation. It has also been suggested in the Resolution that all factories, plantations, mines and transport undertakings of the country should work on all the seven days every week and operate three shifts. This is a sound advice. But for the consideration of the House I would like to state that many of the industries at present are prevented from working three shifts because of the shortages of a number of inputs like steel, cotton, oilseeds, etc. Besides this, industry has been the main victim of labour indiscipline which prevents it from utilising its capacity to full. I would, therefore, urge this House to give careful thought to the ways in which the industries, plantations, mines, transport undertakings, etc. should be enabled to work on a three-shift basis. I am fully convinced that if we can succeed in this, we shall be able to provide employment to a number of people. The extent of unutilised capacity in most of the capital goods industry is more than 50%. If the industries are able to function on full capacity basis, we may be able to provide employment to more than twenty lakhs of people without any additional investment.

Sir, the third point is about the retirement at the age of 60. It is a good suggestion the industries and large establishments already provide for retirement at the age of 60. However, in imposing such limitations we have necessarily to consider the availability of necessary skills which are essential in keeping the industries going. In the present context, I say that there is an extreme shortage of entrepreneurial skill and technical skill of the sophisticated kind. Therefore, in respect of these persons there should not be any rigid limitations regarding the retirement age. Other wise development may be restrained for lack of the required talent. The suggestion is good, but it requires a very careful consideration to implement it.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Finally, Sir, regarding ceilings, I am unable to understand the logic of the proposal on imposing a ceiling of Rs. 4,000 per month on emoluments paid to directors and employees of factories, plantations, mines and transport undertakings of the country whether in the public sector or private sector.

SHRI K.P. SUBRAMANIA MENON (Kerala): I cannot understand how...

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI : You cannot understand anything that I say. Therefore, do not bother. I am not saying for your benefit, but I am saying all this for the benefit of the whole house.

SHRI K.P. SUBRAMANIA MENON: Very good.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Sir. I was pointing out that on the one hand you have been complaining about the brain drain to other countries and our young entrepreneurs who are coming here after training do not get incentives in which case there is much reason

[Shri Babubhai M. Chinai]

why this brain drain would be continuously going on. There is another point also, Sir, in fact, there already exists a *de facto* ceiling because of the steep Income-tax and wealth tax rates. Most often comparisons are made in terms of pre-tax incomes which gives a completely false picture of the situation. In our country, the tax rate, as the hon. Members know, is the highest in the world and I hope the Finance Minister today will bring it to reasonable levels. I would like to mention here that the highest paid executive in the private sector earns about Rs. 1,60,000 a year and gives a tax of Rs. 90,000; I say it is 90,000 and I shall leave it at that.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT(Haryana): Including perquisites ?

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI : Of course, that has been curtailed by the Company Law. And much more will be controlled in due course during this session when the Bill is coming. I leave it to the imagination of the hon. Members to see the effect of this taxation on the incentive to the entrepreneurs to invest, bear risk and undertake all the responsibilities of running enterprise.

Sir, under these circumstances, this requires a microscopic examination before the House adopts it. It should know what the implications are on the overall industrial production, on the overall effect on the workers and the overall effect on additional employment, which is the main purpose of this Resolution. If after considering all these problems in all the four corners of this Resolution we are satisfied, then there is no reason why we should not adopt it. My only objection is that in doing so, you must not do something which will jeopardize the production, which would not have additional employment and which will come in the way of more production.

With these words, even though the Resolution appears to be innocent,

I feel that it should not be adopted. Therefore, I am opposed to it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Talwar.

DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR (Rajasthan) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Resolution brought by Shri Khaitan requires careful consideration and it certainly provokes thought and focuses attention to the very important subject of unemployment, under-employment and other factors that go with it.

Sir, there are no two opinions that unemployment is very great in our country. There are no statistics that can be relied upon. Or no attempt has been made in that direction. They are all guesses. According to Government, the unemployment figure is only in lakhs. But there are other sources who feel—who also cannot give definite figures—that it runs in crores. In rural areas, unemployment is more than in urban areas. And under-employment also is very great there, as the agricultural activities are seasonal and for the rest of the year they have no work to fall back upon.

Sir, I agree with the first item of the Resolution of Shri Khaitan where he says that the working hours in all factories, etc., should be reduced to 40 hours. This will, no doubt, increase the efficiency of workers as our President also has expressed.

Sir, in the U.S.A., where they are very fond of carrying out surveys they have found that the output of a person who is working for more hours in a factory or who is a labourer is not as much as that of a person who works for lesser hours and has an opportunity for recreation, etc. Therefore, to reduce the working hours from 48 hours to 40 a week is a welcome suggestion. At the same time, Sir, we have to consider the other aspects as pointed out

by Shri Chinai. We have to consider how it will affect the working of the factories in our country where the opportunities are not as great as the demand is, and from that point of view too the additional employment of about ten lakh people will certainly make a little dent in solving the unemployment problem. Therefore it needs very careful consideration and it could be adopted only after giving careful consideration to it.

Then I come to clause (2) of the Resolution, namely, "to ensure that all factories, plantations, mines and transport undertakings of the country work on all the seven days every week and operate three shifts as far as practicable." Now the regular people, who are employed in the factories, they work on five days only, and on the remaining two days, that is, on Saturdays and Sundays, the additional people should be employed and the factories, etc. should operate three shifts. Sir, it is true that this is a very good suggestion. But it is pointed out and it is known to us all that there is the existing under-utilisation of the capacity in our factories. Therefore, to force every factory, etc. to have three-shifts is a difficult problem unless we are satisfied that the capacity of all factories, plantations, mines and transport undertakings could be fully utilised and the capacity warrants the working of three shifts for the benefit of all, for the benefit of the undertakings and for the benefit of the society. But again I would say that, wherever it is practicable, wherever it could be done and wherever the capacity could be worked to the full, in such a case the suggestion is good and it should be adopted.

Now I come to clause (3) of the Resolution, "to provide that all persons engaged in working in or managing factories, plantations, mines and transport undertakings of the country retire at the age of 60 years." I think this is a very good suggestion, and except

in the case of those whose technical skill cannot be had from others replacing them. I think the general rule should be that they should be retired at the age of 60 years to make room for the younger people and to give opportunities for employment for those who are not fully employed or who can well take their places. The brain drain pointed out by Shri Chinai does not really apply here because, at the age of 60 years, they are not the people who would be wanting to go abroad; they are not the people who will leave India for further employment, and therefore there is no question of any brain drain in the case of those retired at 60 years of age. Therefore, I think what is contained in clause (3) of the Resolution is a good suggestion, is a good proposal, and should be adopted.

Regarding the fourth item to impose a ceiling of Rs. 4,000 per month on emoluments of directors and employees of factories, plantations, etc., this is also a very good suggestion, a very good proposal, because there is no doubt that the private sector pays more to their top employees and the public sector does not pay as much or even anywhere near it. The private sector not only gives more salaries but also bonus, fully furnished houses and conveyance ever so much more than the public sector with the result that the best talent is not coming forth to man our units in the public sector. Therefore, to attract the best brains, to attract people of experience and to attract those who can make a good contribution in improving the public sector units, I think the ceiling of Rs. 4,000—a unified rate—whether it is the private sector or the public sector, is a very welcome suggestion. There is no doubt that our public sector pays much less than Rs. 2,000. They pay, I think, the salary of a Secretary or a top administrator to those who become managers of these public sector units. I think that also should be revised and their salaries should be increased to Rs. 4,000. For the private sector also

[Dr. (Mrs.) Mangla Devi Talwar]

there should be some restriction on their emoluments so that unification in their salaries, in their emoluments and their standard of life is achieved and the best brains can be drawn, can be attracted to man the public sector units. With these words, Sir, I support the Resolution.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (राजस्थान) : उप-सभापति महोदय, यह संकल्प सरकारी दल के एक सदस्य की ओर से आया है, इससे सरकार की नीति के संबन्ध में इसका निर्देश मिलता है या सरकार की ओर से कोई प्रोत्साहित इस प्रकार का कोई संकल्प है, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। मुझे लगता है कि आम चुनाव के पहिले देश में बेरोजगारी को मिटाने की दिशा में कांग्रेस की ओर से जनता को वायदे किये गये थे, उन्हीं वायदों का पूरा करने के वास्ते इस तरह का प्रस्ताव यहां पर कांग्रेस की ओर से लाया गया है। मुझे लगता है कि अगर मंत्री महोदय, स्वयं इस प्रस्ताव को पढ़ेंगे तो वह यह पायेंगे कि इस प्रस्ताव से वे वायदे पूरे होने वाले नहीं हैं। इस विरोधाभास में स्वयं प्रस्तावक महोदय हैं, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। जब व उद्योगों से निवृत्त हो गये, उन्होंने पहले खूब उद्योग चलाये और अब उद्योग अपने बच्चों को सौंप दिया है और उसका वाद उन्होंने इस प्रकार की बात सोची है। इसी दृष्टि को सामने रख कर वे इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाये हैं।

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : After practical experience .

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : दूसरों को करने के लिए तो वे कहते हैं, लेकिन जब उनको स्वयं करने की बात थी तो उन्होंने इस कार्य को नहीं किया। जब उन्होंने देखा कि खुद तो इसमें करने की कोई बात नहीं है, यह तो सरकार या पार्टी का कार्य है, इसलिए अपने को प्रगतिशील कहलाये जाने के कारण उन्होंने इस तरह का प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रख दिया है।

उपसभापति जी, उन्होंने दुनिया के देशों के उदाहरण हमारे सामने रखे। अमरीका, रूस, जापान, फ्रांस के उदाहरण हमारे सामने रखे और ये कोई बुरे उदाहरण नहीं हैं। आदर्श के लिए कोई बुरा आदर्श नहीं है। यह तो आदर्श की बात है, लेकिन आदर्श को लागू करते समय हमारे सामने व्यावहारिक पक्ष भी सामने आता है।

आज हमारे देश में उत्पादन की भी एक समस्या है, हमारे यहां काफी प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो रहा है, आज अधिक उत्पादन हो, इस बात की आवश्यकता है। 40 घंटे के वर्किंग आवर्स रखने की बात इसमें है। जो बड़ी और मेकेनाइज्ड फैक्ट्रीज हैं वहां हो सकता है, लेकिन चाय के बागानों में, खेत खलिहानों में सब जगह यह कैसे लागू हो सकता है, यह स्पष्ट नहीं है।

श्री आर० पी० खेतान : उसमें लिखा है जहां तक सम्भव हो।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : आप स्वयं अपने मन में स्पष्ट नहीं हैं, केवल नारा देने के लिए इसे लाए हैं।

आपने 60 वर्ष तक की आयु के लिए मुझाय दिया है। आज कुछ प्रान्तीय सरकारें अपने कर्मचारियों को 55 वर्ष की आयु पर सेवानिवृत्त कर रही है, जिनका सेवा काल 30 वर्ष का हो गया है, 55 वर्ष के नहीं हैं उनको भी सेवा निवृत्त कर रही है। साथ ही आप रोजगार देने की बात करते हैं। 60 वर्ष तक रहने से तो नए लोगों का रास्ता रुकेगा। इन दोनों में तालमेल नहीं बैठता। केन्द्रीय सरकार 58 पर रिटायर करती है, आपने दो वर्ष और बढ़ाए। क्या इसके कारण से लोगों को रोजगार ज्यादा मिलेगा, जिनको रोजगार मिलना चाहिए, उन नौजवानों को आप रास्ता रोक कर बिठाने वाले हो। आपने कन्ट्रिडिक्टरी रिजोल्यूशन बनाया है, इसको अच्छी तरह से वर्क आउट नहीं किया।

श्री कृष्ण कान्त : आपने वावुभाई को सुना नहीं ।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : मैंने प्रस्तावक को सुना है और मंत्री महोदय को सुना रहा हूँ ।

श्री आर०पी० खैतान : आपने मुझे भी सुना नहीं ।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : मुझे लगता है कि नीति निर्देशन के रूप में इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता । इसमें बेकार लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की बात है । लेकिन इसकी व्यवस्थाओं के कारण हम विपरीत दिशा में भी जा सकते हैं । आज हमारे सरकारी बड़े-बड़े स्थानों पर बैठे हैं । राज्य सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों को 55 वर्ष की आयु में सेवा निवृत्त कर देती हैं । इसका अर्थ यह है कि सेवा निवृत्त होने के बाद सरकारी पदों पर बैठने के कारण उद्योगपतियों से उनका संबंध आता है, तो पांच वर्ष के लिए और वे स्थान रोक देंगे । अक्सर हाई कोर्ट के जज को हाई कमिशनर बना दिया, एम्बेसेडर बना दिया, किसी सेवा में फिट कर दिया, ये सारी बातें हो रही हैं । इसके अनुसार तो जो सेवा निवृत्त हो जाएं उनको स्थान छोड़ देना चाहिए दूसरे लोगों के लिए । इसलिए इन दोनों बातों का तालमेल कहां बैठता है । इस प्रस्ताव में यह बात होती कि जो सेवा निवृत्त हो जाएं उनको प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रिएम्प्लायमेंट न मिले तो वह बात समझ में आती, नए लोगों का रास्ता खुला रहे, लेकिन वह रास्ता तो इस प्रस्ताव से बन्द हो जाता है । अगर सरकार अपनी नीति के निर्देशन के लिए इसे स्वीकार करे तो मुझे लगता है कि बहुत गड़बड़ होगी ।

जहां तक 4 हजार रुपए की बात कही है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह जरूर अच्छी बात कही है, इस नाते से कि आज जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर के अन्दर 8 हजार, दस हजार की बड़ीबड़ी तनख्वाहें लोगों को दी जाती हैं और सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बड़े अधिकारी होने के बाद भी कम तनख्वाह मिलती

है, तो उसका स्वाभाविक आकर्षण होता है, इस कारण से जिनसे उनका सम्बन्ध बैठता है, अपने सेवा काल के अन्दर गड़बड़ करके वह उनको लाभ पहुंचाते हैं और लाभ पहुंचाने के बाद सरकारी सेवा से निवृत्त होने के बाद उन्हें वहां काम मिल जाता है । इन्होंने न्यूनतम सीमा बांधी नहीं है, अधिकतम सीमा 4 हजार रुपए की रखी है । हम चाहते हैं कि न्यूनतम और अधिकतम दोनों में 1-20 या 1-10 का रेशो रहना चाहिए, इस देश के अन्दर कम से कम एक आदमी को इतना मिलेगा, अधिक से अधिक इतना मिलेगा, चाहे सरकारी दफ्तर में काम करते हों या कहीं और । इन्होंने तो अभी तक शोषण किया है, अब दिखाना चाहते हैं 50 रुपए, डेढ़ सौ रुपए देकर काम चलाना चाहते हैं । बड़े लोगों की ओर ही उनका ध्यान गया है, जिनकी दो हजार तनख्वाह है वह 4 हजार पहुंच जाय नीचे के तबके की ओर ध्यान नहीं गया है । सरकारी दल जो छोटे तबके की बात ज्यादा करता है, उपाय भी करना चाहता है, उससे माननीय सदस्य की बात का तालमेल नहीं बैठता । उनको अगर करना था तो इस बात को तय करते कि इस देश के अन्दर कम से कम इतना और अधिक से अधिक इतना, 1 टू 20 या 1 टू 10 का कोई भी एक रेशो इस देश के अन्दर अगर वे निर्धारित करते तो हम उसका समर्थन करेंगे । लेकिन आपने एक अधिकतम बात कर दी । मैं इसका विरोध नहीं करता, क्योंकि बाकी जगह जो बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहें हैं और उसके कारण देश के अन्दर जो एक असमानता है कि कहीं 50 रु. मिलता है, कहीं 10 हजार रु. मिलता है इस आर्थिक असमानता को कम करने की दृष्टि से अगर आपका प्रयत्न हो तो हम मानेंगे, लेकिन आपका जो उद्देश्य है वह बिल्कुल गड़बड़ है । आपने कोई सही भावना से यह 4 हजार रु. मेंशन नहीं किया है । आपने कुछ लोगों को, बड़े लोगों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जो आगे मार्ग रहता है, उस पर आगे बढ़ाने के लिए ऐसा किया होगा । चाहिये यह था कि आप नीचे के तबके की ओर देखते ।

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर]

लेकिन आप उनकी ओर देखते इसलिये नहीं है कि आपको उनका कोई अनुभव नहीं है। यह व्यावहारिक अनुभव की बात है जो प्रस्तावक महोदय को न होने के कारण से उन्होंने इस बात की ओर संकेत नहीं किया।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह प्रस्ताव बिलकुल ही दोष पूर्ण है या बिलकुल ही निदोष है। कुछ बातें इसमें अच्छी भी हैं, लेकिन जिस रूप में वह प्रस्ताव है उसका अगर हम स्वीकार करते हैं तो जो हमारे देश की वर्तमान आर्थिक अवस्था है, उसमें इससे कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचता है। इसके कारण से कई असंगतियां पैदा होंगी। सरकार के सामने भी कई कठिनाइयां पैदा होंगी और जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर के माननीय सदस्य ने यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है कि इसके कारण से रोजगार के साधन बढ़ेंगे, उसकी पूर्ति होने वाली नहीं है।

दुनिया के देशों की हम नकल करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन घर की हालत देखे बिना। स्वयं प्रस्तावक महोदय दुनिया के देशों के कई बड़े-बड़े आदमियों के बराबर आर्थिक दृष्टि से सम्पन्न हैं। लेकिन आज हमारे देश की औसत आय दुनिया के और देशों की औसत आय से बहुत कम है। दुनिया के और देशों की दृष्टि से अपने देश में उद्योग धन्धे बहुत कम हैं। उत्पादन भी अपने देश में बहुत कम है। अभी यहां उद्योग का बहुत बड़ा ऐसा क्षेत्र है जिसमें बहुत अधिक उत्पादन हो सकता है और बहुत ज्यादा मेहनत करने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि मेहनत करने वालों का शोषण हो। मैं यह समझता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव से मेहनत करने की कोई प्रेरणा मिलती है, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस प्रस्ताव में उनको अगर कोई अच्छी बात जचे तो उनके आधार पर वे अपनी

नीति निर्धारित करें और उसको सदन के सामने लायें। लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव का अगर उन्होंने स्वीकार किया तो इससे देश या समाज का कोई भला होने वाला नहीं है।

तो इसमें जो थोड़ी बहुत अच्छी बातें कही गई हैं, उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन मूल रूप में मैं इसका समर्थन नहीं करता हूं।

*SHRI S. KUMARAN (Kerala) : Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, I generally welcome the resolution moved here by my friend Shri Khaitan. The purpose of that resolution is quite welcome. The purpose of that resolution is to discuss how to create more employment opportunities. That is the essence of the resolution. I understand that is the most important problem facing the country today. For the solution of the unemployment problem he has made three or four suggestions also. First suggestion is that the working hours be reduced to 40 hrs. per week. There was very strong opposition to that suggestion from the other side. Everybody preaches socialism; everybody is very happy to talk about socialism but differences of opinion arise when we come to the practical side. The 40 hours week has been accepted and implemented in the socialist countries and there is nothing dangerous about it. I therefore, welcome it. But along with that while implementing this forty-hour week, people working in areas which are industrially backward, where especially employees are working on the piece rate system should not be put to any loss. There should be adequate precaution against loss of earnings. Their interests also should be taken into account.

Another thing which he has suggested is that a ceiling should be fixed at Rs. 4000 on the emoluments of directors and managers of factories, plan-

*Original speech in Malayalam.

tations etc. I do not know how my friend, Mr. Khaitan, has reached that limit of Rs. 4,000. I would like to ask him why it cannot be fixed at Rs. 1,500. He should know that there are families in India which do not earn even Rs. 40/- per month. Similarly the shift system also is a very good thing. By implementing this shift system the employment opportunities can be increased.

The purpose of this resolution is to create more employment opportunities and to solve the employment problem. If that is his intention, those suggestions which he has made only touch the fringe of the problem. There are many more things to be done. Then only this big, this most important problem facing the country can be solved. Especially, we have to take into account the special circumstances prevailing in each area. Perhaps his suggestions may improve the situation in certain areas, but in States like Kerala which are industrially backward I do not think this will bring about much change. Therefore, if we want to find a solution to this problem there are so many big and small things that we have to do. I think that we are discussing this problem at the most opportune moment. Actually speaking, this newly formed Government has aroused lot of expectations in the minds of the people. The people are looking forward as to what this Government is going to do. This Government which has come to office are watched by the people as to what actions they will take to solve the unemployment problem. Now they have initiated some action for rural employment, programme costing about Rs. 50 crores. That is a very good thing, but I do not think that will itself solve the problem. Perhaps that will only touch the fringe of the problem. In fact if we want to solve this problem, in my opinion we have to make some radical socio economic changes. For that the Government should come forward. That is what the people of the country expect. All adult people who are

capable of work should get employment. They should be provided opportunities for that. Socialism means they should have an assurance that they will be provided with employment. It is not that the already existing opportunities should be distributed. Socialism does not mean the distribution of poverty. Perhaps some people may benefit, but that is not socialism. If progress and industrialisation are to be spread among the people on an equitable basis, then we will have to implement socialism in its real sense. The capitalist system and the socialism system are two different things. If we implement things in the capitalist way and tell the people that it is socialism, that is not socialism. The capitalist method of production has to be changed. Socialism will have to be implemented in its proper way. That means that the industries should not be run for mere profit. Socialism stands for creating employment opportunities and for the socio-economic upliftment and welfare of the country. That is what I understand by socialism what is the problem facing the country? Now there is enough manpower, there are plenty of raw materials, and people wish to buy things and we are not backward technologically either. But the question facing us is whether there is a coordinated effort and whether our Government has a programme and policy for doing things.

4 P. M.

We have manpower here. During the last 25 years the Government of India could not do anything substantial about this problem. Taking into account the special circumstances prevailing in each area, they could not evolve a solution or a policy. I am coming from Kerala. Kerala is a place with enormous potentialities for development. I want to ask this Government whether they are prepared to take any bold initiative to solve the problems facing the State of Kerala?.

[Shri S. Kumaran]

Again, I want to place for the consideration of the House and Government some proposals which would give employment to lakhs of people. The Government of Kerala chalked out certain programmes for the solution of the problems facing that State. This cannot be done by the State Government alone.

In this matter they require the assistance of the Central Government and they have already requested for central assistance. And for want of sufficient central assistance many of the programmes have not been implemented. For example, I can mention some instances. Take the case of coir industry. It is an industry in which five lakhs of people are working. That industry is now facing a crisis. About five lakhs of people are now rotting without full employment, and the coir industry which is earning a lot of foreign exchange for the country is facing an acute crisis. For the solution of this problem and for mitigating the grievances of the people in this industry, the government of Kerala submitted a proposal for the consideration of the central Government. This programme was examined by a Study Team of the Planning Commission and they have made some suggestions as a result of their study. In this connection, our Foreign Trade Minister made a declaration in December last in the Lok Sabha that the Central Government will give Rs. 47 lakhs to the State Government for the development of the coir industry. But, for the reorganisation and revitalisation of the coir industry, nothing has been done thereafter. And this is an industry which is competing in the foreign markets. This Study Group recommended that 50 per cent concession should be given in the export duty on coir yarn. The Central Government has not accepted any scheme for reorganisation so far or implemented any one which can improve the industry.

If that could be done, five lakhs of people could have been provided with employment. If that was the attitude shown by the Central Government, I do not know how we can solve this problem. The foreign trade in coir export should be taken over.

Similar is the case of the cashew-nut industry which has attracted much attention recently. That is also an industry which provides a lot of employment opportunities to people. This industry is also earning a good amount of foreign exchange. A programme was chalked out by the State Government which was submitted to the Central Government for consideration. The State Government suggested that there should be some control over the import and distribution of raw cashewnuts. But that has not been successfully implemented. And as a result of that, the cashew-nut industry is also facing a lot of difficulties. The STC and Cashew Corporation are favouring the big businessmen and traders and as such the raw nut distribution is highly defective. Similarly, the processed cashew-nut is a foreign exchange earner. As there is no proper control on the price of foreign market etc. of cashew-nuts the industrialists are doing things according to their whims and fancies and as a result of that that industry also is facing an acute crisis.

Now the fundamental reason for all this is the policy of neglect or attitude of indifference adopted by the Central Government to the State of Kerala. Another important industry in the State is the handloom industry. The 5 lakhs of people connected with this industry are facing starvation because they have to pay exorbitant prices for the cotton yarn. After purchasing cotton yarn at exorbitant rates, they are not able to make any profit. If there is a guarantee that they would be supplied with cotton yarn at controlled prices, then much of their problem

can be solved. The state Government has suggested that cotton should be supplied to each mill who are prepared to supply yarn at controlled rates. The entire handloom industry should be brought under the co-operatives for which centre's help is necessary. Some attempt for modernisation of handloom industry is called for. But is the Government ready for that? Central Government has not taken any effective steps in this matter.

Sir, when one mentions, perhaps it will be said that there should be concrete suggestions and not generalisations. Some efforts are now being made to start some major and minor industries there. In South India, Kerala is the only State where there is no steel plant. Now it has been found that there are iron ore deposits in areas around Calicut, according to the Geological Survey of India. About 330 million tonnes of iron ore deposits with high iron content are there in areas around Calicut. Other raw materials are also there. Limestone deposits are there. Thus, there are enormous potentialities for development of industries and for the setting up of a steel plant, also. I understand there is a proposal to start a mini plant in place of a big steel plant. This is not enough. If this is the attitude of the Central Government to an industrially backward state like Kerala, naturally its problems cannot be solved. Similarly, there is plenty of monazite in Chavara. Detailed study was made and a project report was prepared for the development of an industry based on this rare natural resource and it was submitted to the Central Government. Thousands of workers could have got jobs. Various products could have been produced. But that also has been put in the waste paper basket.

Similarly, a scheme was prepared for a petro-chemical complex in Cochin. The Cochin refinery is producing

enough naphtha for such a complex. The Kerala Government had prepared the project report and submitted it to the Central Govt. But they refuse to move. Now I understand that it is proposed to be shifted somewhere else.

As far as the ship-building yard is concerned, we met the concerned Minister last year and were assured that the work would be expedited. But now I understand that only by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the proper work will be started. That is the position.

As far as fishing industry is concerned, Kerala has a coastline of 300 miles. If we can exploit this large coastline and if we have fishing trawlers for deep-sea fishing etc. we can provide employment to two lakh people, and that will be a very great contribution to the economic development of the country. The trawlers can be built in Kerala. Canning and freezing can also give jobs to thousands.

For the setting up about 36 big and small industries, the project report and other things were sent to the Central Government for grant of licences. These industries can provide jobs for 50 thousand people. But they are still pending for the last few years. No action has been taken by the Central Government. No licence has been issued.

And some proposals are now under consideration of the Central Government for the development of Titanium Ltd. and T.C.C. etc. The Titanium products Ltd. had entered into an agreement with FACT, a Central Government undertaking, for a big expansion programme. But the programme could not be implemented because of the Central Government's failure to sanction the agreement. Hence unnecessary loss is the result for the factory.

[Shri S. Kumaran]

The T.C.C. is the only public sector industry producing chemicals. Its expansion is held up because of delay for import of some foreign machinery which requires little foreign exchange. I request that immediate action should be taken on these proposals.

I may here refer to the importance of exploiting the available natural resources. The offshore oil deposit between Cochin and Laccadives is not tapped though the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had stated that there is oil in the area. Further action should be taken in this regard.

These are some concrete proposals which I have placed before the Government for solving the serious unemployment problem in the state. By utilising the internal resources and taking into account the situation prevailing in Kerala if we chalk out a programme for an all round development, then much of the state's problem can be solved. This is the expectation which the people have of the new Government and that is what I also have to request to the Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair.

श्री शीलभद्र याजी (बिहार) : वाइस चैयरमैन साहब, खैतान साहब ने जो संकल्प रखा है, मैं उसका तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ। अभी हमारे बाबुभाई चिनाई जी ने इस प्रस्ताव को एन्टी सोशल और समाज विरोधी बतलाया। मैं तो उनको समाजवादी कहना चाहता था, लेकिन जिस वर्ग से वे आए हैं, पूँजीपति वर्ग से, उससे उनकी भावना अच्छी तरह से मालूम हो जाती है। मैंने समझा था कि कांग्रेस में रहने से बाबुभाई चिनाई में सद्बुद्धि आ गई होगी और वे इस तरह की बात नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन

जो मेजर, जो प्रस्ताव श्रमजीवियों के लिए हों, उनके फायदे के लिए हों, उसको समाज विरोधी कहना इस सदन में उचित नहीं था।

आप सोचियत रूस चले जाइये या दूसरे समाजवादी देशों में चले जाइये, सभी जगह एक सप्ताह में 40 घंटे काम होता है और साथ ही रात दो रोज की छुट्टी मिलती है। जो मजदूर लोग काम करते हैं, उन्हें साल में हिल रिजॉर्ट के लिए ले जाया जाता है। लेकिन हमारे खैतान जी का जो प्रस्ताव है, चूँकि हमारी आबादी ज्यादा है, 55 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा हमारी आबादी हो गई। बहुत से हमारे नौजवान और नवयुवती बेकार पड़े हुए हैं, उनको किसी चाय बगान में लिया जाए, किसी कल कारखाने में ले लिया जाय इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था करनी है, इसके लिए कोई रास्ता निकालना है। इस तरह का रास्ता निकाल कर उन्होंने एक प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा, जिसके द्वारा काफी लोगों को नौकरी प्राप्त हो सकती है।

मुझे पता नहीं कि सरकार क्या चाहती है। सरकार तो गोल-गोल बात करेगी जैसा वह करती आती है। मंत्री महोदय भी गोल-गोल बात करेंगे और कहेंगे कि आपका इरादा तो ठीक है, लेकिन सरकार के सामने ये कठिनाइयाँ हैं, ये दिक्कतें हैं और इस तरह कह कर निकल जायेंगे कि यह प्रस्ताव जरूरी नहीं। अगर प्रस्ताव पास भी हो जाता है, तो उस पर अमल ठीक तरह से नहीं होता है। लेकिन हम तो इस सदन के सदस्य हैं और यह हमारा कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि सरकार की मदद करें और उन्हें बतलायें कि इससे जो हमारी बेकारी की समस्या है, उसका कुछ हल हो सकता है। जब हमने अपने देश में समाजवाद की घोषणा कर दी है। अगर पूरा समाजवाद नहीं कर सके तो जिस तरह से समाजवादी देश में कार्य हो रहा है, वैसा काम कर ही सकते हैं।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें अवकाश प्राप्त करने

की उम्र 60 वर्ष रखी गई है जो कि वाजिब है। हमारे सूत्रों में एक कहावत कही जाती "साठा सो पाठा" यानी 60 वर्ष की उम्र के बाद जवानी शुरू होती है। इसमें मालूम होता है कि हमारे यहाँ पर पहले लोग कितने ताकतवर होते थे। 60 वर्ष की उम्र के बाद जवानी शुरू होती थी, लेकिन अब तो 58 उम्र के बाद आदमी को काम से रिटायर कर दिया जाता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (अकबर अली खान) : यह तो तब की बात है जब कि असली धी मिलता था।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : वह धी अब भी सेन्ट्रल हाल में पार्लियामेंट के मمبرों को मिलता है। पार्लियामेंट के मمبر 60 वर्ष में पाठे हो जायेंगे। पहले मनुष्य की औसत आयु 26 और 27 वर्ष होती थी, लेकिन अब तो वह 52 हो गई है। प्रायः दुगुनी हो गई। तो 55 रिटायरमेंट एज थी, उसको 58 लाए। एक तरफ तो हमारी आयु बढ़ती जा रही है, दुगुनी हो गई, सरकार ने रिटायरमेंट एज को 55-58 ही रखा है लेकिन 55 से 58 तक जाने के लिए डाक्टर चाहिए, करेक्टर रोल चाहिए, वह ग्राम तौर से प्रायः 55 ही रहती है। इसलिए जो यह प्रस्ताव इन्होंने रखा है वह भी अधूरा है। इन्होंने खाली बागान ले लिए, कल-कारखाने और परिवहन ले लिया, जितने सभी हैं हिन्दुस्तान में चाहे वे सरकारी कर्मचारी हों, केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हों, सबके लिये उनको रिजोल्यूशन में कहना चाहिये था। इन्होंने रिजोल्यूशन लाकर एक मौका दिया है। अभी भी थर्ड पे कमीशन बैठा हुआ है। हम तो कस कर दलील देंगे कि अवकाश प्राप्ति की आयु 60 वर्ष होनी चाहिये। पिछली बार सेकिन्ड पे कमीशन के वक्त भी मैंने यहीं कहा था कि अवकाश प्राप्त करने की उम्र 60 होनी चाहिए। इस बात को भी सरकार को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए, इस प्रस्ताव के जरिये से नहीं बल्कि थर्ड पे कमीशन बैठा हुआ है, उसकी जो सिफारिशें होंगी, उसके मुताबिक जितने भी

कर्मचारी हों, चाहे कल-कारखानों में काम करने वाले हों या दफ्तर में काम करने वाले हों सबके लिए 60 वर्ष तक जाने की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है।

इसके साथ-साथ इन्होंने एक मांग यह की है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में किसी भी आदमी को 4 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं मिलना चाहिए। हम बराबर कहते हैं कि न्यूनतम नोडवेस्ट सेलरी कम से कम डेढ़ सौ रुपये होनी चाहिए, अभी तो है नहीं। एक तरफ तो 150 और दूसरी तरफ यह मांग रहे हैं 4 हजार, यह भी बिजनेसमैन हैं, इनका भी तौर तरीका बही रहा है, 4 हजार को बहुत कम समझते हैं। जब हम समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, तब इतना तो नहीं होना चाहिए, इस तरह की असमानता तो नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसलिये यह जो मांग है इसको तो कदापि स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता। जब तक नोडवेस्ट सेलरी ठीक न हो जाय, तब तक के लिए हम कहेंगे कि एक हजार से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिये। जैसा कि मैंने कहा, यह प्रस्ताव अधूरा है। सभी तरह के जो काम करने वाले श्रमजीवी हैं, उनको इसमें नहीं लाया गया है, लेकिन यह इनका प्रयास है, इस प्रस्ताव के जरिए वह सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहते हैं।

अभी इन्होंने राष्ट्रपति का हवाला दिया कि राष्ट्रपति ने भी इसका समर्थन किया है कि सप्ताह में 40 घंटे काम होना चाहिये। नेशनल लेबर कमीशन की सिफारिश का भी जिक्र किया यह बात तो सही है। इस पूरे प्रस्ताव को तो नहीं, क्योंकि जब हम ही नहीं मानते तो सरकार को कैसे कह सकते हैं, लेकिन सरकार जब काम्प्रोहिंसिव लेबर लेजिस्लेशन बनाए तो किस तरह सप्ताह में काम होना चाहिये, रिटायरमेंट की आयु क्या हो इन बातों को ध्यान में रख सकती है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सारे प्रस्ताव को तो नहीं बल्कि जो उसकी मंशा है, उसकी तीन दफाएं हैं उनकी ताईद करता हूँ।

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON (Kerala) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir Mr. Khaitan's Resolution, as it is drafted, is a mixed fare. It contains some good things and some things of doubtful value. But the point is that all the good things in it cannot solve the problem of unemployment. Maybe if all these things are accepted, perhaps it may marginally help in solving the problem. But it cannot as a whole obliterate the problem of unemployment, because the problem in itself is so vast that it requires very drastic changes in the entire socio-economic set-up. Now, Mr. Khaitan is a good friend of mine, but the trouble is that he believes in all that Mrs. Gandhi says about socialism and believes that congress will bring socialism and therefore, he brings in a Resolution to bring about socialism or fight unemployment. But Mr. Khaitan will understand that his own party, despite all its bragging about fighting unemployment, is going to oppose this Resolution and because they will oppose it, I think we should support it.

Sir, first of all, let us consider the extent of the problem. Now, this morning we had a discussion during the Question Hour about the extent of unemployment, about the unreliability of the figures, etc. But the fact remains—and that has not been contradicted by anybody with any sense of understanding—that unemployment has become widespread, that it affects every family in this country, that it affects every region in this country and that it has taken monstrous proportions and unless we take certain steps to fight this, it cannot lead to a peaceful life in this country.

Sir, some figures are worth mentioning in this connection. For example, recently the International Centre of Population Studies in Bombay published a study. They have pointed out there that between the years 1970 and

1980, the new entrants to the labour force in India would be of the order of 65 million, that is, between 1970 and 1975, it will be 5.6 million a year and between 1975 and 1980, it will be 6.5 million a year, thus making a total of 65 million for the next ten years. Suppose we can keep the present level of unemployment as it is and we are to provide jobs for these new entrants, these 65 million people in the labour force. Then it requires a huge amount of investment which, I am sure, under the present circumstances we will not be able to make. What has been our experience all these years? As you know, Sir, according to Government's own reports, the Planning Commission documents, etc. at the beginning of the First Plan we had about 4 million unemployed, fully unemployed people, at the end of it rose to 7 million, at the end of the Second Plan it rose to 9 millions and at the end of the Third Plan it rose to 13 millions. In addition to this, we have a huge number, in millions, of partially employed people, people who get one day's work in a week or one or two hours' work in a day. Such people are in millions in this country. Therefore, Sir, the extent and intensity of the problem are beyond imagination in its absolute numbers and its relative importance to the population as a whole. Therefore, such maladies in the system can only be fought by various surgical operations. How did the Government go about? How did the Government try to solve this problem? It is said that industrialisation will be the solution for the problem of unemployment. True. It can be under certain circumstances. But not in a poor country like India with vast millions of people and with limited resources. Industrialization in the traditional way, as it happened in the western Europe, cannot be a solution for our problem.

What has happened is that during the last ten or fifteen years we have built up a large number of industries.

We have increased production in mines; we have increased the production in plantations. But the employment potential as such has remained more or less stationary. This is because industrialization that takes place in India is on the traditional capitalist lines which took place in the western Europe in the 19th century.

Now, as you know, Sir, in the 19th century in the western countries, with the coming of capitalism, millions of peasantry were thrown out of their land. Millions were absorbed in the colonies in America, Canada and Australasia displaced by the advancing capitalism in agriculture and industry. Millions of people migrated from Europe, England, etc., to these new found lands. Therefore, the capitalist industries had an easy break-through in those countries. They did not have to face the problem of unemployment thrown by the infiltration of capitalism and the infiltration of new techniques. But for us no such avenues are open. It is true that some of our people went to Malaya; some went to Ceylon; some to Fiji and some to South Africa. But today the people who are thrown out of their land through the operation of the capitalist law of development have become destitute. Today they come to New Delhi, they come to Bombay, they come to Calcutta—the big industrial metropolises — and create huge slums. Therefore, the sort of industrialisation that has been taking place in this country has not been able to solve even the limited problem of urban unemployment. In fact, even the urban unemployment has deteriorated to such an extent today that millions of people in all these cities are living on pavements and footpaths and the crime rate has been increasing. What we have created by this sort of industrialisation is that we have created a lumpen proletariat which has absolutely no values in itself, which has absolute-

ly no respect for the society in which we live because this society has done such a great injustice to them, and it is this lumpen proletariat which becomes the breeding-ground of all anti-social elements and criminals and the crime rate is also growing. Therefore, the sort of traditional industrialisation which has been attempted to be done in this country on the model of western European countries is bound to fail. It has failed and it is creating problems which, today, we find difficult to cope with.

Same is the case with agriculture. Here again, the idea has been a sort of green revolution. But has this green revolution achieved anything? Green revolution has also affected millions of people. Millions of poor peasants, agricultural labourers, etc., have been thrown out of their land. They have become destitute. Here, again, the attitude is the application of new techniques—labour saving techniques—without giving importance to the socio-economic problems involved in developing our agriculture.

As a result, you will see, Sir, that so many studies have come out in recent times which show the extent of rural poverty in India. It has been suggested by Mr. Rath in one of his articles in the "Economic Weekly" of India that between 1950-51 and 1967-68 the people, who are living in absolute poverty, that is, those living on a level below Rs. 15/- a month or 50 Paise a day to meet their consumption needs, have gone up from 40% of the rural population to 70% of the rural population. There has been an absolute increase and there has been a relative increase, and this poverty, as you know, Sir, is unthinkable. Now Sir, the people living on an income below 50 paise a day, do they live at all? I will say that they do not live at all; they are just dying. You can just say that they are living. I say it is no life at all. But, Sir, this is the situation today, and the situation, after the

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emergence of the green revolution, has in fact worsened. Let us take for example some of the consequences of the green revolution. Firstly, as I have already pointed out, "it has led to evictions, because the rich peasants and the feudal elements are now taking over the tenancy rights of the poor farmers, and are reducing them to the status of agricultural labourers." I am reading this portion from an article in the "People's Democracy." It has led to unemployment. Secondly, the new techniques, because they are labour-saving, have reduced the avenues of employment. The new techniques, because they are labour-saving, have led to more and more unemployment.

In this connection, Sir, I would like to point out the contradictions, in the Government policy. Now the Government says that they want to increase the avenues of employment, but at the same time they are importing more and more tractors. They are supplying more and more tractors at subsidised rates to the rich farmers. Even harvesters and threshers are being subsidised and supplied to the farmers. The effect of it is that even the level of employment which was available previously in the rural areas is being reduced. Similarly, Sir, the Government policy on the labour question is always contradictory. Take the question of automation, rationalisation, etc. While all sorts of lip service is done to the question of increasing labour-intensive schemes, what has happened is this. Take for example the question of petroleum distribution in this country. As you know, Sir, this is a question which I have raised in this House so many times. Three years back the foreign petroleum companies used to employ 13,000 clerical workers, administrative staff, in their headquarters and in their regional offices. Among those 13,000 people there were graduates, there

were matriculates, there were stenographers, etc., and quite a number of peons, etc. But they were well paid. They were getting Rs. 300, Rs. 500, Rs. 600. Then the foreign oil companies started thinking, "No, this is no good. Our profits are getting reduced." Because these employees are well organised and they can bargain for higher bonus, higher wages, etc., they resorted to rationalisation. And today just 300 employees are controlling the entire distribution system of all the three foreign oil companies. Why is it? It is because the Government allowed them to go ahead with rationalisation and automation. Now the whole thing is controlled in Bombay through computers. Supply, demand, etc., everything is calculated and the information is sent in a minute to the contractor in Delhi or somewhere else, and this way the suppliers are making increasing profits. Now, if you are serious about solving the problem of the educated unemployed, is this the way to go about doing it? Now, supposing the foreign oil companies were getting somewhat reduced profits, why are you worried about it? Let them pay higher wages and let them employ more Indians. After all, they have passed on large profits from out of India. They have drained away from this country a sum ten times or twenty times or fifty times the capital they have invested in this country.

Why should this country bear their exploitation again? This is the point.

Similarly, in every other question of labour administration, you will find that this Government, while talking of labour intensive scheme, are only helping those schemes which reduce the potential of employment in different branches of industry and agriculture. But, Sir, this is inevitable because now everything—industry, agriculture, commerce—is attuned to

one single criterion, i.e. how much profit and the maximum profit. The employers, the factory owners, the plantation owners, the commercial enterprises—their only criterion in having a factory or a firm or a business is how much maximum profit they can get out of it.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh) : It is not a point that has been raised here.

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON : If you see this problem from this point of view, it is inevitable that these people will be forced to reduce the quantum of employment. They will be forced to go in for automation, computerisation, rationalisation and mechanisation in agriculture. This is inevitable.

Now, Mr. Khaitan's Resolution gives certain...

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : He has now come to the Resolution.

SHRI A. D. MANI : He is making a very good point, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Mr. Mani, I appreciate your advice. Please sit down.

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON : Mr. Khaitan's Resolution talks of 40 hours a week. But the point is that only one per cent of our population is engaged in industry, i. e. less than 4 million people. So, even if we reduce it from the present 48 hours a week to 40 hours a week, how much can you save, how much more employment can you give?

Socondly, Sir, on the question of imposing of ceiling on Rs. 4,000 per month on emoluments of Directors etc., here again the operation of the

law of the capitalist development in this country has led to unthinkable, incredible disparities in income. Even the National Labour Commission has pointed out that the disparities between a worker in a commercial enterprise and the top-most executive is more than hundred many times. This sort of disparity you will never find anywhere in the world. In our country not only it is defended but in the name of efficiency, they are asking for more for the executives. Such people who want to defend status-quo and conveniences and luxuries for the few at the cost of the misery and the destitution of the million, I have never seen and these people claim that they talk in the name of morals, they talk in the name of humanity and in the name of saving the country. These are the charlatans who speak that they want to have a Gandhian spirit of nonviolence, but they do not mind millions of people eating for less than 50 paise a day. For the man who gets Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 10,000 a month they are pleading ?

Now, Sir, in this country this is the sort of hypocrisy that has been going on for long. In this country most of the people go about crying for cows and dying, but they do not know how to die for themselves. This is the trouble.

We can only sympathise with the people because they themselves do not realise that they are being duped by these people.

Another important thing is about employees working up to 60 years. In a country where the average life is about 40 years, why should we keep people up to 60? The malnutrition, inadequate facilities for living in comfort, etc. make them invalid long before they reach 60. It is only natural that in gratitude to the services which have been put in by them, our country should see to it

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that most of the employees can retire at an age convenient for them before they become invalid and that this country, this society, has to provide for their past services by giving them proper pension, gratuity and other facilities so that they can lead a comfortable life. Therefore when we call for retirement at 60 or 55, it also means that we should provide for their after-maintenance. A society which cannot maintain a person who has rendered services to it for the best part of his years is a society which does not deserve any sympathy. I will say that while we provide for the retirement of the people, it is also necessary that we provide for the after maintenance of those people.

The main problem of unemployment, which is the quintessence of all socio-economic problems of this country cannot be solved by tinkering in this way. It has to be done in a bigger way and it can be done only by changing the legacy and obliterating the legacy of 200 years, of foreign exploitation of this country and that can be done only by a Government which has got the backing of the people. First of all the shackles which confine our economy in agriculture and industry should be removed. What are they? Those are shackles of feudalism, of rackrenting, of indebtedness, of forced labour, etc. They should be immediately removed and all the feudal exploitation of our peasantry and agricultural labour should be stopped. The tenancy must be made permanent and all the tenants should be made proprietors of the land on which they work. The agricultural labour should be ensured of a fair wage and this should be ensured not only by legislation which is already there but that can be ensured only by organising them into strong unions and fighting for their rights against the rich landlords and the rich peasantry.

AN HON. MEMBER : And by a revolution.

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON : In any case it will come, whether you like it or not. The still continuing foreign exploitation of our country which means the drain of crores of rupees through the payment of interest charges, profits of foreign enterprise etc. should be stopped. At the moment every year we are paying over Rs. 600 crores to the foreign countries as rent on loans taken, as profits, as technical fees, etc. and this has to be stopped and unless we can stop that, we cannot have salvation for the country and for the people of this country. I am sure that a day will come when such things will be done and the people of this country will be saved from the utter misery and destitution as well as poverty from which it to-day suffers.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, while I participate in this debate on the Resolution moved by my friend from the ruling party, Mr. Khaitan, my mind goes back to the Father of the Nation who is now no more and who as long as he lived was adored as an *Avatar*. Sir, the world never knew what truth and non-violence was, and it was by those means under his leadership India got freedom and we claim to be Members of parliament and participate in these deliberations. How sorry it is that we have forgotten the rural economic development programme that he had placed before the country when he was alive. He knew fully well that if all the advances that the western countries had made were to be adopted in this country there would be unemployment. And having failed to follow his advice today the country suffers and a motion is before the House suggesting ways to solve the problem of unemployment. Sir, we have utterly failed. Mahatma Gandhi knew that this technological revolution that has overtaken the western

world will not be applicable to this country because there is no scarcity of human beings here. There are plenty of hands to work but there is scarcity of jobs to be offered to the people. This Mahatma Gandhi had visualised long long ago and had chalked out a plan but our planners failed to take it up. It is very clear that the First Five Year plan proved a failure and now after the Second, Third and the Fourth Five Year plan the planners do not even know the total number of unemployed in the country. That is the reason why we are suffering to day. During the mid-term elections fortunately or unfortunately the people fell in for the propaganda and the sloganising made by the ruling party and voted *en masse* that party to power. Within 1972 if this sorry plight of the unemployed is not solved we do not know what would happen in this country. Probably what my friend, Mr. Subramania Menon says may or may not happen; however, we will live to see the future.

Now my friend has referred to forty-hour week. It is not a new thing; it has been adopted in the ILO and India was a party to it, but it has not yet implemented that recommendation: except at a few places here and there. If it were implemented fully not less than 10 lakhs of men would be provided with jobs. But at the same time we must also see that the workers do give the same outturn that they have been giving hitherto. The Railwayman did agree with the Railway Ministry year before last when they wanted to revert to the old system of working: that is, on alternate Saturdays. During the Chinese aggression our great democratic leader said that all the Saturdays should be working days. Then we came to an agreement that except for one Saturday in a month we would work on all other Saturdays. When there was the question of reverting to the old system of working on alternate Saturdays there was an agreement

that the production that had been there would be maintained. We are all interested in the country. We talk of communist ideology or socialist ideology. Whatever the ideology might be, everybody is interested in the country, in the nation, in the people of the country. Therefore all leaders must unite together and see that by introducing this forty-hour week the outturn that had been there is not hampered. We have taken up mixed economy; the economy of our country is neither capitalistic nor communistic. The people have voted in the mid-term elections believing in democratic socialism, not democratic communism. There is a difference between democratic socialism and democratic communism. Democratic socialism is democratic communism minus violence. This has been founded by the greatest man on earth, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru after a good deal of application and attainment of vast knowledge by touring the world, by following a policy of co-existence between the capitalists and the communists.

Is it not true that today Russia and America are coming closer? Is it not a fact that Mr. Nixon is thinking of going to China? It is all because of the preachings of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru of co-existence. I say the 40 hour week should be immediately implemented. It is good. Even if it is implemented, it will not solve the unemployment problem. The Dantwalla Committee had said that not less than 10 to 15 million people are unemployed in this country and the under-employment is over 170 million. Even in a great advanced country like America there are still 4.5 per cent unemployed. Even in Russia though they may not say there is unemployment, yet it is there. They are forced to say that everybody is employed. But there is a surplus labour of 2.2 million people in Russia.

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON : Because of lack of population the Soviet Union is encouraging more children. They are now giving gifts to mothers who produce more children.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : We are in a different situation. Therefore, to fulfil the slogans that they have preached during the mid-term election the Government must immediately make a law to see that nowhere in this country should a worker work for more than forty hours.

Coming next to the other thing, it is stated about the shift system. I do welcome it. But it is said here seven days week. That means we are going back to the days of slavery. We do know how people worked then, the children not seeing their fathers, and so on. That had been the situation in the country. Even capitalists will not agree for seven days week. In that case how will they overhaul their machinery? There must be one day's rest for the machinery to be overhauled and cleaned for further use. Therefore seven days week is impossible. That means we will be going backward..

SHRI R. P. KHAITAN : That means two day's holiday will be given to them.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : In a week there are only seven days.

SHRI R. P. KHAITAN : But other men will be employed.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : I am referring to the machinery. The machinery in the interests of proper working has to be overhauled.

SHRI R. P. KHAITAN : The workers will work for five days and for two days other people will be

engaged. By rotation they will be given the holiday.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : Yet I do not subscribe to your idea. Therefore, three shifts are necessary and wherever there is incentive bonus introduced this three shift system is in vogue. Therefore, all factories should introduce the three shift system. But under the industrial plan that the Government is sanctioning that extra money is not granted to the industrialists as loan because the Government of the country knows fully well that the industrialists do not assist in solving the unemployment problem but they only solve their own problems.

Coming next to the question of retirement at sixty years of age, if the Government today want to fulfil the propaganda that they have made, then retirement at sixty years of age will not do. If I were in authority, I would immediately bring it down to 55, that no one in the country either in the public sector or private sector should be kept in service beyond 55, provided they are given proper retirement benefits as is happening in the advanced countries. Here the retirement benefit is one third of a rupee. Why don't you for the sake of the propaganda that you have made make it half a rupee as pensionary benefit during the days of retirement? Thereby they will not only retire happily but their future retired life will be safeguarded if you give 50 per cent of the pay that they last drew. Therefore, immediately it will solve the problem to some extent if 55 is introduced.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Will you continue later? We are meeting again at 6.15 for the Budget and some of the friends are anxious to go to hear the Budget speech.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : As you decide, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : You will continue next time. The House stands adjourned till 6.15 P. M. today.

The House adjourned at fifty-five minutes past four of the clock till fifteen minutes past six of the clock.

The House reassembled at fifteen minutes past six of the clock, [MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF STATS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE/ वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1971-72.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. on Monday, the 31st May, 1971.

The House then adjourned at sixteen minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 31st May, 1971.