

House on this problem. Apart from the impossibility of providing unemployment allowance, apart from the question of finding huge resources for that, I would also say that I do not want to create another million of parasites who will be living on doles without contributing to production in the country. Fiscal aspect has also to be taken into consideration.

Now, Sir, the problem has many aspects and other speakers who spoke before me have dealt with this problem from various angles. As for myself, I do not want to look at it on a short-term basis. I am not trying to look at it from the point of view of what can be done immediately or next year or in the coming five years. Looking at the growth of the problem since independence, I am convinced that it is high time that we looked at the problem from the long-term viewpoint. We should find some solution in a long-term basis. When I say that our plans were not based on correct methods, principles and strategy, I mean that our planning did not lay emphasis, in the beginning, on the most important and the industry of this country, i.e., agriculture. I like Second Five Year Plan completely neglected agriculture. The Third Five Year Plan tried to hobnob with the idea of doing something to agriculture. Only in the Fourth Five Year Plan I find that attention has been made. The neglect of agriculture, which employs about 50 per cent of our population, is one of the basic cause for not having developed our economy on correct lines. If the economy is not developed on correct lines, naturally it cannot provide employment which is very necessary and which is a part of it. Secondly, this is a basic question which I want to place before the House. We talk of industrial revolution. We talk of developing our economy through industrialisation.

It is quite correct. We must try to develop industrially and try to catch up with other industrially developed countries: try to be modern, try to be a big nation. But the question that was posed before this country after independence was: What should be the strategy and basis of our industrial programmes? Unfortunately we tried to unite and copy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Das, can you finish within a couple of minutes or will you continue after Lunch?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: Sir, I have just started it. I will continue after Lunch.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

1 P.M.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT AND OTHER BUSINESS DURING THE CURRENT SESSION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 4th December, 1970, allotted time as follows for Government legislative and other business to be taken up during the current Session of the Rajya Sabha:—

Business	Time allotted
(1) Statutory Resolutions regarding repeal of—	
*(a) The West Bengal (Prevention of Violent Activities) Act, 1970; and	3 hrs.
*(b) The West Bengal Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1970	
(2) Motion for reference of the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1970 to a Joint Committee ..	1 hr.
(3) Consideration and passing of :—	
(a) The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1970 ..	1 hr.
(b) The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour (Repeal) Bill, 1970 ..	1 hr.
(4) Short duration discussion under Rule 176 on the rising trend in prices of essential commodities and Industrial raw materials	2 hrs. and 30 minutes

*To be discussed together.

The Committee also recommended that in order to complete Government business the House should sit daily upto 6.00 P.M.

Now the House stands adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

The House adjourned for lunch at two minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half-past two of the clock, MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING 7TH DECEMBER, 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from 7th December, 1970 will consist of:—

- (1) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Foreign Exchange

[Shri Om Mehta]
(Regulation) Amendment
Ordinance, 1970 and consideration
and passing of
the Foreign Exchange (Regulation)
Amendment Bill, 1970, as passed by
Lok Sabha.

(2) Consideration and passing of:

The Agricultural Refinance
Corporation (Amendment) Bill,
1970.

The Coal Mines (Conservation and
Safety) Amendment Bill, 1970, as
passed by Lok Sabha.

(3) Consideration of a motion for re-
ference of the Advocates (Amendment)
Bill, 1970, to a Joint Committee.

(I) Discussion on the Resolutions
tabled by Shri Bhnepesh Gupta and others
seeking repeal of the West Bengal (Pre-
vention of Violent Activities) Act, 1970,
and the West Bengal Maintenance of
Public Order Ad, 1970.

(S) Discussion under Rule 170 on
the steps taken by Government to
check rising trend in prices of
essential commodities and industrial
raw materials.

RESOLUTION REGARDING AMEND- MENT OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR INCLUSION OF THE RIGHT OF EM- PLOYMENT IN THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS—contd.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Sir, I was say-
ing, whenever we talk of industrialisation,
we think only of the western model, and
that was a fundamental and basic mistake
committed by our planners right from the
beginning. Because in the western
countries they had the unique advantage of
exploiting their colonies for mobilising
resources for capital formation; they also
had the unique advantage of a very low
density of population. We have neither of
the advantages, and therefore we cannot
just imitate the west in order to build up an
industrial structure on the western model:
neither do we have resources, and also we
have a very huge population to feed and to
be gainfully employed. If you take the case
of Communist countries like Russia and
China, that example will not hold good in
the case of India because of the differences
in the two political systems. The ad-
vantages of a totalitarian system are not
available in a democratic system, and
therefore we have to think absolutely on
new lines, and this should have been done
right from the beginning.

In the development of our economy we
must take care of one thing in a democ-
ratic country, and that is to minimise the
social tensions as far as possible. Because
without minimising the social tensions a
democratic system can not work. There-
fore, in our effort to develop the economy
we should have taken note of that, and

unemployment is one of the factors which
causes serious social tension in the country.
From this angle I would simply say that if we
had taken into account our position regarding
resources on the one hand and the huge
population on the other hand and the
democratic structure under which we have in
function and develop our economy, we should
have decided on emphasizing on small and
medium-scale technology rather than large-
scale technology. Large-scale technology
ultimately will not solve our problem. We
should have emphasized on the medium-scale
and small-scale technology. By this I do not
mean that large-scale industries should be
done away with altogether. No, Sir. There are
certain sectors, there are certain fields,
where large-scale technology is inevitable, i-
essential; but generally speaking the
emphasis should have been overwhelmingly
on the side of small-scale and medium-scale
industries.

I may draw your attention to the fact
that today Japan is industrially the
third richest country in the world. What is
happening in Japan? How have they
achieved this? Ninety-nine per cent of the
industrial units in Japan belong to
what they call medium and small-scale
industries; 70 per cent of the industrial
working population belong to these
industries; 50 per cent of the total GNP has
been produced by the same industries.
More than 44 per cent of the exports are
managed by these very industries. This is how
Japan has today become the third richest
country in the world. Therefore, if somebody
says that if we simply insist on small-
scale and medium-scale industries we
shall never grow, our economy cannot
grow, we cannot grow at the desired pace,
Sir, that has been proved to be entirely
wrong and baseless by the example of
Japan. Therefore taking the facts of the
situation into account, we should have
built up a different kind of strategy,
drawn up a different kind of strategy for
our industrial development. And that we
did not do, and that was the fundamental,
basic mistake that we committed when
we started our planning. In the Fourth
Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission
has talked about labour-intensive
programmes instead of capital-intensive
programmes. But what kind of
programmes? Construction of roads, small
irrigation and such kinds of things. These
kinds of programmes give employment only
for a part of the year, only casual employ-
ment. They cannot provide sustained employ-
ment. Therefore, whereas on the one
hand I would certainly welcome these
measures whereby a large-population can
be employed, on the other hand the entire
economic structure, the entire
industrial structure should be so reorganised
that employment becomes sustained in this
country, not casual or three-month-a-year
employment.

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